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ORISSA

KENDUJHAR

ORISSA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



KENDUJHAR

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PREFACE

The former princely State of Kendujhar was constituted into a district after its merger with the Province of Orissa in 1948. In course of minor adjustment of boundaries with the neighbouring districts for administrative convenience Tillo (7'51 sq. km.) and Jujhpada (9'06 sq.km.) groups of villages were transferred to the districts of Baleshwar and Cuttack respectively, and eleven villages of the Ambo group (14'84 sq. km.) of Baleshwar district were added to Kendujhar district. Lower Kendujhar comprising the subdivision of Anandapur is a region of valleys and low lands while the subdivisions of Kendujhar and Champua known as Upper Kendujhar consist of mountainous highlands. The mountain summits appear from the low lands as sharp peaks with narrow ridges, but in reality there are extensive table-lands on their summits fit both for pasture and cultivation.

The district is rich in mineral resources and has vast deposits of iron, manganese and chrome ores. About thirty per cent of its total geographical area is covered with forests. Most of the inhabitants of the district belong to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes of whom the Scheduled Tribes predominate. There are tracts almost exclusively inhabited by the Juangs and the Bhuyans, two of the primitive tribes of the region. The district, in spite of its immense mineral and forest wealth and man-power, is still economically backward. In this volume attempts have been made, among other things, to highlight the life-style of the earliest settlers of the soil and the measures undertaken to improve their living standard.

This is the first district gazetteer of Kendujhar. In compiling this volume we have profitably made use of all available records and other publications of which mention may be made of the Feudatory States of Orissa (1907-08) by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, Report on Land Tenures and the Revenue System of the Orissa and Chhatisgarh States by R. K. Ramadhyani, various Settlement and Administration Reports of the ex-State of Kendujhar, and Land Tenure and Land Reforms in Orissa (1962).

This gazetteer was compiled about five years back. It is natural that most of the data utilised in this volume relate up to that period. Efforts, however, have been made to incorporate in this volume many of the changes and developments that have taken place in the district during these five years.

The draft District Gazetteer was circulated for approval among the members of the Gazetteers Advisory Committee which was constituted as follows :

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (1) Chief Minister | .. Chairman |
| (2) Minister, Revenue | .. Member |
| (3) Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner | .. Member |
| (4) Additional Chief Secretary | .. Member |
| (5) Member, Board of Revenue | .. Member |
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| (7) Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Revenue Department | Member |
| (8) Late (Dr.) Nabin Kumar Sahu, former Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University | .. Member |
| (9) Dr. Manmath Nath Das, former Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University | .. Member |
| (10) Late Nilamani Senapati, Ex-Chief Editor, Gazetteers, Orissa | .. Secretary |

The spelling of place names and the map given in the text were approved by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Orissa, Cuttack. A comprehensive index, glossary of Oriya words and terms used in the text and a map of the district have been provided in this volume. Diacritical marks have been used in the glossary to avoid repetition in the text.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the Ministries of Finance and Communications, Government of India; the Director of Census Operations, Orissa; all the Departments and the Heads of the Departments of the Government of Orissa; and different branches of Kendujhar district administration who have taken all possible care in furnishing data for the compilation of this gazetteer. We are also indebted to the Information and Public Relations Department, Government of Orissa, the officials of the Orissa State Museum, and the Deputy Director, Survey and Map Publications, Orissa, for rendering valuable assistance in bringing out this volume. Our thanks are also due to Late (Dr.) Nabin Kumar Sahu who wrote Chapter II (History) of this gazetteer.

Late Nilamani Senapati was the Chief Editor when this gazetteer was compiled, edited and circulated among the members of the Gazetteers Advisory Committee for approval. He was with the gazetteers organisation from its very inception. His keen interest and able guidance in the compilation of the district gazetteers and the State Gazetteer of Orissa will be remembered with a deep sense of gratitude.

The following staff of the Revenue (Gazetteers) Department have worked hard in the preparation and publication of this volume: Shri Amulya Kumar Satpathy, Joint State Editor; Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Research Officer; Shri Gour Prasad Patnaik, Research Officer; Shri Prafulla Behera, Oriya Translator; Compilers: Shri Prana Krushna Satpathy (now retired), Shri Susanta Kumar Nayak, Shri Ramakanta Mishra, Smt. Bijayalaxmi Praharaj, Smt. Umanioni Senapati, Shri Chitta Ranjan Das, Shri Bidyadhar Palai and Shri Subodh Chandra Mohapatra; Shri Sarat Chandra Mohapatra, Section Officer; Senior Assistants: Shri Durga Charan Mohapatra and Shri Braja Kishore Parida; Shri Satyananda Mohapatra, Head Typist; Senior Typists: Shri Akshya Kumar Barik and Shri Haribandhu Ghadei and Junior Typists: Smt. Binapani Bose, Shri Pinaki Satpathy and Shri Dwarika Nath Moharana.

Shri Pratap Chandra Ray, Private Secretary to the ex-Chief Editor, Late Nilamani Senapati, and Shri Padma Charan Sahu, Private Secretary to the present Chief Editor; the Stenos: Shri Hadibandhu Das and Shri Bhaskar Rao Patra have also rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of this gazetteer.

Our thanks are also due to the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publication, Orissa, and the staff of the Orissa Government Press, Cuttack, for extending their help and co-operation in the publication of this volume.

Bhubaneshwar
The 23rd May, 1986

NRUSINHA CHARAN BEHURIA
Chief Editor

DURGA CHARAN KUANR
State Editor

CONTENTS

	PAGE
CHAPTER I—GENERAL	1—40
<p>Introducing the district—Origin of the name of the district—Location, general boundaries, total area and population of the district—History of the district as an administrative unit—Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas—Topography ; Hills, mountain system to which they belong, etc.— River System and Water Resources — Geology — Flora — Fauna — Climate— Appendices I to VI.</p>	
CHAPTER II—HISTORY	41—54
<p>Pre-history—Inscriptions—Early History—Bhanja Dynasty —Mughal Rule—Maratha Rule—British Rule.</p>	
CHAPTER III—PEOPLE	55—110
<p>Population : Growth of population, Density, Rural population, Urban population—Displaced persons—Age-groups —Sex Ratio—Migration—Language—Scripts--Religion—Caste—Scheduled Castes—Scheduled Tribes—Customs and Practices; Birth, Marriage, Mortuary customs—Inter-caste relations—New religious leaders and Movements—Property and Inheritance--Joint family--Marriage and morals—The place of women in the society and their economic dependence—Prostitution, drinking and gambling—Home Life: type of dwellings; furniture, utensils and decorations; Dress; Ornament; Personal decoration, Food and drink—Communal life: Pilgrim centre, Communal dances, Fairs and Festivals, Recreations.</p>	
CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	111—135
<p>Introduction —Land utilisation—Soil Conservation— Irrigation — Soil — Crops — Vegetables—Fruits—Agricultural implements—Manures and Fertilisers — Plant Protection—Agricultural Farms—Natural Calamities—Animal Husbandry— Fisheries—Importance of forests in the economy of the district.</p>	
CHAPTER V—INDUSTRIES	136—149
<p>Old-time industries — Power — Mining— Mineral-based industries—Other large and medium industries—Small-scale industries—Cottage industries—District Industries Centre— State assistance to industries—Industrial Estate—Industrial potential and plan for future development—Industrial workers —Labour and employees' organisations—Labour movement and general condition of mining labourer.</p>	

	PAGE
CHAPTER VI—BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE	150—167

Banking and Finance: History of indigenous banking in the district, General credit facilities available in the district, Role of private money-lenders and financiers, Commercial Banks, Post Office Savings Banks, Co-operative Banks and Credit Societies—General and Life Insurance—State assistance to Industrial Development—Currency and Coinage—Trade and Commerce: Course of Trade—Imports and Exports—Trade Centres—Rural Market Centres—Regulated Market—Co-operative Marketing Societies—Merchants' Association—State Trading—Weights and Measures—Appendix I.

CHAPTER VII—COMMUNICATIONS	.. 168—195
-----------------------------------	------------

Old-time Trade Routes—Road Transport : National Highways, State Highways, Express Highway, Major District Roads, Other District Roads, Classified Village Roads, Grama Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti Roads, Roads maintained by Rural Engineering Organisation, Forest Roads, Municipal Roads—Vehicles and Conveyances—Public Transport—Regional Transport Authority—Rail Road—Waterways, Ferries and Bridges—Transport by Air—Travel facilities—Dharmasala, Circuit House, Inspection Bungalows and Rest-sheds—Post Offices, Telegraphs and Telephones—Radio, Wireless and Pigeon Service—Telephone Exchanges—Transport Owners' and Employees' Associations—Appendices I to III.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	.. 196—205
---	------------

Public Administration, Amenities provided to Government Servants—Employees' Organisations—Learned Professions : Legal profession, Medical profession, Teaching profession, Veterinary profession, Artists and Writers, Engineering profession—Domestic and Personal Service : Domestic Servants, Hair-cutting, Laundries, Tea stall, Pan-bidi shops, Cycle repairing shops, Tailoring, Employment in shops and commercial establishments, Drivers, Conductors and Cleaners; Other useful services.

CHAPTER IX—ECONOMIC TRENDS	.. 206—238
-----------------------------------	------------

Livelihood Pattern—The General Level of Prices—The General Level of Wages—Standard of Living : Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Juang Development Agency, Modified Area Development Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, District Rural Development Agency, Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment, Bonded Labour, Twenty-Point Economic Programme—General Level of Employment in different occupations : Employment Exchange—Community Development—Appendix I.

	PAGE
CHAPTER X—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	.. 239—248
Administration at district level—Administration at subdivision level—Community Development Blocks and other offices—Appendices I and II.	
CHAPTER XI—REVENUE ADMINISTRATION	.. 249—290
Ancient Land Revenue System—Settlements: Settlement of 1803, Settlement of 1858, Settlement of 1868, Settlement of 1870, Settlement of 1892-1900, Settlement of 1914-15. Settlements in Ambo ex-estate—Land Revenue Administration in the Bhuyan and Juang Pirhs—Present Survey and Settlement Operations—Collection—Relationship between landlord and tenants—Agrarian Movement—Land Reforms—Settlement of Government Waste land—Rural wages and condition of agricultural labourers—Administration of other sources of Revenue: State, Central—Appendices I to IX.	
CHAPTER XII—LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE	291—315
Incidence of Crime—Police : History of Police Organisation, Organisation of Police Force after Merger—Jails, Medical, Educational and Recreational Facilities; Treatment offered to Prisoners; Board of Visitors; District Probation Officer—Justice : Separation of Judiciary from the Executive, Criminal Courts, Civil Courts—Bar Associations—Appendices I to IV.	
CHAPTER XIII—OTHER DEPARTMENTS	316—324
Public Works Department : Roads and Buildings—Public Health—Irrigation Department—Lift Irrigation Department—Electricity Department—National Highways—Veterinary Department—Forest Department—Industries Department—Co-operative Department—Agriculture Department—Medical Department—Education Department—Mining Department.	
CHAPTER XIV—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	325—336
History of Local Self-Government in the District—Municipalities and Notified Area Councils—General Election—Town Planning—Zilla Parishad, District Advisory Council, District Development Advisory Board, District Development Board—Panchayat Samitis—Grama Panchayats—Appendix.	
CHAPTER XV—EDUCATION AND CULTURE	337—360
Historical Background—Beginning of Western Education—Literacy and Educational Standard : Growth of Literacy, Number of Literates, Spread of education among Women, Spread of education among Backward Classes and Tribes—General Education: Schools, Colleges—Professional and Technical schools and colleges—Music and dancing schools—Oriental school—Adult Literacy—Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies—Libraries—Poets and Writers—Appendix I.	

	PAGE
CHAPTER XVI—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	361—382
Survey of Public Health and Medical facilities in early times—Vital Statistics—Diseases common to the district—Public Hospital and Dispensaries—Family Welfare—Sanitation, Activities of Health and Sanitation Organisations—Appendices I to III.	
CHAPTER XVII—OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	383—398
Introduction—Labour Welfare—Prohibition—Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes—Appendices I and II.	
CHAPTER XVIII—PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS	399—424
Representation of the District in the State and the Union Legislatures—Political Parties and Organisations—General Elections—Newspapers and Periodicals—Voluntary Social Service Organisations.	
CHAPTER XIX—PLACES OF INTEREST	425—434
Anandapur—Badaghagara Waterfall—Barbil—Bidyadharpur—Balani—Champua—Deogan—D h e n k i k o t e —Fakirpur—Ghatagan—Gonasika—Jhumpura—Joda—Kendujhar—Murga—Podasingidi—Purunabandhagoda—Rajanagar—Sanaghagara Waterfall—Sidhamatha—Sitabinji—Telkoi.	
PLATES	435—452
GLOSSARY	453—458
INDEX: Person Names, Place Names and General	459—488
MAP : Kendujhar district	

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Kendujhar is an interesting district from the geological and anthropological point of view. Its mineral contents are varied and rich. Its iron-ore, manganese ore and chrome ore are rich as well as extensive. Anthropologically its two main tribes, the Juangs and the Bhuyans, have an interesting past. Although today they have acquired the modern ways of wearing cotton clothes, only less than hundred years ago the Juangs wore nothing except shields of leaf for ceremonial occasions. Today they may appear before visitors wearing these leaf shields mainly to show what they wore in the past, but leaf shields have completely gone out of use. Both Juangs and Bhuyans insist on their right of shifting cultivation which is known by different names such as Rama, Biringa and Podu. Bhuyans have almost been Hinduised. When a distinguished visitor arrives in a Bhuyan village the women according to Hindu tradition insist that the visitor should stand on a low wooden pedestal, so they could wash his feet. Their hospitality would not be complete if they do not wash his feet.

INTRODUC-
ING THE
DISTRICT

For natural beauty Kendujhar is as varied as the whole of Orissa with waterfalls of varied sizes to roaring gorges with rolling boulders and rocks of varying hue which are rare elsewhere. Wild animals in the have become rare nowadays. Unfortunately many wild species are being killed indiscriminately.

Kendujhar has the distinction of containing one of the oldest rocks of the world covering an area of 100 sq. km. at Asanpat. The rock is 38,000 million years old. It must have been there before peninsular India broke away from Antarctica and moved north.

Sequel to the integration of the feudatory States with Orissa on the 1st January, 1948, the erstwhile princely state of Kendujhar emerged as one of its thirteen districts with headquarters at Kendujhargarh. The district was named after the name of its headquarters, Kendujhar. Various attempts at the exposition of the origin of the name Kendujhar, which follows, is merely speculative.

Origin of the
name of the
district

According to local tradition Yoti Bhanja, the earliest Bhanja King of Kendujhar, first founded his capital at a place called Yotipur named after him. From this town he shifted his capital later to a more

centralised place and built his fort near a perennial spring (*jhara* or *jhar*) which originated from the foot of a Kendu (ebony) tree. The new capital town was thus named as Kendujhar (Kendu+Jhar) after this accidental physical feature. According to Cobden-Ramsay the name of the ex-State of Kendujhar was corrupted into Keonjhar. Kendujhar, as stated by him, means the Kendu (ebony) tree, Jhara or Jhar—a spring.

Some scholars hold that Kendujhar was the Tantrik land of Jahor which finds prominent mention in Tibetan work like *pag-sam-zon-zang*. But their opinion is seldom reliable. The name of both the town and the ex-State as pronounced by the local people is Kenjhar which has been sanskritised as Kendujhar by the ex-Durbar Government. In medieval Sanskrit inscriptions we find the representation of this name as Kenjhar which goes to prove that the place was known as Kenjhar long before the time of Yoti Bhanja. This place was made the headquarters of the Bhanja rulers in the 12th century A. D. and the State was known as Kenjhar after this. In spite of the attempt at sanskritising the name as Kendujhar the English writers used to call it as Keonjhar which more correctly represented the early name Kenjhar.

Location,
general
boundaries,
total area
and popu-
lation of the
district

The district lies between 21° 1' N and 22° 10' N latitude and 85° 11' E and 86° 22' E longitude. It is bounded on the north by the district of Singhbhum in Bihar, on the east by the districts of Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar, on the south by the districts of Cuttack and Dhenkanal and on the west by the districts of Dhenkanal and Sundargarh. It extends over an area of 8,240 square km. (Geographical area supplied by Surveyor-General of India) and contained, according to the Census of 1981, a population of 11,14,622 (Male 5,62,157 and Female 5,52,465). In order of both size and population it ranks 12th among the districts of Orissa.

History of
the district
as an
administra-
tive unit

The whole of the district of Kendujhar was a princely state before its merger with Orissa. The early history of the State is not adequately known. It was most probably a part of the old Khijinga territory with headquarters at Khijinga Kota, identified with modern Khiching. It became a separate state with Jyoti Bhanja as its ruling chief, sometime during the first half of the 12th century A. D. The then State of Kendujhar comprised only the northern half of the modern district for a long time prior to the installation of Jyoti Bhanja. During the latter part of the 15th century the southern half was occupied by king Govinda Bhanja, under whose rule Kendujhar

extended from Singhbhum in the north to Sukinda (a Zamindari in Cuttack district) in the south and from Mayurbhanj in the east to the borders of the States of Bonai, Pal-lahara and Dhenkanal in the west. During the rule of Pratap Balabhadra Bhanja (1764-1792 A. D.) two small areas of Tillo and Jujhpada were purchased from the Zamindar of Kantajhari and were added to the State. These were recognised as parts of Kendujhar in the Sanad granted by the East India Company to Raja Janardan Bhanja in 1804. Since then there had been no territorial changes of the State till its merger with the Province of Orissa. But after merger largely for the reasons of administrative expediency the areas of Tillo (7.51 sq.km.) and Jujhpada (9.06 sq. km.) were transferred to the districts of Baleshwar and Cuttack respectively, while a number of villages called Ambo group (14.84 sq. km.) of Baleshwar district were added to Kendujhar district.

The district is divided into three subdivisions, five Tahsils and fifteen¹ police-stations. The names of the subdivisions, Tahsils with their area and population (1981) and their component police-stations are furnished in the following table*.

Subdivisions,
Tahsils and
Thanas

Subdivisions with area in sq. km. and population (1981)	Tahsils, area in sq. km. and population (1981)	Police-Stations
1	2	3
Kendujhar A. 5,350.17 P. 5,39,482	.. Kendujhar .. A. 3,446.0 .. P. 3,99,046	Kendujhar Patana Ghatagan Harichandanpur Daitari
	Telkoi A. 1,904.17 P. 1,40,436	Kanjipani Telkoi Pandapada
Champua A. 1,585.34 P. 2,76,852	.. Champua .. A. 700.60 .. P. 1,25,007	Champua (Portion) Baria
	Barbil A. 884.74 P. 1,51,845	Barbil Joda Champua (Portion)
Anandapur A. 1,395.23 P. 2,98,288	.. Anandapur .. A. 1,395.23 .. P. 2,98,288	Anandapur Sainkula Soso

¹ Presently 19

* In the meantime on 1st April 1982 a new Tahsil, Ghatagan, under Kendujhar subdivision, and on 1st December 1982 another Tahsil, Hatadihi, under Anandapur subdivision have been created.

The district has six towns. Their area and population (1981) are as follows*

Towns		Area (in sq. km.)	Population
Kendujhar (M)	..	15.54	28,059
Barbil (M)	..	41.44	33,030
Joda (N. A. C.)	..	26.42	26,303
Anandapur (N. A. C.)	..	9.32	24,605
Daitary	..		4,844
Balagoda (Balani)	..		9,515

TOPOGRAPHY

The district consists of a compact area and its extreme length from north to south is nearly 145 km. and the average breadth from east to west is about 65 km. It is divided into two widely dissimilar tracts—the lower Kendujhar and the upper Kendujhar. The former is a region of valleys and low lands, while the latter includes mountainous highlands with a general slope from north to south. The highlands consisting of clusters of rugged crags afforded a safe retreat to its inhabitants in troublous times. The mountain tops appear from the low lands to be sharply ridged or peaked, but in reality they have extensive table-lands on their summits, fit both for pasture and for tillage. The average elevation in its central part is about 500 m. At places, isolated hills rise abruptly from the plains. But most of the areas have a general elevation of over 600 m. which forms the watershed of some rivers. The Baitarani river takes its rise in the hilly north-western division. In between these two natural divisions passes the State Highway from Chaibasa to Jajpur Road through the headquarters, Kendujhar.

Hills, mountain system to which they belong, etc.

Wide ranges of lofty hills and dense jungles form the boundary between Kendujhar and the neighbouring district of Dhenkanal. From the eastern side of this range a large plateau extends to Mayurbhanj and Singhbhum on the one hand and to the borders of lower Kendujhar on the other, varying in height from 244 to 457 metres. With the exception of isolated hills and undulating tracts, this vast plateau is generally open and occupied by large villages and numerous hamlets; it is well watered by streams which in the rains are raging torrents, hurrying to discharge their waters into the Baitarani. In the source of the Baitarani at Gonasika a temple has been built. The range of

* The urban areas of Kendujhargarh, Barbil, Joda and Anandapur are furnished according to 1971 Census. The present areas of all those above mentioned towns are

hills in which the Baitarani rises, develops on the south-east into lofty peaks and wide ridges till it strikes the Sukinda border, formerly a zamindari in the Cuttack district.

Below this belt towards the east is the lower Kendujhar comprising Anandapur subdivision and a portion of Kendujhar subdivision. For the first 16 km. this tract emerges in a gentle slope from the belt of hills and then spreads out into an open plain towards Cuttack district flanked by two long ranges of hills to Sukinda and Mayurbhanj borders. This tract is similar to the adjoining districts of Baleshwar and Cuttack containing little jungle and is dotted with a few low isolated hills. It is well cultivated and thickly populated.

The crescent-shaped watershed which runs from north to the south is the home of the primitive tribes, chiefly the Bhuyans and the Juangs. On the west of this range there is one Pargana and the former zamindari of Kaliahata which, unlike the plateau on the otherside, is of no particular elevation. Though the valleys consist of rich alluvial soil, the uplands consist mainly of detritus and is intersected here and there by hill streams which eventually discharge their waters into the Brahmani.

The principal peaks are Gandhamardan (1,060 m.) about 10 km. from the headquarters with a wide ridge on the top, Mankadnacha (1,117 m.) on the Bonai border, Gonasika (978 m.), Thakurani (915 m.), Tomaka (785 m.), Bolat (554 m.), Khajaru (918 m.), Ranga (897 m.), Mahaparnbat (716 m.), Khandadhar Parbat (915 m.), situated near the border of Bonai and Pal-lahara; and Sitabinji (670 m.) situated at a distance of 19 km. from Kendujhargarh in an easterly direction. Chakratirtha or Baula Parbat is situated at a distance of 16 km. from Anandapur in north-easterly direction. The height of the highest cliff of this hill is 183 m.

The rivers of the district emerge out of the hilly tracts into the plain country with great velocity and are charged with large volumes of water during monsoon. In summer they become almost dry. Their beds are usually rocky which render them unfit for navigation. There are a large number of hill streams in the district which form the major water resource. The following is a poetic description of these hill streams as given by Cobden-Ramsay : "In the highlands....clear pellucid hill streams flow perennially, babbling over stones and rushing in tinkling waterfalls between grass-clad banks and sedgy shores, shaded by towering trees: many are the deep silent pools with the banks fringed with masses of white lilies, and the silence broken only by the gentle gurgle of the stream as it slowly trickles from the pools or by the splash of some rising fish: here the

RIVER-
SYSTEM AND
WATER
RESOURCES

kingfisher darts to and fro in all his glory and birds of every hue imaginable brighten the scene; in the rains these streams become wild tearing torrents sweeping all before them”.

Baitarani

The river Baitarani is the largest river of the district. It rises from the Kendujhar subdivision among the hills in the south-west of the district and flows due north as a hill stream until the Singhbhum border where it abruptly turns to the south. It forms during part of its course the boundary between this district and Mayurbhanj for certain distance. In the dry season the river is navigable by small boats, but with difficulty, as far as Anandapur, the subdivisional headquarters on its north bank. Of the places standing on its bank are Champua, Rajanagar, Udayapur, Fakirpur, Balibarua and Habaleswar.

Almost every year in the rainy season the river is heavily charged with flood water. The high floods which caused great damages to life and property during the present century were recorded in 1913, 1927 and 1960. During 1927 flood the river changed its course near Champua and inundated a considerable area surrounding it.

At a distance of about 40 km. from Karanjia (in Mayurbhanj district) there occurs a deep pool in the river Baitarani known as Bhimkund. According to a legend Bhima, the second Pandava, took his bath here in this pool when the Pandavas lived in disguise in Biratnagar, which by local belief, is supposed to be the present Kaptipada. Before it reaches the pool the Baitarani flows through a gorge in steps forming a series of picturesque rapids. At one place the gorge is hardly 4 feet wide in winter when the river disappears underground and emerges at the pool. In the flood of 1927 the top rock of the tunnel was blown off and the present gorge appeared. Bhimkund is encircled by precipitous stone walls. The natural scenery of the site is exquisitely beautiful. According to another legend Rama on his march to Lanka to rescue his wife Sita from the ten-headed demon Ravana stayed on the banks of the Baitarani on the border of Kendujhar. During Makar festival in mid-January large number of people gather here to take bath on the auspicious day in commemoration of this legend.

Aradei or Ororai

The Aradei or Ororai rises in the hill regions near Bararoan Pahar in the south-east of Kendujhar and flowing northward meets with the Machhakandana river about 3 km. south of Palasapanga. It then proceeds further in a northerly direction and meets the river Baitarani about 8 km. south of Champua. The river Machhakandana has two waterfalls named Badaghagara and Sanaghagara, 23 m. and 18 m. in height respectively. The other tributaries of Aradei are Kadaï and Sothi or Kasia which are two important hill streams of the district.

The Kanjhari rises in the hills near about Gonasika and flowing in a north-easterly direction meets with the Baitarani south of Udayapur. It is about 56 km. in length and important villages like Ramachandrapur, Raghunathpur and Poipani are situated near its course.

Kanjhari

The Seeta takes its rise in the Sarupata hills situated near Dhenkikote. After flowing about 16 km. it meets the river Kukurkata.

Seeta

It rises in the forest near Jhalbera and flowing in easterly direction falls into the river Baitarani. It is about 32 km. in length and flows through densely wooded tract. Some important relics of historical interest are found in its upper valley. The noteworthy relics being those of fresco paintings and inscriptions at Dangaposi and Sitabinji.

Kukurkata

The Kusai rises from the Rebna Reserved forests south of Meghanada Parbat and flows in south-easterly direction till it meets the river Kukurungi. Then it takes almost an easterly direction and follows a zigzag course until it finally debouches into the river Baitarani. Its important tributaries are Romal, Sendhei and Ganda. On the bank of the river is located the village Deogan which is famous for the temple of Kosaleswar Siva of the medieval period.

Kusai

The Musal rises in Meghanad Parbat. Flowing for a certain distance due north it abruptly turns east and south-east and then debouches into the Baitarani near Simria. It receives tributes from numerous hill streams during its 53 km. course in the district.

Musal

The Samakoi takes its origin near Gendachua hill. It pursues a zigzag course almost in a westerly direction and falls into the river Brahmani in the Dhenkanal district. Telkoi is situated on its bank. Its length in the district is about 50 km.

Samakoi

The Machhakandana rises in Bararaon Pahar south of Kendujhar, flows in an almost northerly direction and meets the Aradei north of Kendujhargarh.

Machhakan-
dana

The Karo rises in the Bonai subdivision in the Sundargarh district and enters into Kendujhar from the north-western corner of Champua subdivision and flows towards Singhbhum in Bihar. The town of Barbil is situated on its bank.

Karo

The Salandi rises in the Similipal hills of Mayurbhanj district. It enters the district of Kendujhar at Champapal village. Therefrom

Salandi

taking a south-easterly course it flows about 19 km. inside Padhiarpalli and Soso area. At last it falls into the river Baitarani in Bhadrak subdivision. The average width of the river is about 30 metres. The important villages situated on its bank are Soso and Balibarei.

Among other tributaries of Baitarani mention may be made of Mermeda, Neorljal and Kaliapaljar, all of which are flowing inside the district. The river Deo, another tributary of the Baitarani, takes its origin from the Similipal range of the Mayurbhanj district. Nearly from Karanjia it flows in a north-westerly direction and forms the boundary between Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj till it falls into the river Baitarani.

Waterfall

Among the waterfalls in the district mention may be made of the Murga fall which occurs in Champua subdivision. A perennial spring about a kilometre up among the high hills and thick forests descends from a height of about 25 metres. Underneath the fall is situated the shrine of Lord Shiva known as Murga Mahadev. The place makes a fine picnic spot. Thousands of pilgrim from surrounding villages gather there on the Makar Sankranti day.

The Handibhanga fall, about 30 metres in height, occurs in the Handibhanga hill ranges near a village of the same name at a distance of 3 km. from Joda-Basantapur road. Being surrounded by a stiff cliff of about 30 to 45 metres in height it is almost inaccessible except by a *kutch*a but difficult road from Dhubna-Kalimati village. During extreme summer one would feel the chill of winter at the foot of the fall.

Besides these, there are some other minor waterfalls in the district famous for their scenic beauty.

GEOLOGY

Forming a part of the northern extension of the Deccan plateau the district (and the State of Orissa as a whole) is mostly underlain by Precambrian rocks. A very small percentage of the total area of the district is constituted of the Quaternary to Recent formations. These latter formations are chiefly confined to the wide river valleys.

The sequential order established on the basis of field observations is tentative until a corroborative evidence of concordant radiometric age data on systematically collected samples is available. In recent years, however, some efforts have been made for obtaining radiometric age data from the rocks in northern part of the Kendujhar district and the adjoining Singhbhum district of Bihar. The alternative succession for the

different groups of rocks which has been established on the basis of the geological and radiometric age data so far available (Dunn, 1940; Prasada-rao and others 1964; Sarkar, Saha and Miller, 1969) is given below:

Recent to Sub-recent	Quaternary	Alluvium, soil and laterite
Middle/Mesozoic	Kolhan Group	Sandstone, Quartzite, conglomerate-breccia, purple shale (limestone)
Lower to Middle Proterozoic	unconformity	Clay shales with lenses of chert, dolomite banded hematite jasper, iron-ore and manganese.
	Koira-Noamundi Group	Black and red and white banded shale. Interbedded black shale and chert. Banded iron Formation.
		Tuffaceous shale, Basic lava
	Newer Dolerite Shingbhum Granite	Dolerite Granite and Gneiss
Archean	Iron-Ore Group	Banded chert, banded hematite/magnetite quartzite, quartzite, quartz-micaschist, talc-tremolite schist, hornblende schist, amphibolite, meta-volcanics.
Archean	Unconformity	
	Older Metamorphic Group	Granite Gneisses and magnetites Metamorphosed arenaceous, argillaceous, calc, magnesian and volcanic rocks.

The oldest rock units exposed in this district comprise mica, sillimanite, hornblende, chlorite and quartz schist with some calc-magnesian gneisses and metavolcanic rocks grouped together in the Older Metamorphics. These rocks are exposed around Champua. Characterised by high metamorphism these rocks are intensely magnetised.

The Iron-Ore Group rocks, which are exposed well in the Gorumahisani and Badampahar areas of Mayurbhanj district occur as enclaves and rafts in the Shingbhum granite terrain in Kendujhar district. The iron bearing rocks of the Daitari area belong to this group. Fuchsite bearing quartzites, mica-schists and phyllites with chromite bearing ultrabasic

rocks occur around Nuasahi in the southern part of the Kendujhar district. These rocks are intruded by granites and gneisses which may be equated with the Singhbhum Granite.

The Koira-Noamundi group comprising the basal gritty sandstone-quartzite with interbedded conglomerate, basic lava and tuff, excellent development of banded iron formation, cherts, clay shale, black and banded shale overlies the Singhbhum Granite unconformably. Best development of this group is seen in the western and north-western part of the district. The iron formation of Gandhamardan hill, (west of Kendujhar) with associated quartzites, ferruginous shale, basalt and tuff forms the south-eastern boundary of this group in the district. This group forms the chief source of large iron-ore and manganese ore deposits of the district.

The rocks of the Kolhan Group comprising sandstone conglomerate with purple shale occur as small outliers on the Koira group of rocks with an unconformity at the base.

The fewer dolerite dykes intrusive partly into the Iron-ore and partly into Koira-Noamundi Group form prominent lineal topographical features in an otherwise flat granite terrain to the north and east of Kendujhargarh.

Laterite, alluvium and soil cover all the formations of the district.

Structure and Tectonics

Some geologists believe that the earliest Eastern Ghats Orogen which occurs to the south in the districts of Cuttack and Puri was already stabilised before the deposition of Iron-Ore Group rocks (Chatterjee et al, 1964, Banerji, 1972). Chromiferous ultrabasic rocks which were pre-orogenic in the Iron-Ore Group, were emplaced into the Eastern Ghats Group along zones of dislocation confirming the idea that the Iron-Ore Group existed as a mobile belt when the Eastern Ghats Orogen was already a stable craton. Others, however, believe that either the Eastern Ghats Orogeny is younger to (Sarkar and Saha, 1962) or correlatable with (Sarkar 1972) the Iron-Ore orogeny. Although the data on this problem is still meagre, it may be stated without any doubt that the Eastern Ghats and Iron-Ore Orogenic craton was subjected to one or more epiorogenic movements, probably in the Quaternary period, which complicated the problem all the more. The structural frame-work of the Iron-Ore Group rocks is highly complicated with the development of refolded folds and reclined folds at places. However, the broad regional disposition of the Iron-Ore Group is suggestive of its having been moulded around the stable Eastern Ghats Orogen.

Tectonically, the lithological assemblage of Koira-Noamundi Group represents a stable shelf association deposited on the craton made up of Iron-Ore Group of rocks and granite. The sedimentary history of the basin terminated at the end of manganese shale deposition with onset of minor diastrophic activity after which Kolhans were probably deposited in discrete basin. In the Koira area (Bonai-Kendujhar belt) the rocks form a major low north-plunging synclinorium the eastern limb of which is exposed in the Kendujhar district. Remnants of lateritised planation surfaces found above 1,000 m. may be related to epirogenic movements resulting in the uplift probably in the Quaternary period.

The district is bestowed with extensive deposits of iron-ores and manganese-ores with chromite and a few other minor mineral occurrences.

Mineral
Resources

Orissa, endowed with a vast reserve of high grade iron-ore ranks second in the country's iron-ore production. Kendujhar district plays a major role in contributing sizable production of iron-ore. The most important Singhbhum-Kendujhar-Bonai iron-ore belt runs through this district. Out of the 50 km. strike length of this belt, only 14.5 km. fall in this district. The chief protores which gave rise to iron-ore deposits by supergene residual enrichment are the banded hematite quartzites jaspers of the Iron-Ore Group and the Koira-Simlipal Group. The iron formations of the Koira-Simlipal Group associated with basic lavas and shales are exposed as a major low north-plunging horse-shoe shaped syncline in the Bonai-Kendujhar belt. The deposits form a series of ridges striking north-east south-west, dipping towards north-west. The lower levels are occupied by phyllites, lavas and shales. The overfolded western limb of the north-plunging syncline contains the most important iron-ore deposits of Kendujhar. The maximum thickness of hematite-jasper formation is about 305 m. (Jones 1934) found in the main iron-ore range on the border of Kendujhar and Singhbhum, Bihar. The banded hematite-jasper is frequently seen to change into hard massive iron-ore when followed laterally. It occasionally passes also into a laminated ore with shaly appearance or into lenses or pockets of powdery ore. The usual type of ore is massive, hard and compact, steel grey to dark and brownish black in colour. The varieties include (1) hard ores (steel grey to brownish, massive and laminated), (2) moderately hard ore (laminated), (3) soft ores (flaky, friable and powdery) and (4) lateritic ores.

Iron-ore

High grade iron-ore deposits also occur on the Daitari hill along the boundary between Kendujhar and Cuttack districts. The total reserve of this deposit are of the order of 50 million tonnes. This deposit, however, falls within the administrative boundary of Cuttack district.

The estimated reserves of 1927 million tonnes of iron-ore of all grades and types found in different areas/blocks of the Kendujhar district are as follows :—

Areas/Block	Estimated Reserves (in million tonnes)	Average Grade (% Fe)
1. Thakurani Group	197	64
2. Balani	489	62
3. Deposits north of Banspani	38	64
4. Joda east and Khondbandh	200	64
5. Deposits south of Bansapani	211	65
6. Gandhamardan	124	64
7. Deposits between Bhadrasahi and Koira	59	64
8. Malangtoli Group	609	60

A part of this ore is being utilised in the Pig Iron Factory at Barbil, while bulk of the ore is either exported or consumed indigenously in the steel plants. The Bolani ores are supplied to the Durgapur Steel Plant.

Manganese-ore

More than 90 per cent of Orissa's production comes from the Kendujhar-Bonai area. The manganese ore deposits are scattered over an area of 500 sq. km. defined by Barbil (22°07' : 85°23') in the north, Dhubna (21°51' : 85°24') in the south, and Bhutura (21°48' : 85°09') in the south-western part. There are about 200 individual deposits of different dimensions most of which are under active exploitation.

The workable manganese ore deposits of this district occur as small lenses, irregular pockets, thin bands and reefs associated with shales which are seen in different stages of laterisation. Some of the important ore bodies also occur within laterite proper. A few high grade deposits occur as veins, fraction, fillings and irregular bodies in brecciated chert.

The shales and cherts from the core region of a major north-plunging synclinorium preserve the little metamorphosed Iron-Ore Group rocks. Manganese being confined to a restricted thickness of the stratigraphy in the upper part of the Group is considered to be of syngenetic origin with modification under supergene conditions.

The grade of the ore is variable from deposit to deposit as also from body to body within the same deposit. Out of the total production, about 10 to 15 per cent forms the High Grade (more than 46 per cent Mn.), 25 to 30 per cent Medium Grade (36-45 per cent Mn.) and the rest Low (less than 30-35 per cent Mn.) and still lower (less than 30 per cent Mn.) grades. The main impurity that affects the quality of ores is iron which occurs in high quantities (over 30 per cent) in the low grade ores. One unique feature of the ores is their very low phosphorus content. Silica is also low. But some silicious and rarely some high aluminous ores also occur in the area.

Important deposits in the Kendujhar district are located in the areas of Gurda, Raida, Bhadrasai, Sidhamatha, Nalda, Belkundi, Barbil, Kora, Joda, Kalimati, Dhubna, etc.

The total inferred reserves of all grades of manganese ore in the Bonai-Kendujhar belt are of the order of 30.95 million tonnes, bulk of which occur in the Kendujhar district.

A part of the high grade ore produced in the district is utilised in the Ferro-Manganese plant at Joda.

Orissa holds the first place in the production of chromite ore contributing over 90 per cent of all India output. Chromite

The chromite deposits of this district are associated with the ultramafic rocks of Nausahi, Boula and Phulinhorhuli area. The ultramafic complex here is composed of an earlier dunite-chromitite pluton invaded by later chrome-poor ultramafite. Chromite deposits are restricted to the former which is a layered elongated mass mostly altered to talc-schist. This pluton is about 3 km. in length and 600m. in width.

The rock formations belong to Iron-Ore Group/Koira-Simlipal Group. Three series of metasedimentaries are noticed. The lowermost is kyanite-quartzite, andalusite-quartzite and grey quartzite associated with metavolcanics. The middle group is composed of banded cherty formations and shales. An unconformity divides the lower two groups with the uppermost group which is composed

mainly of arenaceous formations like conglomerate, sandstone and orthoquartzites. The lower two groups are intensely folded and faulted. They are intruded by two generations of ultramafic rocks, one prior to the unconformity and the other at a later period. All these rocks have been affected by high angle thrusts.

The chromite bodies are tabular in form and occur in three levels interlayered with thick zones of dunite and pure chromitite. Their thickness varies from 0.5 m. to 4.0 m. The ore is also of metallurgical grade with +48% Cr_2O_3 and Cr/Fe ratio ranging between 2.0 and 3.6, Charge chrome Cr_2O_3 and Inferior grade (30-40 % Cr_2O_3). The total reserves are about 0.33 million tonnes in this district.

**China Clay
(Kaolin)**

Fairly good deposits of kaolin are found at several places in the district. The kaolin deposit near Kendujhargarh ($21^\circ 34' : 85^\circ 35'$) is about 1.6 km. west of the town. It occurs on the slopes of a hill comprising Newer Dolerite suite of rocks. There are two patches of clay occurring side by side and separated from each other by a band of weathered epidiorite. A total reserve of 0.17 million tonnes of clay is estimated to be available from this deposit.

The Taranipukuri-Amuapara ($21^\circ 35' : 85^\circ 47'$) deposit contains three patches of kaolin. Assuming the depth of economic workability to be between 9 m. and 15 m. the reserves of clay are about 1.4 million tonnes.

The Sundi Murrua ($21^\circ 52' : 85^\circ 34'$) deposit contains a reserve of 0.7 million tonnes of clay.

A bed of white plastic clay yielding a reserve of 4000 tonnes is reported to the south of Dengura ($21^\circ 52' : 85^\circ 15'$).

Thus, a total of 2.274 million tonnes of estimated clay reserves of crude and refined types have been found in the district.

**Vanadiferous
Manganese**

Deposits of vanadiferous magnetite occur in association with gabbro-anorthosite suite of rocks in the Precambrian metamorphic. A deposit of vanadiferous Magnetite is seen near Phulinjhorhuli ($21^\circ 17' : 85^\circ 18'20''$) in Anandapur subdivision. The mineral occurs in a band of ultrabasic rocks about 4 km. long. Other deposits occur at hill no. 604 east of Phulinjhorhuli and on the north-western slope of hill no. 587.

The reserves of the deposits are about half a million tonnes of 0.9 per cent V_2O_5 .

Within 1.5 km. north-northwest of Kodagadia ($22^{\circ} 02' : 85^{\circ} 34'$) in Champua subdivision just to the southeast of the saddle between the two hills, gravel and soil overlying the decomposed hornblende schists have been worked for gold on a small scale by local gold washers. Occurrences of placer gold associated with granite is recorded along Bangir nala, Sunapentha ($21^{\circ} 15' : 85^{\circ} 45'$) and Birunipal ($21^{\circ} 07' : 85^{\circ} 55'$). The gravels in the nalas passing through all these areas are washed for its gold content.

Gold

This is reported from the northern slope of hill ranges immediately south and west of Kendujhargarh and Dalimpur ($21^{\circ} 42' : 85^{\circ} 32'$). The talc-schists occur as gently undulating slabby layers underlying the Kolhan sandstones. The highly foliated talc-schists are traversed by veins of quartz as impurities. The total reserves have been estimated at 0.1 million tonnes.

Talc and Soapstone

Pyrite crystals have been recorded in dark grey shaly formations underlying the Kolhan sandstones west of Balibandha ($21^{\circ} 54' : 85^{\circ} 35'$), on the Kendujhar-Chaibasa road. The occurrence is of no economic importance.

Pyrite

Minor occurrences of bauxite and aluminous laterite along the Kendujhar-Bonai belt have been reported. Most of them are pocketly or poddy in nature. The occurrences are located around Kodalia ($21^{\circ} 52' : 85^{\circ} 21'$), Khajurdi pahar ($21^{\circ} 51'30'' : 85^{\circ} 17'30''$), east of Kasira ($21^{\circ} 55'30'' : 85^{\circ} 15'$) and around Jaladihi ($21^{\circ} 50' : 85^{\circ} 14'$). Bauxite is generally seen as float amidst aluminous laterite and sometimes as small in situ pockets. The occurrences are of no economic importance.

Bauxite

Some of the Kolhan sandstones in the northern portion of the district (near Baragam) is suitable for glass industry.

Glass sands

Granite gneisses, aplites, dolerites and quartzites are being used as road metal and in concrete mixtures. Laterite blocks are extensively used as a very common building material. All these materials are found in plenty.

Building stones and Road Metal

The entire State of Orissa is underlain by the northeastern extension of the peninsular shield of the Precambrians, which is tectonically a very stable zone of the earth's crust. For this reason, the State is less exposed to earthquakes or tremors.

Earth quakes and tremors

The forests are of monsoon type locally classified as (a) Tropical moist deciduous forest and (b) Tropical semi-evergreen forest. The Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest with mixed community of species represents the climatic climax whereas the dry deciduous vegetation and thorny xerophytic communities characterise various stages of degradation or edaphic climaxes. Within these broad divisions of monsoon forest occur characteristic vegetation types depending upon local habitat or niche.

Tropical moist deciduous forest is chiefly characterised by *Shorea*, *Terminalia*, *Diospyros* and *Schleichera*. The species largely comprise *Shorea robusta*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Schleichera oleosa*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Ougeinia cojenensis*, *Adina cordifolia* and *Protium serratum*.

Tropical semi-evergreen forest is confined to hilly area and characterised by *Diospyros*, *Macaranga*, *Dillenia*, *Mesua* and *Strychnos*. The association comprises *Diospyros peregrina*, *Macaranga peltata*, *Dillenia pentagyna*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Strychnos potatorum*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Terminalia belerica*, etc.

In parts of Baula, Atai, Kalapat, Santosapur and Barabank the top canopy is dominated by *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Lannea grandis*, *Ougeinia cojenensis*, *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, *Miliusa velutina*. second storey of small trees and woody climbers like *Ixora arborea*, *Ochna squarrosa*, *Meyna laxiflora*, *Butea monosperma*, *Memecylon umbellatum*, *Jasminum arborescens*, *Ehretia laevis*, *Helicteres isora* and a ground community of perennial and seasonal herbs occur. This community is serial in character and gives way to Sal (*Shorea robusta*) association. On the exposed hill slopes where soil is derived from shales and is infertile the top canopy is composed of *Shorea robusta*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Gardenia latifolia* and *Kydia calycina*. The undergrowth consists of *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Wendlandia tinctoria*, *Cipadessa fruticosa*, *Bridelia retusa* and *Antidesma diandrum*. *Phoenix acaulis* and several grasses like *Eragrostis brachyphylla* and *Heteropogon contortus* predominate the much eroded slopes. The peculiar plant *Premna herbacea* is found in clearings where forest fires occur.

On flat topped plateaus the laterite soils bear the community of *Shorea robusta*, *Gardenia latifolia*, *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Diospyros melanoxylon*. The undergrowth is composed of *Bauhinia retusa*, *Grewia aspera*, *Cassia tomentosa*, *Buettneria herbacea*, *Crotalaria prostrata*, *Blumea flava*, *Vicoa indica*, and *Casearia tomentosa*. Open grasslands of *Themeda triandra*, *Apluda mutica*, *Arundinella setosa*, *Dimeria connivens* characterise the Pats. *Bauhinia vahlii* (Palas), *Combretum decandrum* and *Olex scandens* are common lianas in the Savannah type of forest.

In the Sidhamatha and Karo blocks *Shorea robusta* is associated with *Buchanania lanzan*, *Protium serratum*, *Careya arborea*, *Mitragyna parvifolia* and *Wendlandia tinctoria*. A few species of grasses, *Heteropogon cantortus*, *Panicum montanum*, *Eragrostis unioides* are found on forest floor. *Bothriochloa glabra*, *Pseudopogonatherum contortum*, *Eulalia trispicata* and *Imperata cylindrica* are conspicuous grasses in Savannah type which is predominantly scattered with *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Salmalia malabarica* (Simul) and *Schleichera oleosa* (Kusum) and where shrubby layer of *Polyalthia cerasioides*, *Ardisia solenacea*, *Glochidion lanceolatum* and *Casearia tomentosa* occurs.

In Baula, Santosapur and Anandapur ranges the Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is mixed with *Dillenia pentagyna* (Rai), *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhaura), *Adina cordifolia* (Kurum) and *Millettia auriculata*. Common shrubs are *Moghania chappar*, *Ochna squarrosa*, *Leea edgeworthii*, *Securinega leucopyrus*, *Embelia tjeriam-cottam* and *Dipteracanthus suffruticosus*. The species generally occurring along forest streams are *Homonoia repens*, *Linociera malabarica*, *Natsiatum herpeticum*, *Macaranga peltata*, *Hyptianthera stricta* and *Cleistanthus patulus*.

A fern, *Cyathea spinulosa*, generally occurring in monsoon forests is found in Palaspal area. The "Birds nest" fern, *Drynaria quercifolia* and many *Epiphytes* like *Pyrrosia adnascens* (fern), *Dendrobium* sp. *Cymbidium* and *Aerides* sp. of orchids occur and indicate humid tropic conditions and primeval forests.

The reserved forests of this district consist mostly of steep hills and narrow winding valleys. It is indeed a pity that most of the wide valleys which offered optimum conditions for the growth of fine Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests were alienated from the reserved forests at the time of demarcation and brought under regular cultivation.

Character of forests, the type of vegetation, etc.

Part of south Kendujhar enjoys a coastal climate which is characterised by the development of a distinct plant community. The climatic climax is no doubt a Sal forest but its percentage is relatively low, while miscellaneous species form a considerable proportion of the crop.

The pre-monsoon showers which fall during April-May have a beneficial effect on Sal regeneration as this period coincides with the ascent or rise of sap in the Sal stems. The showers also minimise the fire hazards and reduce transpiration by maintaining the humidity of the atmosphere.

The post-monsoon showers reduce the mortality among Sal seedlings due to drought and thereby create conditions suitable for Sal regeneration.

The general character of the vegetation of the district is tropophilous but with distinct tendency to xerophilic structure in many of its species. There are no true rain forests but a number of Eastern Himalayan and Assam species occur locally in the cool moist valleys. Sal is by far the most conspicuous species and represents the present climatic climax.

According to Champion's classification the following types of Sal occur in the district.

- A .. 3 Dry Peninsular Sal
- B. .. 2 a Moist Peninsular high level Sal
- B .. 2 b Moist Peninsular low level Sal
- C .. Coastal Sal

Champion's classification followed a broad line since it covered the entire Sal bearing forests of India, and although these types are easily recognised and more or less well defined, they include numerous variations and embrace a number of minor plant communities which, being of local importance, merit description in some detail.

The following description of the vegetation is given on an ecological basis.

1. Dry mixed forest.

It occurs in parts of Baula, Atai, Kalapat, Santosapur and Barabank blocks. *Dendrocalamus strictus* occurs either gregariously or intermingled with miscellaneous species. The characteristic species in the top canopy are *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Lannea grandis*, *Ougeinia dalbergioides*, etc. Typical shrubs are *Helicteres*, *Ixora*, etc., and a herb rather typical of the bamboo areas is *Rungia parviflora*. Of the climbers *Butea superba* is most conspicuous.

2. Open grassy dry Sal forest.

This is found on exposed hill slopes in all aspects where the soil is shallow and not fertile. The top canopy is generally under 9 metres in height and consists of Sal, *Zizyphus xylopyra*, *Anogeissus latifolia* and *Gardenia gummifera*. The undergrowth consists of *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Wendlandia tinctoria*, *Phoenix acaulis* and the grasses *Arundinella setosa* and *Eulaliopsis binata*. When the shales have been eroded as in parts of Karo block, the proportion of miscellaneous species tends to decrease and although Sal attains a higher proportion, the crop is very poorly stocked.

3. High level plateau Sal.

This type comprises the forests growing on flat-topped hills which are a characteristic feature of Kendujhar. The elevation of these plateau ranges from 610 to 915 metres. In this region Sal tends to be pure and of very poor quality. It is, in fact, unusual to find trees exceeding 12 metres in height. The undergrowth consists of *Indigofera hamiltonii* species. Grasses are abundant especially in Savannah type and consists of *Arundinella setosa* species. The typical climber is *Bauhinia vahlii*.

4. Moist Hill Sal.

It is widely distributed in Kendujhar especially in the Sidhamatha and Karo blocks. The highest growth of Sal is about 21 metres. Its characteristic associates are *Buchanania latifolia* and *Terminalia tomentosa* and the typical shrubs are *Wendlandia tinctoria*, and *Woodfordia tinctoria*, and *Woodfordia fruticosa*. Grasses are numerous, the most conspicuous being Sabai.

5. Valley Sal.

It occurs in Sidhamatha and Karo blocks. The over-wood consists of Sal, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Bridelia retusa*, *Adina cordifolia* species. Large climbers are abundant, conspicuous of them being *Bauhinia vahlii* and *Butea parviflora*.

6. Moist mixed forest.

It is differentiated from the valley Sal forest solely in geological and pedological conditions. The flora is remarkable for the diversity of its composition and luxuriance of its growth. The canopy is invariably closed and exceeds 30 metres in height. Sal is seldom entirely absent, although it forms only insignificant proportion of the total crop. Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and Kurum (*Adina cordifolia*) are most conspicuous. Other typical species are Rai (*Dillenia pentagyna*), Siris (*Albizia lebbek*), Simul (*Bombax malabaricum*), Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*, etc. They occur in Rebana block.

7. Santal Sal.

Typically coastal Sal is now developed but a transition to the Moist Peninsular Sal can be seen in the Boula and Santosapur blocks. The Sal is mixed with a high proportion of miscellaneous species such as, Rai, Asan, Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Kasi and Kurum.

Past system
of manage-
ment

The biotic factors especially human interference, direct or indirect have considerably modified the pristine vegetation and are solely responsible for the present degraded condition of the forests. The Bhuyans and the Juangs are a people of very primitive instincts. Their chief instinct is hunting and a craving for unfettered freedom. They consider themselves to be the lords of the soil and live in a simple arcadian fashion. Shifting cultivation is an immemorial and traditional custom with these aboriginal tribes which had been followed by them uninterruptedly. The areas of shifting cultivation may rightly be termed as 'Jhumer's Paradise'. The jhuming represents truly the aboriginal method of shifting cultivation followed by the Bhuyans and the Juangs.

Prior to 1892, there was no semblance of forest conservancy. Probably about this time it received the attention of Maharaja Dhanurjay Narayan Bhanj who in 1896 introduced disposal of forest produce.

Prior to this the tenants of the State used to get their requirements free from any part of the State, provided they exercised their rights within a radius of 6.44 km. (four miles) from their homes in case of large villages, and 3.22 km. (two miles) in case of small hamlets. Permission was necessary for taking forest produce from forests situated at greater distance. The Bhuyans were almost free in respect of the area they might *jhum*, except some nominal restrictions as to the area within the limits of which they were entitled to do so. "Foreigners" were permitted to take forest produce on payment, but the rates and conditions were not prescribed. People with no land in the ex-State and non-agriculturists were considered as "foreigners".

The Boula forest in Anandapur subdivision was worked under "Ghati System" whereby a contractor purchased the right to sell forest produce from a certain area of the forest each year. Permits were issued to outside purchasers to procure forest products according to their requirement.

In 1906 a Dehradun trained ranger was appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 and it was due to him that the department could be placed on an organised basis. The forest of the ex-State of Kendujhar came under Government management in 1907 and the work of selecting forests for reservation was taken up. At first Atai block was selected and some of its boundaries cut in 1908. But the progress was slow until the appointment of the Agency Forest Officer and the first visit of Grieve in 1911 when the work was pushed on and completed in 1924.

The selection and demarcation of the protected forests were taken up at the close of the settlement in 1915 and completed not long afterwards.

The sleeper operations by the Bengal Timber Trading Company was done in 1910. This lease was primarily taken up by B. Baroah in 1906, but probably owing to some difficulties he could not execute the work and later disposed of his rights to the first named company. The lease did not embody any clause relating to the proper management of the forests. The exploitable girth of the timber was fixed at about 1.5 metres (5') but no limit with regard to the number of trees to be felled in any one year or during the period of the contract was set forth.

For twenty years the operation went on in full swing with little regard to the capacity of the forests. Consequent on the unrestricted fellings for such a long period the forests were denuded of their large trees and reduced, in many instances, to a pole crop. The deficiency in the nature of forests noticeable at present, may be largely attributed to the sleeper operation made by the B. T. T. Co.

Mooney's plan came into force from the 1st April 1930, on the expiry of the lease of the B. T. T. Co. Prior to this, there had been practically no attempt at systematic management or properly controlled fellings in the reserved forests, although the protected forests had been worked under a system of coppice with standards since 1915. No doubt some climber cutting and improvement in fellings were carried out in the reserved forests since 1920, but they were done mostly in a desultory and half-hearted manner and had little advantageous effect on the forest growth.

In Mooney's plan the reserved forests were allotted to three working circles, the High Forest Working Circle, the Coppice Working Circle and the Miscellaneous Working Circle.

To the High Forest Working Circle were allotted the Rebana, Kalapat, Sidhamatha, Karo, Thakurani and Barabank blocks. However, in his inspection note for 1937 some minor alternations were made by Hart, the then Agency Forest Officer. In view of the shortage of trees of the exploitable girth and the preponderance of younger-age-classes the Thakurani block was transferred to the Coppice Working Circle.

To the Coppice Working Circle were allotted the Baula (part), Thakurani, Uteburu, and Santosapur blocks. Except the Santosapur block, which could not be worked owing to the absence of a local market for fuel and small size poles, the coppice system has given very satisfactory results both financially and silviculturally.

A total area of about 0.55 lakh hectares consisting of Atai, Nayagarh, Baitarani, Barabank (part), Benamunda, Bandhanjhari and Ranibeda blocks were allotted to the Miscellaneous Working Circle.

Present
system of
management

After the formation of the district in 1948, certain changes in the sphere of forest management largely with a view to maintaining administrative uniformity were effected. Accordingly, some working circles like Sal Conversion Working Circle, Selection Working Circle, Coppice Working Circle, etc., were formed with a view to (i) obtaining complete regeneration of economically valuable species, (ii) satisfying the local needs of the cess paying tenants, (iii) maintaining the forest vegetation in the catchment areas of the streams in order to conserve the water supply as well as to minimise flood hazards and (iv) exploiting the minor forest products. More stress was laid on consolidation, afforestation of barren land, enrichment of the existing forests of low value, development of communication in the forests, and conservation of nature and wild life for scientific study of flora and fauna. For Kendujhar Division, a working plan covering years 1969-70 to 1988-89 was prepared, but before its finalisation another working plan covering the years 1984-85 to 1993-94 is under preparation and is almost in the stage of finalisation.

That forests play a vital and important role in the economy and ecology not only of the district but also of the country as a whole needs no reiteration. Until recently there was no consciousness either on the part of the administration or on the part of the society that forests have an intrinsic right to land. Forestry as such was permitted on residual land not required for any other purpose. The mischief caused by such improvidence has been realised, somewhat lately. No doubt a National Forest Policy was first evolved as early as in 1894. Even this policy envisaged regulation of rights and the restriction of the privileges of the user in the forest by the neighbouring population. Though it envisaged management of forests of inferior species in the interest of the local population, it recommended to Government to take such steps to see that "the user is not exercised so as to annihilate its subject and the people are protected against their own improvidence." But Kendujhar being a feudal state remained outside the purview of the National Forest Policy and no effective step was taken to prevent denudation of its forests or its encroachment for other various needs of the society. Besides giving contracts to unscrupulous contractors for extraction of timber, a very liberal policy regarding giving rights and concessions to tenants was also followed. Such rights and concessions given to the tenants in Kendujhar ex-State are given in the Appendix I. It is really a matter of concern that the same rights and concessions are also being allowed even today except that

the schedule of rates have been slightly revised upwards by the Forest Department with effect from the 14th November 1977. To prevent further depletion of forest materials, a Government order was issued on the 18th January 1980 to abolish the *nistar* cess keeping in view the recommendations of various forest expert committees such as the partially Excluding Area Committee, the Forest Enquiry Committee and the National Commission on Agriculture and the concessions given in several areas to take forest material either free of charge or on half or 1/4th of the schedule of rate, as the case may be, was simultaneously withdrawn with effect from the 1st April 1980. All tenants were to pay the full schedule of rate which was itself a great concession; as per example the full schedule of rate prescribed in 1977 for Kendujhar is Rs. 6.45 and Rs. 8.60 for 100 Salia and Daba bamboos respectively which is roughly 1% of the normal market value of bamboos. Similar comparison can be made in respect of timber and other forest products. But this order was kept in abeyance due to public pressure and has never since been revived. So the wish expressed in the National Forest Policy of 1894 that "people should be protected against their own improvidence and that the user should not be exercised so as to annihilate its subject" still remains a distant goal.

Owing to far reaching developments having taken place in the economic and political life of the country, the National Forest Policy was reoriented in 1952 keeping the fundamental concepts underlying the existing Forest Policy in tact., It suggested 4 classifications of forests on a functional basis i. e. protection of forests (Reserved and Protected Forests), National Forests (to be maintained and managed to meet national needs like defence, communication and industry, etc.), Village Forests (to meet local needs) and tree-lands (privately owned).

To quote from the 1952 policy "The fact must be realised that the country as a whole has a vast stake in the conservation of all forests, irrespective of their functions and ownership and therefore all of them should be administered from the point of view of national well-being.

* * * * *

While, therefore the needs of the local population must be met to a reasonable extent, national interests should not be sacrificed because they are not directly discernible, nor should the rights and interests of the future generations be subordinated to the improvidence of the present generation". It, therefore, discarded the two widely prevalent considerations, "plausible no doubt, at first sight, but if given undue weight to, destructive of national well-being in the long run" i.e.,

(1) Neighbouring areas are entitled to a prior claim over a forest and its produce, and

(2) Agricultural requirement has a preferential claim over forest land"

It recommended 60 per cent of the geographical area of a mountainous tract and 20 per cent of plains area to be under perpetual legal cover (i. e., reserved forests).

"Forest" was included in the "State List" in the Constitution of India, 1950. So that National Forest Policy enunciated in 1952 could not be implemented. Owing to its national importance it was included in the "Concurrent List" by the 42nd Constitution Amendment Act, 1976 with effect from the 3rd January 1977. Thereafter, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was passed which prohibited dereservation of any reserved forest and use of any "forest land" for non-forestry purpose without prior approval of Government of India. Government of India clarified in their letter, dated the 26th March 1982 that "forest land" mentioned in the Act refers not only to reserved forests and protected forests, but also to any area recorded as "forest" in the Government records.

A major source of income from forest produce is timber and fire-wood. While fire-wood is taken away mostly by tenants in exercise of their *nistar* right, the timber of the incremental yield of the forest is taken by contractors mostly through auction sale. The system of auction through contractors has proved ruinous to forest wealth. The National Commission on Agriculture recommended working of forest coupes through Labour Co-operatives or through State Forest Corporations. After formation of the Orissa Forest Corporation in the year 1962, some forest coupes in Kendujhar had been leased out to the Corporation, but bulk of the coupes were given to the contractors on the basis of the highest bid. As this also proved detrimental to forest economy, the system of auction through contractors was abolished and all the forest coupes were given on negotiated basis to the Orissa Forest Corporation with effect from the year 1975. It has since been decided by Government that all the forest coupes of Kendujhar Division will be worked out by the Similpal Forest Development Corporation which is also a parallel State Government undertaking, and the contractors will be completely eliminated from the forest coupes.

Most of the forest contractors were taking forest coupes to provide captive raw material for their saw mills. The saw mills at Jajpur Road provide natural outlet for Kendujhar timber. This led to huge pilferage from the forest, sometimes with the connivance of the lower

GENERAL

forest staff. Raids conducted in some neighbouring saw mills showed that saw-mill owners could not account for all the timber stored in their mill premises. Therefore the Orissa Saw Pit and Saw Mill (control) Rules, 1980 framed under Section 45 of the Orissa Forest Act were promulgated from the 24th March 1980 to enforce compulsory licensing of the saw mills by the Divisional Forest Officer to enable him to inspect the saw mills to find out unaccounted-for timber in his mill. This has resulted in stoppage of illicit felling and trade to a great extent.

To check large-scale pilferage of timber and other forest produces the anti-Smuggling Wing of the Vigilance Department was strengthened in the year 1980 with the induction of both Forest and Police Officers who were armed with weapons and necessary legal powers along with vehicles to check organised smuggling of timber which has yielded dividends.

Two important major policy decisions were taken with regard to minor forest produce viz, Kendu leaf and sal seeds. Kendu leaf provides raw material for Bidi industry which affords employment to a large number of persons. In the pre-merger days Kendu leaf contracts were given on long term basis to contractors on nominal royalty and no distinction was made between private land and Government land as the tenants had no right to forest produces on their own holdings. On merger of the ex-State, the tenants got right over trees on their holdings. Kendu Leaf Control Order called the Orissa State Kendu Leaf (Control and Distribution) Order, 1949 was issued on the 19th April 1949 under which only a licensee could engage himself in any undertaking which involves collection, purchase, sale or storage of Kendu leaf for sale but it did not apply to Kendu leaf on private land except that the owner could sale his produce only to a licensee in Orissa. Kendu leaf trade was monopolised by a few merchants who were holding lease on long or short term basis. As it was important to State's economy Government enforced Orissa Kendu Leaf (Control of Trade) Act, 1961 with the intention of introducing State trading in Kendu leaf. Under this system Government directly dealt with collection and processing, etc., through commissioned agents and sale was made to purchasers appointed by Government through tenders. The above arrangement was also not free from complaint. So Government decided to completely nationalise the Kendu leaf trade with effect from 1973 crop-year. To implement this

decision of Government a scheme in the name of "Joint Scheme of Operation of Kendu Leaf Trade" was drawn up under which Forest Department remained in charge of collection and processing of Kendu leaf and the Orissa Forest Corporation was entrusted with the task of sale of Kendu leaf collected by the Department. The production and sale value of Kendu leaves in Kendujhar district during the last four years is given in Chapter IV.

For collection of sal seeds the Kendujhar Forest Division was leased out to M/s. Utkal Contractors Joinary (P) Ltd., on long term lease till the 30th September 1979 and it had been extended for another period of 10 years, with effect from the 1st October 1979 on a royalty of Rs. 65.00 per Metric Tonne with 10 per cent increase at the end of every two years for its solvent extraction plant located at Rairangpur in Mayurbhanj district. In the interest of getting more revenue and also for giving more remunerative price to the tribals engaged in collection of sal seeds, the sal seed trade was also nationalised under the Orissa Forest Product (Control of trade) Act, 1981 with effect from 1983 crop-year. The Orissa Forest Corporation is entrusted with the task of collection and sale of all sal seeds in Kendujhar district. Production, expenditure and sale value of sal seeds obtained for last two crop-years are given below:—

Year	Total production	Total expenditure (Rs.)	Total sale value (Rs)
1983	13,445,031 MT	1,56,04,015.91	1,95,96,426.27
1984	3,978,516 MT	48,43,841.26	69,86,827.10

Unlike coal and oil, 'forest' is a renewable source of energy and asset. To mitigate the effects of large scale denudation the National Commission on Agriculture recommended Social Forestry including farm forestry to be taken up on a massive scale. Previously plantation by Forest Department was taken up on very limited scale and that too in reserved forests. There was hardly any central allocation and whatever small allocation was given under the State Sector the plantation activity was limited to economic plantation or rehabilitation of degraded forests and not extended to social forestry to meet the needs of the society. From the 5th Five Year Plan onwards plantation activity was boosted up, which accelerated in the 6th Five Year Plan and is poised for a greater acceleration in the 7th Plan period. Not only the Centre gave liberal assistance for afforestation schemes, but also the State Government's allocation was substantially increased. Under the

social forestry Scheme plantation is to be taken up not only in the reserved forests, but also in the wasteland, community land, village forests, etc., and people are also encouraged to take up plantation in their private land for which seedlings are distributed free of cost and technical guidance is provided by Forest Extension Officers posted in Blocks. Afforestation is also taken up under the ITDA, DRDA, MADA and all other special schemes. In the 5th Five Year Plan ending 1979-80 plantation under various afforestation schemes in the district has been done by the Forest Department in an area of 3,458 hectares with funds provided under State sector, Central sector, ITDP, DRDA, etc. Corresponding figure for the 6th Plan period ending March 1985 is 5,300 hectares. Besides, tea plantation has been taken up on experimental basis in an area of about 800 hectares as a joint-sector project since 1982 in Taramakanta in Bhuyanpirh area.

Forests of most of the Ex-States were under the Forest Adviser of the political agent Mr. Monney. Forests of Kendujhar were divided as (1) 'A' class reserve where reservation was considered absolute (Even in these forests some rights were conceded as can be seen from Appendix I (2) 'B' class reserves meant for the Nistar of the villagers. 'B' class reserved forest were also known as Demarcated Protected Forests. In addition to 'B' class reserved forests, there were village forests, also called Khesra forests which were neither surveyed nor demarcated but were managed by the Forest Department.

Forest Area
and Law

From a report on "Working Scheme for protected forests of Kendujhar State" prepared in 1927, it appears that there was 95,909 acres (388.13 sq. km.) of protected forests in Kendujhar Ex-State. Another report on "Working Plan for the reserved Forests of Kendujhar State" prepared in 1929 shows the following area :

- "1. Area of State—3,096 sq. miles (8,018.64 sq. km.)
2. Reserved Forest—606.50 sq. miles (1570.84 sq. km.)
3. Protected Forest—150 sq. miles (388.50 sq. km.)

It is, however, to be borne in mind that the Bhuyan and Juang *pirhs* cover an area of 486 sq. miles possessing neither reserved nor protected forests. If this area is excluded from the calculation, the reserved forest constitutes 23.2 per cent and the protected forest 5.75 per cent of the remainder of the State".

It may be seen that even in 1930, the total forest area of the ex-State was 24.4 per cent of the total geographical area which is much below than what was envisaged in the National Forest Policy of 1952. Kendujhar being partly mountainous and partly plains, should have atleast 40 per cent of its geographical area under perpetual cover. A revised working plan on the reserved forests of Kendujhar state prepared in 1945-46 shows the area of reserved forest to be 588 sq. miles (1,143 sq. km.) and that of demarcated protected forest to be 102 sq. miles (264 sq. km.) and the area of Khesra forest to be 210 sq. km. So according to this report the total forest area of the district immediately before the merger was 1,617 sq. km. whereas 1929 Working Plan shows the area of the reserved and protected forests to be 1959.34 sq. km. excluding village forests and forests of Bhuyan and Juang *pirhs*. Forest Enquiry Committee Report published in 1959 shows the reserved forest area (A and B class together) to be 701.56 sq. miles (1,817 sq. km.). Information available in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests shows that an area of 25.29 sq. km. has been legally de-reserved after Independence due to various reasons, particularly for irrigation, resettlement and industrial projects and during the same period an area of 415.94 sq. km. have been legally reserved under the Indian Forest Act/Orissa Forest Act. The net addition to the area of the reserved forest, therefore, comes to 390.65 sq. km. The present position of the forest area of the district (1984) as reported by the Chief Conservator of Forests is as follows:

1. Reserved Forest	.. 1,829.97 sq. km.
2. Demarcated Protected Forest	.. 637.55 sq. km.
3. Undemarcated Protected Forest	.. 26.60 sq. km.
4. Unclassed	.. 0.24 sq. km.
5. Total	.. 2,494.36 sq. km.

(Orissa Agricultural Statistics for 1982-83 published by the Director of Agriculture and Food Production shows the forest area of the district to be 4,070 sq. km. and its geographical area to be 8,310 sq. km. vide statement on land utilisation pattern in Orissa 1982-83. This statistics is obviously incorrect).

The present forest area as reported in 1984 thus works out to 30 per cent of the total geographical area of the district which as stated above is economically unbalanced though it is above the national average (22.75 per cent) but below the State average (38.48 per cent). The area of the reserved forest comes to 22.20 per cent of the geographical area of the district against the State average of 16.03 per cent. It may further

be stated that much of what is stated as reserved or protected forest does not contain forest growth worth the name due to large scale encroachments and pilferage of timber by contractors and local people. Local enquiry reveals that tribal migrants from Singhbhum and Mayurbhanj districts have cleared about 3,237 hectares of reserved forests in Atai, Rebana, Kalapat, Padapur reserved forest. Extensive encroachments have also been done by local Adivasis in Boula and other reserved forests. Both migrants and local people have also been made extensive encroachments in Telkoi and Bhuyanpirh ranges. Besides, extensive forest area in Telkoi, Harichandanpur and Banspal Blocks are affected by shifting cultivation by Bhuyans and Juangs. According to the opinion of the local forest officials, though legal forest area has somewhat increased, its density and yield has considerably decreased over the years.

As in case of tenancy, there was no law governing forest management during the Durbar period. After merger, the Indian Forest Act, 1927 was extended to this ex-State, with effect from 1-4-48 by the Administration of Orissa State's Order, 1948. The Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 which repealed the Administration of Orissa State's order, 1948 also extended the Indian Forest Act to this district for effective management of the forests. The India Forest Act was amended by the Orissa Amendment Act 11 of 1954 which inserted section 20-A to the Act. Under this provision of law, any forest land or wasteland in the merged territories which had been recognised by the ruler as reserved forest in pursuance of any law, custom, rule, order, working plan or register, etc., immediately before the merger shall be deemed to be reserved forest for the purposes of the Indian Forest Act. All other forests which were recognised in the merged territories as Khesra forest, village forest or protected forest, etc. by whatever name, designated or locally known shall be deemed to be protected forest under the Indian Forest Act. This Indian Forest Act remained in force till it was replaced by the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 which came into force with effect from 14-7-72 which contained provisions similar to those of the Indian Forest Act regarding forest reservation, protection, contracts and control, etc. Under the Indian Forest Act/Orissa Forest Act, there is no legal distinction between 'A' Class reserve or 'B' Class reserve or between demarcated protected forest (DPF) and undemarcated protected forest (UDPF). A forest is either a reserved forest or a protected forest under the law.

Minor forest produce plays a vital role in forest management and bring in a sizeable revenue to the State besides providing gainful employment to the local people, particularly tribals. They play a very important role in the rural economy of the district. There is ample scope to establish forest based small-scale industries for the uplift of the socio-economic standard of the poor villagers of the area. The rural population who hardly get their food from cultivation depend on the forest for the collec-

Minor Forest
Produce

tion of minor forest produce. The important items of minor forest produce in this Division are Kendu leaf, sal seed, Mohwa flower and seeds, honey and wax, resin, tasar, myrabolon, tamarind and siali leaves and fibres. Unlike other ex-State areas bamboos sparsely occur in isolated patches here and there and therefore it has no industrial use in the district. Most of the minor forest produce items are collected from the reserved forest as well as from the Khesra forests. Items like tamarind, Mohwa flowers and seeds and Kendu leaf are mostly collected from Khesra forests, being nearer to habitation, whereas items other than Kendu leaf, Mohwa flowers and seeds, etc. are usually collected from the reserved forest areas. The collection of most of the minor forest produce items is usually diffused over a wider area due to scattered trees in the forests and therefore cannot provide fulltime employment to the people.

Mohwa Flowers and Seeds

Since large number of Mohwa trees occur in private holdings and Khesra forests and the people use these as items of food and for other domestic uses, no lease is being granted for these commodities but royalty is collected on the quantity exported by the traders outside the State. The control of trade in Mohwa flowers vests on the Excise Department under the direct supervision of the Collector of the District. Mohwa flowers are used for food, manufacture of liquor and as cattle feed whereas the oil from the seed has industrial use and is also used as edible oil.

Sal Seed

Towards the latter part of nineteen sixties sal seed collection assumed importance to the tribal economy when its industrial use as oil for making soap, chocolate, etc. was discovered. With its nationalisation in the year 1983 and fixation of remunerative price under the Minimum Wages Act by the Government, substantial income accrues to tribals engaged in collection of sal seeds in April, May and June.

Game Law and Wild Life

During the Durbar Administration of the Kendujhar ex-State adequate protective measures were being taken by the rulers to save the wild animals from irregular killing except for organised Shikar by the members of the royal family or their distinguished guests. Due to rigid enforcement of rules and keen interest by the ruler in protecting and preserving the wild life, one could see any sort of wild animal in almost all the wild area and in the near vicinity of the villages. After merger, poaching of wild animals in the forests of Kendujhar Division was rather rampant. Killing of wild animals in the name of crop protection, for sale of meat, trophy, tusks, hides and skins and organized "Akhand Shikara" by the tribal was rather frequent. Tribal groups normally come to the forest during April every year following Pana Sankranti in the name of Akhand Shikar in batches consisting of 20 to 200 marksmen with bow and arrows and kill any wild life that comes on their way. In spite of various rules and protective measures this pernicious practice still continues.

Now the lowest point in wild life population has been reached. Efforts have been made during the past decade to afford protection to the fauna and check wanton destruction of wild life throughout the State. Issue of shooting licence has completely been stopped and the State Wild Life Organisation is taking steps to create more sanctuaries, wild life parks and game reserves in the State while providing adequate personnel in supplementing protection measures taken by the territorial staff to save wild animals. Enforcement of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and the Rules framed thereunder has been of great help. Presently the Divisional Forest Officer, Kendujhar, acts as the *ex-Officio* Wild Life Warden of the Division. Besides the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972, legal protection is also available to wild animals under the following Acts and Rules:

1. The Elephant Preservation Act, 1879 with (Orissa) Rules, 1958
2. The Wild Bird and Animals Protection Act, 1912
3. The Orissa Government Reserved Forest Shooting Rules, 1938
4. The Orissa Forest Shooting Rules, 1973

Of late wild life has assumed tremendous importance. Both the Central and the State Government have shown extra interest in protection and development of this most neglected branch of nature. Though the number of wild animals in the forest of Kendujhar has considerably decreased because of mining activities, indiscriminate poaching, road development and opening of the remote areas, setting up of new villages, rehabilitation and construction of developmental projects including industries and irrigation projects, still the most common species seen in the forest are given below:

The common mammals are the Hanuman (*Presbytes entellus*) and Pati (*Macaca mulatta*), the two primates, Bagha (*Panthera tigris*) Kalarapatia Bagha (*Panthera pardus*), Heta Bagha (*Hyaena hyaena*), Bilua (*Canis aureus*), Dinkia Bagha (*Canis lupus*), Banabiradi (*Felis chaus*), Salia Patini (*Viverricula indica*), Katasa (*Paradoxurus hermaproditus*), Kuji Neula (*Herpestes auropunctatus auropunctatus*), Odha (*Lutra perspicillata*), Bhalu (*Melursus ursinus*), and ungulates like Hati (*Elephas maximus*), Gayala (*Bos gaurus gaurus*), Sambar (*Cervus unicolor niger*), Chital (*Axis axis*), Kutra (*Muntiacus muntjak*), Khuranti (*Moschiola memina*), Nilagai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), and Barha (*Sus scrofa cristatus*), all herbivorous. The common class of rodents like Nepali Musa (*Ratufa indica*), Gunduchi Musa (*Funambulus pennanti*), Jhinka (*Hystrix indica indica*), Thekua (*Lepus nigricollis*), Musa (*Tatera indica*), and Gatua Musa (*Bandilota bengalensis*) are often met with while Bajrakapta (*Mantis crassicaudata aurita*) is rare.

FAUNA

Tigers (Bagha) are occasionally met within Rebana and Kalapata Blocks. There is no information about their exact number. There are reports of cattle lifting by the animals in both the forest blocks.

Leopards (Kalarapatria Bagha) are quite common in Santospur, Atai, Kalapata, Rebana and Barabanka reserved forests. Most of the villages are in close vicinity of the forests. Blocks often complain of interference and lifting of small domestic animals in their area by the leopard. The total number of the species has not yet been correctly estimated.

Elephants (Hati) are frequently seen in small herds in forests like Baula, Kalapata, Rebana, Atai and occasionally in Sidhamatha and Karo reserved forests. Though the herds move from place to place it seems they have permanent habitats in Baula, Atai, Rebana and Kalapata reserved forests. The elephants usually damage agricultural crops and create occasional havoc in the mining huts and in small villages on the periphery of the forest blocks.

Bison (Gayala) herds are occasionally seen in Kalapat and Rebana reserved forests. These bisons are occasionally seen visiting neighbouring villages of Dhenkanal district.

Sambaras are quite common in hilly forest area and are more often seen in the Kalapat and Rebana reserved forests. Spotted deer (Harina), Barking deer (Kutura), Percupines (Jhinka) and wild boar (Barha) are found throughout the district.

Monkeys (Hanuman and Pati) are quite common and are seen in the villages in the periphery of the reserved forest. There are no reports of wild dogs (Balua Kukura) but bears (Bhalu) are quite common in the area. The bears have created lots of problems and reports of bear-bite and fatal accidents caused by the bear are very common, particularly during their breeding season and in the hot summer when Mahula and mango are ripe.

Birds

Common peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) are numerous. Being the national bird of India they are protected under law throughout the year. Red jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*) and common red spurfowl (*Galloerdix spadicea*) are also numerous. The painted spurfowl occurs but is uncommon. The partridge, black or grey, are comparatively rare. The hornbill is often found in the forest tracts. In cold weather flocks of geese, ducks and teal are found in swampy lands and near irrigation reservoirs. The whistling teal and the little cotton-teal are common residents. The pigeons, open billed stork, the Indian pond heron and the Bhrungraj, a rare species, are also met with.

The principal fish are *rohi* (*Labeo rohita*), *mirkali* (*Cirrhina mrigala*), *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *sal* (*Ophicephalus marulius*) and *seul* (*Ophicephalus striatus*). Besides, a large number of other varieties are also found. Fish

The principal poisonous snakes like cobra, vipers and kraits are met with. Snake

The following table gives figures of mortality in the district from reptiles and wild animals during 1969 to 1978. Earlier, mortality due to these causes was much higher. In 1943-44, death toll due to tiger, snake bite, bear and elephant was respectively 42, 58, 14 and 4.

Year	Death due to snake bite	Death due to attack of wild animals				Total
		Elephant	Tiger, Leopard and others	Bear and wolves	Other wild animals	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1969	50	1	2	9	1	63
1970	51	..	..	7	1	59
1971	40	1	..	7	1	49
1972	36	5	1	1	..	43
1973	40	3	..	6	1	50
1974	46	3	..	3	3	55
1975	62	4	..	10	..	76
1976	40	..	1	7	..	48
1977	33	..	1	9	1	44
1978	49	..	1	3	1	54

The climate of Kendujhar is characterised by an oppressive hot summer, high humidity and well distributed rainfall during the monsoon season. The year may be chiefly divided into four seasons, the hot season lasts from March to May, the period from June to September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season and the cold season is from December to February.

CLIMATE

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for only three stations for periods ranging from 27 to 68 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in appendices II and III. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1534.5 mm. The northern part of the district gets more rain than the southern part. About 76 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season, July being the rainiest month. Some rain in the form of thunder-showers occurs during the summer season and in October. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. In the fifty-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall occurred in 1946 when it amounted to 136 per cent of the normal. Similarly 1912 witnessed the lowest rainfall which was 63 per cent of the normal. In seven out of the above mentioned fifty years the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal and two of them were consecutive. It will be seen from Appendix III that the rainfall in the district was between 1300 and 1800 mm. in 32 years out of 48.

On an average there are 79 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) a year. The number of rainy days is nearly the same throughout the district.

The heaviest rainfall recorded in 24 hours at any station in the district was 343.4 mm. at Anandapur on July 9, 1941.

Temperature

The only meteorological observatory in the district is at Kendujhar and this was started recently. The following account of the climate is, therefore, mainly based on the records of the observatories in the adjoining districts and on the meagre data available for Kendujhar. The hot season commences by about the beginning of March when temperature begins to rise rapidly. May is the hottest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is about 38°C. and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 25°C. The maximum temperature may sometimes reach 46°C with oppressive heat. With the onset of monsoon in early June, day temperature drops appreciably and throughout the south-west monsoon season the weather is pleasant. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by the first week of October, both day and night temperature decrease progressively. December is usually the coldest month of the year, with the mean daily minimum temperature recorded at about 12°C. In the cold season, occasionally short spells of chilly weather occur in association with the passage of western disturbances across North India and the minimum temperature may drop to about 3°C. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Kendujhar in the district was 46.4°C on the 3rd May, 1974. The lowest minimum temperature recorded at Kendujhar was 2.2°C on the 21st December, 1966.

The relative humidity is generally high i. e., about 75 per cent in the south-west monsoon and post-monsoon months. In the other months, the afternoons are comparatively drier. In the summer afternoons the relative humidity varies between 35 to 40 per cent.

Humidity

During the south-west monsoon season, skies are generally heavily clouded to overcast. In the summer and post-monsoon months, there prevails moderate cloudiness, the afternoons being more cloudy than the mornings. In other months, the skies chiefly remain clear or lightly clouded.

Cloudiness

Winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force in the summer and monsoon seasons. The morning winds are generally from south or south-west during summer and monsoon season and from north-west, north, north-east during other seasons. In the afternoons winter winds are mainly calm and they blow from directions south-east or south. During monsoon season the winds blow predominantly from the directions of south-east, south and south-west.

Winds

The district is affected by storms and depressions in the monsoon and in October, when winds increase in force and widespread heavy rain occurs. Thunderstorms, mostly in the afternoons, occur in the summer season and in September. Rain in the south-west monsoon season is also often associated with thunder.

Special Weather Phenomena

On the 16th April, 1978 at about 16.30 hours a devastating tornado lashed some villages of the districts of Kendujhar and Cuttack. The village Purunabandhagoda in Sainkula police-station was worst affected. An elaborate account on the damages caused by it in the district finds mention in Chapter IV—Agriculture and Irrigation, Natural Calamities.

Appendices IV, V and VI give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena respectively for Kendujhar.

APPENDIX I

In 'A' Class
R. F.*Rights and concessions in Kendujhar Forest Division*

Timber	Free to cess payers with previous sanction, if not available in Khesra Forests.
Firewood	Nil
Bamboo	Free with permission, if not available in Khesra Forests.
Minor Forest produce	Fibre—free if not available in the Khesra Forests, with permission.

Aboriginal tribes, landless, or poorer classes are allowed to remove for the purpose of sale naturally fallen firewood; bamboos, fibres, leaves and grasses, honey and wax on payment as follows :—

Firewood,	} Re. 0-12-0 per annum for one headload a day Rs. 1-8-0 per annum for one <i>bahangi</i> -load a day
Grass,	
Fibres, leaves	
Honey and Wax	According to the rates in force.

Hadis, Dombs; Gonds and other tribes are permitted to take bamboos on payment of following rates :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Headload, a day	1	8	0 per annum
<i>Bahangi</i> -load, a day	3	0	0 per annum

Kandras are permitted to remove trees for making combs and other articles on payment of royalty at half rates.

Aboriginal tribes are permitted to remove for their own consumption edible fruits, roots, flowers and leaves free.

Grazing No free grazing

	Tenant's rates per head			Outsider's rates per head		
	Re.	A.	P.	Re.	A.	P.
Cow or Bullock	0	2	0	0	4	0
Buffalo	0	4	0	0	8	0
Elephants or Camel	0	8	0	1	0	0
Horse Poney	0	3	0	0	6	0
Donkey	..	..	..	..	..	..

For cess paying villages situated within a convenient radius of 'B' class R. F. timber for agricultural implements free according to fixed scale. Excess over the scale at 1/4 schedule of rate

In 'B' Class
R. Fs. or
D. P. Fs.—
Timber

Firewood Free according to the scale prescribed excess over the scale at 1/4 schedule of rate.

Minor Forest Produce Free

Grazing No free grazing

	Tenant's rates				Professional rates			
	Re. A. P.				Re. A. P.			
	per head				per head			
Cow or Bullock	0	0	1	Ditto	0	2	0	Ditto
Buffalo	0	2	0	Ditto	0	4	0	Ditto
Elephant or Camel	0	4	0	Ditto	0	8	0	Ditto
Horse, Donkey and Poney	0	2	0	Ditto	0	4	0	Ditto

In Khesra or Unreserved or U. D. P. Fs:—

Unreserved and reserved species for agricultural implements free. Reserved species for personal use at $\frac{1}{4}$ schedule of rate. All Pans and members of the indigenous tribes and all persons of poorer classes and landless labourers are allowed unreserved trees for their personal use as well as for sale and reserved trees for personal use.

Timber

Firewood Free

Bamboo, M. F. P. and Grazing Free

Rate of Nistar Cess :

Re. 0—2—0 per acre on wet land royati, Re. 0—1—0 per acre of goda land royati, Re. 0—3—0 per acre of wet land lakhrai, Re. 0—4—6 per acre of goda land lakhraj.

Chandana cess Re. 0—4—0 per household.

*Conversion Rate... 1 anna (old)=4 paisa (old)=6 paise (new)

After the introduction of decimal coinage the old system of anna and paisa are no more in use.

KENDUJHAR

APPENDIX II

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Kendujhar ..	50 a	23.1	35.6	19.1	48.0	94.7	195.1	366.8	299.7
	b	1.5	2.4	1.6	3.1	5.9	10.7	16.9	15.6
Anandapur ..	50 a	17.0	33.8	26.2	51.8	92.7	212.1	325.1	298.2
	b	1.2	2.1	2.1	4.0	6.7	11.1	16.1	15.7
Champua ..	29 a	26.4	44.5	23.0	30.2	79.3	221.2	483.4	407.9
	b	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.2	4.9	10.5	18.6	17.1
Kendujhar (District) ..	a	22.2	38.0	23.0	43.3	88.9	209.5	391.8	335.3
	b	1.4	2.3	1.8	3.1	5.8	10.8	17.2	16.1

Station	No. of years of data	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year **	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year **	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours * Amount Date (mm.)	
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Kendujhar ..	50 a	213.4	91.4	30.0	5.3	1422.2	153 (1946)	66 (1948)	273.1	1945 July 3
	b	12.8	5.4	1.5	0.4	77.8				
Anandapur ..	50 a	241.3	119.4	37.1	4.3	1459.0	149 (1946)	61 (1905)	343.4	1941 July 9
	b	13.2	6.4	1.4	0.4	80.4				
Champua ..	29 a	244.3	127.3	27.9	5.8	1721.8	153 (1937)	63 (1945)	245.4	1941 July 9
	b	11.8	5.9	1.4	0.5	78.7				
Kendujhar (District) ..	a	233.0	112.7	31.7	5.1	1534.5	136 (1946)	63 (1912)		
	b	12.6	5.9	1.4	0.4	78.8				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

* Based on all available data up to 1967

** Years given in brackets

APPENDIX III
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
 (Data 1901—1950)*

Range in mm.	Number of years
901—1000	2
1001—1100	2
1101—1200	3
1201—1300	4
1301—1400	8
1401—1500	6
1501—1600	8
1601—1700	6
1701—1800	4
1801—1900	3
1901—2000	0
2001—2100	2

* Data available for 48 years

APPENDIX IV
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity

Month		Mean/ Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Mean/ Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Highest Maximum ever recorded **		Lowest Minimum ever recorded		Relative Humidity	
				°C	Date	°C	Date	0830	1730*
								%	%
January	..	25.4	11.7	33.9	1974 Jan. 11	3.0	1976 Jan. 9	62	51
February	..	28.3	14.4	40.4	1974 Feb. 25	2.7	1967 Feb. 2	59	43
March	..	33.2	18.6	41.9	1972 Mar. 29	8.7	1967 Mar. 1	51	35
April	..	36.9	22.7	43.0	1973 Apr. 16	10.4	1967 Apr. 4	53	41
May	..	38.2	24.6	46.4	1974 May 3	9.7	1969 May 1	56	42
June	..	34.2	24.7	43.4	1976 June 9	12.2	1969 June 25	70	65
July	..	29.7	23.1	34.4	1976 Jul. 9	13.2	1969 Jul. 3	82	80
August	..	29.6	23.6	40.9	1975 Aug.	15.6	1973 Aug. 9	83	81
September	..	29.8	22.5	37.9	1969 Sep. 7	13.7	1966 Sep. 29	82	81
October	..	29.2	20.2	33.9	1966 Oct. 5	7.2	1966 Oct. 30	77	70
November	..	27.0	14.8	31.4	1976 Nov. 16	8.2	1966 Nov. 9	64	55
December	..	25.1	11.7	34.9	1973 Dec. 4	2.2	1966 Dec. 21	63	54
Annual	..	30.5	19.4	46.4	1974 May 5	2.2	1966 Dec. 21	67	58

* Hours I. S. T.

** Extremes updated up to 1976

Normals based on data from 1955 to 1967

KENDUJHAR

APPENDIX V

Mean Wind Speed in km./hr.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
3.4	4.7	5.6	6.9	7.8	8.5	7.9	6.8	5.0	3.6	2.9	2.9	5.5

APPENDIX VI

Special Weather Phenomena

Mean No. of days with (1)	Jan. (2)	Feb. (3)	Mar. (4)	Apr. (5)	May (6)	Jun. (7)
Thunder	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.0	1.9	1.4
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0

सत्यमेव जयते

Mean No. of days with (1)	Jul. (8)	Aug. (9)	Sep. (10)	Oct. (11)	Nov. (12)	Dec. (13)	Annual (14)
Thunder	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.5
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The Early Stone Age sites of this district are mostly located in the Baitarani river valley. The important Early Stone Age sites are located at Champua and at Ramala.

PREHISTORY

Champua is situated on the Baitarani near the borders of Orissa and Bihar while Ramala is just 5 km. downstream from Champua. In this region hand-axes and scrapers are mainly found. The early stone industries show a gradual development in technique ranging from the crudest to the most developed ones.

The Middle Stone Age sites are found in Champua, Ramala, Jagannathpur and Patana, all situated in the Baitarani valley. Jagannathpur is hardly 7 km. from Champua while Patana, a big village, is located in the southern subdivision of the district. There are large varieties of tools belonging to this age. Tools like scrapers, borers, points and nodules are generally found in suitable proportions. Manufacture of blades was also fairly known.

The Late Stone Age culture comes next when microliths and polished stone celts are generally noticed. There is an important microlith site near the village, Patana. Microlithic industries of this area are mainly non-geometric in character. The materials are quartzite, jasper, chert and opal. The polished stone celts represent Neolithic culture and those are mainly agricultural implements. Along with those celts, we find a fairly large number of ring-stones which were probably used with digging sticks for ploughing the fields. Primitive type of agriculture is even now prevailing in this district among the primitive tribes.

Asanpat Stone Inscription*

The Asanpat inscription paleographically belongs to the Gupta period and may be ascribed to about 5th century A. D. The donor Maharaja Satrubhanja, son of Maharaja Manabhanja, was of Naga lineage born of Mahadevi Damayanti. Maharaja Satrubhanja was the ruler of the

INSCRIPTIONS

* This inscription was discovered in 1963 by Dr. N. K. Sahu, the then State Editor, Gazetteers, who deciphered it and published its gist in Mayurbhanj District Gazetteer. It was later removed to the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar in 1965.

territory known as Vindhyatavi and earned great merit by donating lakhs of cows in places like Pataliputra, Gaya, Krimila, Dandavardhana, Pundravardhana, Vardhamana, Gorhati, Khadranga, Tamralipti and Ubhaya-Toshali. He also donated lakhs of gold coins at Samkhakara Math of Ahichhatra, Manibhadra Math of Lakshesvara and at other Maths. He constructed dwellings and Viharas for Brahmacharis, Charakas, Parivrajakas, Nigranthakas, Bhikshus and Barnantakas and was himself well versed in Mahabharata, Puranas, Itihasa, Vyakarana, Upasiksha, Nyaya, Mimansa, Chhanda, Vedopakarana, Sankhya, Vigyana, etc.

Inscription from Sitabinji

In the cave-shelter Ravanachhaya, a small inscription is found below the fresco-paintings which reads as Maharaja Sri Disabhanja. This inscription as well as the paintings have been attributed to cir 5th century A. D. Maharaja Shri Disabhanja, like Maharaja Satrubhanja of Asanpat inscription, may be attributed to the Naga dynasty.

There are as many as 14 votive inscriptions inscribed on boulders strewn in an area of Sitabinji where once existed a temple of Lord Siva. The inscriptions are written in southern variety of Brahmi scripts belonging to 5th century A. D. Out of those fourteen inscriptions, five refer to a Saivacharya who is variously known as:

Sasalanchhanadhara-Pada

Sasidhara-Pada and Sasadhara Vansa.

Some inscriptions are read as:

- (1) Ganga Paramadhisa,
- (2) Paramjaya-Gangapara, and
- (3) Gangavadi-Ganga

It appears that the Saivacharya named Sasidharapada came on pilgrimage to Sitabinji from Gangavadi, modern Karnatak.

EARLY HISTORY

The early history of Kendujhar, more or less, coincides with that of Mayurbhanj district. The discovery of Asanpat inscription throws fresh light on the history of Kendujhar in the 5th-6th century A. D. It is known from this inscription that the territory during that time was known as Vindhyatavi and it was under the rule of a branch of the Naga dynasty. Different branches of this dynasty ruled over Ahichhatra, Kausambi (both in Uttar Pradesh) and Padmavati (in Madhya Pradesh). The Nagas jointly fought against the Kushana Murunda rulers and defeated and ousted them from power in northern India. Their wars against those foreign powers have been referred to by the Asanpat inscription where it is mentioned that Maharaja Manabhanja, father of Satrubhanja, defeated the Devaputras 'Kushana Murundas' in hundreds of battles.

The Naga confederacy was, however, crushingly defeated by Samudra Gupta who succeeded in building the Gupta empire in northern India. Some Naga chiefs like those of Vindhyatavi continued to rule under the Gupta suzerainty. In course of time friendly relation developed between the Guptas and the Nagas and Chandra Gupta II, the son of Samudra Gupta, is known to have married Kubernaga, a Naga princess. Maharaja Satrubhanja, the ruler of Vindhyatavi, was very likely a contemporary and a subordinate ruler of Chandra Gupta II. The Asanpat inscription reveals that Satrubhanja travelled various parts of the Gupta empire and made rich donations to some Saiva Mathas and Saiva Acharyas. The modern Sitabinji was a famous centre of Saivism in this territory. A magnificent Siva temple was built there, the remains of which are still extant. A finely carved Chaturmukha Siva Linga is found there and a large number of votive inscriptions inscribed on boulders indicate that pilgrims mostly from South India visited that place of Saiva pilgrimage. One such pilgrim was the illustrious Acharya Sasidharapada, who came here from the Western Ganga territory of Gangavadi.

After Satrubhanja, the next ruler of this dynasty was Maharaja Disabhanja, whose name appears in the fresco-painting of the Ravanachhaya cave-shelter in Sitabinji. This king is depicted in painting as marching in a procession on the occasion of a religious function. Nothing more, however, is known about this dynasty after Disabhanja.

The history of this district remains obscure till the time of Adibhanja of Khijjinga Kota, who flourished in the early 10th century A.D.

The Bhanjas of Khijjinga Kota ruled over an extensive territory comprising the modern district of Mayurbhanj and parts of Kendujhar and Singhbhum districts. This territory was known as Khijjinga Mandala. The records of the Bhanja rulers indicate that their territory was divided into two parts—Uttar Khanda (northern part) and Dakhina Khanda (southern part) and very probably the Kendujhar region formed the southern part of the kingdom. The history of the Bhanja kings of Khijjinga Mandala has been discussed in the history chapter of Mayurbhanj district gazetteer, where it has been pointed out that the Bhanja kings ruled from their capital Khijjinga Kota up to about the middle of the 14th century A. D. In 1361 A. D. Sultan Firuz Shah invaded Orissa through Khijjinga Kota which was very probably destroyed by him. This apparently led the Bhanjas to transfer their political headquarters from Khijjinga Kota to

BHANJA
DYNASTY

Hariharpur and it was probably by that time that the Kendujhar region became a separate dominion under a Chief named Jyoti Bhanja who was a scion of the Bhanja ruling family of Khijjinga Mandala.

L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, on the basis of a recent tradition, states that one Jai Singh, son of Man Singh, a Kachua Rajput of the Solar race and a Chief of Jeypore in Rajputana, came to Puri in 1098 A. D. and married the daughter of the then Gajapati Chief of Puri and received as dowry the territory of Hariharpur. Two sons were born of this union and the father before his death divided the territory of Hariharpur between them. The elder son Adi Singh received the Mayurbhanj portion and ruled from Adipur and the younger called Jyoti Singh received the Kendujhar portion and ruled from Jyotipur. These two headquarters were in opposite banks of the Baitarani and later on the brothers shifted their respective political seats to more centralised places. The fallacy of this tradition has already been pointed out in Mayurbhanj district gazetteer. It may here be said that the Kachua Rajput family as well as the town of Jeypore were not existing as early as 1098 A. D. and so also a Gajapati King of Puri is not known in history as early as that time. The poet Narasingh Misra who has discussed about the early history of Kendujhar in his Sanskrit drama "Bhanja Mahodayam" written in early 19th century A. D. has not given any hint regarding the Kachua Rajput origin of the Bhanjas. This tradition was very probably given shape during the later part of the 19th century.

A local tradition of Kendujhar reveals that the Bhuyans of Kendujhar not able to keep contact with the Raja ruling over them from Jhijjinga Kota (Khijjing) desired to keep a ruler close to them at Kendujhar and stole away a boy named Jyoti Bhanja from the ruling family whom they installed as king. It appears that the Bhuyans have played some important part in the early history of the Bhanja dynasty of Kendujhar, as even up to the time of the present Chief, the Bhuyans were considered indispensable at the time of coronation of a king who was to be installed on the *gadi* being ceremoniously carried on the back of a Bhuyan.

The early history of the Bhanja kings of Kendujhar belonging to the family of Jyoti Bhanja is not yet properly known. It is said that Jyoti Bhanja had his headquarters at a village named after him as Jyoti Bhanja which was located on the right bank of the Baitarani but as this place was close to the border of his territory he shifted the capital to the place which is now known as Kendujhar. A ruined fort containing an old throne as well as the shrine of Danda Devi, the tutelary goddess of the royal family, is seen near the present town of

Kendujhar and it is believed to have been originally built by Jyoti Bhanja. The successors of Jyoti Bhanja till the time of Gobinda Bhanja, who flourished during the early part of 17th century A. D. are known to us only by their names. Their genealogy, as known from the records of the royal family as well as the drama "Bhanja Mahodayam" of Narasingh Mishra, is presented below.

- (1) Jyoti Bhanja
- (2) Udaya Bhanja
- (3) Gadeshwar Bhanja
- (4) Ananta Bhanja
- (5) Dayanidhi Bhanja
- (6) Ratnakar Bhanja
- (7) Champakeshwar Bhanja
- (8) Santha Bhanja

The family records and the "Bhanja Mahodayam" agree so far. But after Santha Bhanja, the family records present 10 rulers whose names do not occur in the above drama. These rulers are as follows—

- (9) Narahari Bhanja
- (10) Jadunath Bhanja
- (11) Gobardhan Bhanja
- (12) Gangadhar Bhanja
- (13) Jagannath Bhanja
- (14) Sridhar Bhanja
- (15) Srikara Bhanja
- (16) Hrusikesh Bhanja
- (17) Gopinath Bhanja, and
- (18) Hadu Bhanja

After this, no divergency is noticed between the above two sources so far as the genealogy of the kings of Kendujhar is concerned. Hadu Bhanja, the 18th ruler, was succeeded by Chandrasekhar Bhanja who is referred to as Sikhara Bhanja in the "Bhanja Mahodayam". After Chandrasekhar, his son Joginath Bhanja came to the throne and the latter was succeeded by his grandson Trilochan Bhanja who was the father of Gobinda Bhanja.

According to Cobden-Ramsay, Gobinda Bhanja fell out with his father and left Kendujhar. He "joined the services of the Puri Ruler and for his victory in the battle of Kanchi Kaveri (Kanjeeveram, Madras Presidency) obtained as a reward on his accession to the *gadi* the Zamindari of Athgarh, better known as the Anandapur subdivision, which still forms a part of this State".

The time of Gobinda Bhanja cannot be as early as that of the Gajapati Purusottam Deva (1467—1497 A. D.), the victor of the battle of Kanchi Kaveri. His date can more correctly be ascertained from the drama "Bhanja Mahodayam" written by Narasingh Mishra, the court poet of king Sibanarayan Bhanja of Kendujhar, the son of Gobinda Bhanja. It is known from this work that the drama was staged at Puri (Sripurusottam Khetra) and was witnessed by the Gajapati King Balabhadra Deva and King Sibanarayan Bhanja of Kendujhar. Thus, Balabhadra Deva who ruled from 1648 to 1659 A. D. was a contemporary of Sibanarayan Bhanja of Kendujhar. It may be said that the fathers of these two rulers—Purusottam Deva and Gobinda Deva were also contemporary rulers. Very likely, Purusottam Deva (1600—1621 A. D.), the ruler of Khurda kingdom, has been confounded with the great Purusottam Deva (1467—1497 A. D.) who fought the battle of Kanchi Kaveri and became victorious against the king of Vijaynagar. The date of Gobinda Bhanja may, tentatively, be assigned to the first quarter of the 17th century A. D. It was during the time of this ruler that the territory now comprising the Anandapur subdivision was conquered and incorporated with the kingdom of Kendujhar. Gobinda Bhanja was a devotee of Rama. He set up a village named after him as Biragobindapur where he constructed a temple and installed the images of Rama, Lakshmana and Sita. It is said that Govinda Bhanja was daily coming on horse-back from his headquarters Kendujhar to Biragobindapur a distance of 72 km. for the worship of the god. This village is still famous as a place of Rama worship.

Gobinda Bhanja was succeeded by his son Sibanarayan Bhanja who ruled up to 1654 A. D. and after him his son Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja came to the Gadi. It was during the rule of this king that the source of the river Baitarani was discovered and a temple of Brahmeshwar Siva was constructed close to it. From that time onward that place is considered to be very sacred and people gather there on many occasions to take bath in the reservoir known as Brahmakunda which has been built near the temple of Brahmeshwar. The magnificent temple of Baladeva was built by Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja in the headquarters town of Kendujhar. It is said that the images of Jagannath and Subhadra were brought by the king from Puri while that of Baladeva was brought from the village Badancha near Anandapur and these three images were installed in this temple. He excavated a tank named Lakshmisagar and laid out a big mango garden which was called 'Madhuban'. Four Brahmin villages were established by this king and those have been named after him.

Khan-i-Dauran, the General of the Mughal Subadar, invaded Kendujhar in 1660-61 A. D. and defeated Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja who acknowledged the over-lordship of the Mughals. But this appears to be a formal acknowledgement and the successors of Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja continued to rule in semi-independent status.

MUGHAL
RULE

Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja was succeeded by his son Jagannath Bhanja who ruled for a short time and after him Raghunath Bhanja ascended the *gadi* in 1700 A. D. The Brahmin village Raghunathpur in modern Anandapur subdivision was established by the king Raghunath Bhanja. He was a patron of the Brahmins and during his rule a large number of 'Atharvavedi Brahmins settled in different parts of his territory getting royal patronage. Raghunath Bhanja was succeeded by his son Gopinath Bhanja in 1719 A. D. and the latter is known to have ruled till 1727 A. D. Gopinath Bhanja had two queens, each of whom had a son—Ghaneswar Bhanja, who was the son of the second queen, was older than Nrusingha Narayan Bhanja, the son of the first queen. And when the king decided to nominate Ghaneswar as the successor, a serious quarrel took place between him and the younger prince Nrusingha Narayan Bhanja. The prince was driven out of the headquarters after which he took shelter in a village 4·8 km. from the town of Kendujhar and that village was named as Narayanpur (Naranapur) after him. This quarrel took a serious turn as the kingdom was divided between the two factions—one supporting the king and the other supporting the prince. But before the issue was decided, Gopinath Bhanja died in 1727 A. D., and a fratricidal war took place between Ghaneswar Bhanja and Nrusingha Narayan Bhanja. Subsequently, Nrusingha Narayan succeeded in occupying the capital, and Ghaneswar had to flee to save his life.

Nrusingha Narayan Bhanja had a religious turn of mind but he had to kill five Brahmins during his fight against Ghaneswar Bhanja. For expiation of this sin, he constructed five temples having five Sikhharas each enshrining a Siva Linga, and it is said that the heads of the five Brahmins were placed under the foundation of these Sikhharas. He established a Brahmin village at the place where the five Brahmins were killed and a copper plate which was issued by him donating lands to Brahmins in that village has been preserved in the royal family. The Brahmin village was named after him as Nrusingha Narayan Sasan.

Nrusingha Narayan Bhanja was succeeded by his son Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja in 1764 A. D. Orissa by that time was under the rule of the Marathas who were the virtual master of this province since 1751 A. D.

MARATHA-
RULE

But some feudatory chiefs of western Orissa refused to submit to the Marathas and Prataprudra Deva, the ruler of Bamra, openly challenged their authorities. When the Maratha Subadar Rajaram Pandit (1778—82 A. D.) invaded Bamra, Prataprudra Deva received help and co-operation of Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja of Kendujhar and the combined strength of these two chiefs successfully repulsed the attack of the Marathas. Sudhal Deva, the son and successor of Prataprudra Deva, being ill-advised by his uncle Jadumani could not retain the friendship of the Chief of Kendujhar and a battle between these two kingdoms took place on a very feeble cause. Bama Deva, brother of Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja, who married the princess of Bamra was insulted by Jadumani during the marriage ceremony and this led to a bitter quarrel and ultimately to a serious fight between the two kingdoms. The battle took place for four days and subsequently Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja became victorious and occupied the fort of Barkote which was by that time the headquarters of Bamra. A detailed description of this battle has been given by poet Nilakantha in his drama 'Bhanja Mahodayam' from which we know that a number of subordinate chieftains had rendered assistance to the ruler of Kendujhar during the battle. They were the chieftains of Sukinda, Ambo, Dhenka Dasapur, Kantajhari, Pal-lahara, Bamanghati, Pachhikote, etc.

Balabhadra Narayan also fought with the Raja of Dhenkanal and took possession of a border estate called Kaliahata. During his rule there took place a serious trouble in Pal-lahara regarding succession to that estate. Balabhadra Narayan suppressed the trouble with a strong hand and restored peace in that territory.

Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja died in 1792 at Anandapur and his body was cremated on the bank of the Baitarani where a memorial tomb was built. The tomb was washed away by the flood of the river in 1927.

BRITISH RULE

Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja was succeeded by Janardan Bhanja in 1792. The early years of rule of this king were not peaceful owing to family feud between the royal houses of Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar. In 1796 Damodar Bhanja, the Raja of Mayurbhanj, died and was succeeded by his widow Rani Sumitra Devi. Janardan Bhanja put forward the claim of his brother Tribikram Bhanja to the throne of Mayurbhanj but failed to achieve his end as he was defeated by the army of Sumitra Devi. The East India Company was by that time making vigorous preparation for occupation of Orissa and the British administrators in Bengal attempted to have friendly relations with the royal houses of Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar. They acknowledged the rule of Sumitra Devi who agreed to accept Tribikram Bhanja as her adopted son.

Janardan Bhanja was successful in Pallahara affairs. His queen Krishnapriya was the daughter of Munipal, the ruler of Pal-lahara. When Munipal died without a son, the estate came under the possession of Rani Krishnapriya and Janardan Bhanja claimed it as a piece of dowry. After the death of the Rani in 1825, Pallahara was brought under the administration of Raja Janardan Bhanja. The East India Company in 1805 acknowledged the joint rule of Kendujhar and Pallahara and fixed the revenue of the combined estates. But Pal-lahara began to pay revenue directly to Government from 1825 onward and gradually became a separate State.

Janardan Bhanja is said to have occupied a place called Bandhagoda situated on the borders of Kendujhar and Sukinda estates. He was a warrior ruler and was a patron of art and culture. He was succeeded in 1831 by Bishweswar Bhanja who ruled up to 1838 and was followed by Gadadhar Bhanja. During the rule of this king the War of Independence otherwise called the "Revolt of 1857" took place and great trouble occurred in Singhbhum due to the rebellion of Arjun Singh, the Raja of Podahat. Gadadhar Bhanja helped the British Government in suppressing the rebellion of Podahat. He died in 1861 on the banks of the Ganges, where he had been on a pilgrimage.

Gadadhar Bhanja had two queens. The chief queen Bishnupriya was barren while the younger queen had a son named Dhanurjay Bhanja. Rani Bishnupriya was trying her best to set aside the claim of Dhanurjay after the death of Gadadhar Bhanja. So the Raja before his death had left a will in favour of the succession of Dhanurjay. After his death Rani Bishnupriya made an attempt to make Brundaban Bhanja, a grandson of the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj, the successor to the *gadi* declaring him to be the adopted son of her deceased husband. But T. E. Ravenshaw, the then Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, recognised the claim of Dhanurjay whereupon an appeal was made to the High Court of Calcutta on behalf of Brundaban. When the appeal was rejected, the Raja took the case to the Privy Council. Meanwhile, Dhanurjay who was receiving education at Cuttack attained majority in 1867 and was crowned as the ruler of Kendujhar. Rani Bishnupriya was not disheartened and attempted to achieve her aim through open rebellion of the Bhuiya Sardars. She appealed to the Sardars to recognise Brundaban as the Raja of Kendujhar and sent a deputation of the Bhuiya Sardars to meet the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. But the Lieutenant Governor could not recognise Brundaban as the Court of Law was in favour of Dhanurjaya. On the 5th December, 1867 Ravenshaw personally came to Kendujhar to attempt reconciliation between the two factions. The strong attitude of Ravenshaw cowed down the Rani who agreed to recognise

the claim of Dhanurjaya. Thus, Dhanurjaya was crowned for a second time on the 13th February, 1868 attended by the Rani and the Bhuiyan Sardars who performed the customary rites of the ceremony. Among the British Officers Colonel Dalton and T. E. Ravenshaw were present at the installation ceremony.

Shortly after this, the Dewan Nanda Dhal started oppressing the Bhuiyan Sardars who had supported the cause of Brundaban. The Bhuiyans suspected that the Dewan was organising a rule of tyranny at the connivance of the British officers. Towards the end of April 1868, the Bhuiyan Sardars revolted. The town of Kendujhar was invaded and the Dewan along with some of his associates was abducted. The rebellion took a serious turn in May and a detachment of troops from Singhbhum as well as from Calcutta advanced towards Kendujhar to save the situation. Col. Dalton and Dr. Hayes came from Chota Nagpur with large forces while Ravenshaw proceeded to Anandapur with a contingent of the Madras Native Infantry. The rebellion was suppressed with a strong hand and most of the Bhuiyan Sardars surrendered during the months of June and July. Ratna Naik, the leader of the rebellion, was captured by the Paiks of Pal-lahara on the 15th August. Ravenshaw tried the case of Bhuiyan leaders at Kendujhargarh and the judgement, being tainted by political considerations, was extremely severe and cruel. Seven persons were sentenced to death, 21 persons were transported for life, 13 were transported for 12 years and above, 10 underwent transportation or imprisonment for 10 years, 30 got imprisonment for 7 years and 51 were sentenced to imprisonment for less than 7 years. Rani Bishnupriya was taken away from Kendujhar and was allowed to stay at Puri till her death. The Bhuiyans were thus suppressed by strong and inhuman measures.

But the Durbar Government continued to oppress them through various ways. They were economically exploited and were required to contribute physical labour without payment. Dharanidhar, one of the Bhuiyas, had some education and having studied at the Survey School at Cuttack got employment as Surveyor under the Durbar. He was, however, being looked with suspicion and when there was boundary dispute between Kendujhar and Singhbhum he was sent to the borders so that he would be out of touch from his kinsmen. While Dharanidhar was busy in surveying the borders between Kendujhar and Singhbhum, the Durbar Government forced the Bhuiyans to work for excavating a canal from the river Machhakandana to Kendujhargarh through hills and forests. One Bichitrananda Das who was the Assistant Manager of the State, greatly oppressed the Bhuiyan labourers and forced them to work even without food and rest for

hours together without payment. Some labourers who protested against the oppression were arrested by the Government and Dharanidhar came to know that his brother and some of his friends were among the persons arrested. The spirited youngman resigned his job and instigated the Bhuiyans to rise enmass against the tyrannical rule of the Raja. The Bhuiyans looted the granaries and procured guns and cannons to wage war. When the Raja proceeded towards Ghatagan to suppress the rebellion, the Bhuiyans entered Kendujhargarh and attacked the palace. On the 12th May, 1891 the palace was besieged but the Bhuiyas were repulsed after heavy gunfire. The Raja hastened back to Anandapur and sent his Assistant Dewan Fakirmohan Senapati with a small detachment to Kendujhargarh. Fakirmohan was, however, ambushed and brought to Raisuan where Dharanidhar had his camp. This Bhuiyan leader was then being respected by the Sardars as King of Kendujhar. Fakirmohan by dint of his courage and skill won the heart of Dharanidhar who put confidence in him and made him his Manager.

The plain and simple Bhuiyan chief, however, was easily deluded by the crafty Fakirmohan who taking advantage of the shortage of stock of betel leaves persuaded the chief to allow him to requisition for him some betel leaves and areca nuts from his own farm agent Bholanath. Permission was readily given and Fakirmohan wrote a diplomatic letter which was carefully worded to admit of secret meaning for mobilisation of troops to capture the Bhuiyan stronghold. The Bhuiya who carefully examined the contents of the letter could not find anything suspicious in it and the messenger who was a man of Fakirmohan managed to deliver it safe to the Raja who was then at Anandapur. The English translation of the letter is given below.

16th May, 1891
Place—Raisuan

Bholanath, the farm-agent,

Know ye that this is very much needed for the queen's son—send immediately at least a hundred pieces of betels and two hundred areca nuts. Irrigate the sugarcane field without delay by making furrows from the north, otherwise you know that the sugarcane field would perish. This much.

Fakirmohan Senapati

The Raja and his officers could interpret the secret meanings of the letter. They could know that betels and nuts stood respectively for sepoys and bullets and that the sugarcane field was no other than the headquarters of Kendujhargarh to which relief should immediately be sent from the northern side. Things were done accordingly and while sepoys marched from Chaibasa side to Kendujhargarh, the troops sent by the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals cleared the rebels off the road from Anandapur to Kendujhar.

Dharanidhar, acting upon the advice of Fakirmohan, met the officer in charge of the military force who arrested him and sent him to Cuttack jail. Mr. Toynbee who was then the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals tried the case of the Bhuiya rebels and unlike his predecessor, showed due justice and kindness towards them. Dharanidhar was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and Toynbee accused the Raja of Kendujhar of having irresponsible and oppressive system of Government. H. Wylly, the manager of Mayurbhanj, took charge of the administration of Kendujhar for sometime. The Raja represented the case before the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal who came to Bhadrak and met the Raja as well as some Bhuiya Sardars. Utkalgourab Madhusudan Das pleaded on behalf of the Raja who was subsequently reinstated on the *gadi*. But according to the terms of settlement an agent to the Government was to look after peace and order in that State. Nandakishore Das was made the first Agent and after him, H. Wylly was appointed in that post for sometime.

Dhanurjay Bhanja was eager to make the land revenue settlement of his State. He started the settlement work in 1889 but owing to the Bhuiyan rebellion in 1891, the work was suspended for sometime. The settlement was completed in 1898 by Ajay Chandra Das who worked in the capacity of the Government Agent and Settlement Officer. Dhanurjay Bhanja excavated many wells and tanks in his kingdom. He constructed a stone embankment on the Kushabhadra to protect the ancient temple of Kusaleshwar Siva. It was during his rule that the palace of Kendujhargarh was reconstructed and the ramparts as well as ditches round it were made. The ruler was also eager to introduce in the State the western system of education and established two Middle English schools at Kendujhar and Anandapur. He opened allopathic dispensaries and maintained a printing press at Kendujhar. He also made donations to various educational institutions outside his State, particularly to the Pyarimohan Academy, Ravenshaw College and the Girls' school at Cuttack. The golden *kalasa* on the temple of Raghunath Jiu at Balangir was contributed by him in commemoration of his marriage with a Chauhan princess

of the Patna royal family. Raja Dhanurjay Bhanja died on the 26th October 1905, and was succeeded by his son Gopinath Narayan Bhanja. The new ruler had a religious bent of mind and he was spending most of his time in prayer and worship rather than in administration. He made considerable improvement in the daily offerings of god Baladev Jiu in Kendujhar town. He was also eager to improve the roads of the town and constructed some buildings to beautify it. He abdicated his *gadi* after ruling about a year with a view to devoting full-time to the worship of God. He died at Cuttack in 1926.

The administration of Kendujhar from 1907 to 1928 was placed under the Government who managed the State by appointing one State Superintendent. D. A. Macmillan who was working as Dewan under Gopinath Narayan Bhanja was appointed as the first State Superintendent. He was a liberal administrator and during his time the State improved in many respects. It was during his administration that the settlement work of Kendujhar was conducted in 1911 and completed in 1915. In course of the settlement the old system of measurement by Padika was substituted by that of chain survey. The settlement recorded the income of the State at Rs. 5,10,892 as against the previous revenue of Rs. 2,24,110. Macmillan constructed new buildings for jail and dispensary at Kendujhar and improved the road from Anandapur to Champua and ordered to make this road all weather. The river Baitarani was bridged near Champua at a cost of Rs. 3, 10, 274 equally borne by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, and Kendujhar State. A telephone line was opened from Ramachandrapur to Champua and it was during his rule that motor car was introduced for the first time in Kendujhar. After Macmillan, Rai Sahib Baikunth Nath Das was appointed as the State Superintendent. He had no higher education and had no knowledge of English. He was a self-made man and starting his career from a low paid teacher became the highest officer in the State. Although not properly qualified he was considered to be an intelligent and capable officer.

J. H. Price became the State Superintendent on 8th January, 1919 and continued till 1928. It was during his time that the Kacheri building and the Town Hall at Kendujhar were constructed and a bridge was made across the river Aradei. Price made some improvement in the education and forestry of the State and established a Middle Vernacular Basic Training school and a Forest Training school. In July 1927, Kendujhar was affected by high flood of the Baitarani and the loss of the State was reported to be heavy. Price gave relief to the people in a very liberal manner.

W. J. Kolly succeeded Price as State Superintendent. Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja, the son of Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhanja, attained majority and was installed as King on 12th January, 1929. The new ruler had a formal installation ceremony at Cuttack immediately after the death of his father on the 12th August, 1926. During his rule Kendujhar made good progress in education as well as in health and sanitation. Several roads and branch roads and many bridges were constructed during his time. The Cuttack- Ranchi road was greatly improved and a bridge was constructed across river Kumbhai. Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja like his father was very religious minded. He constructed a temple of god Raghunath at Bira Gobindapur and of god Baladev at Rajanagar. He was the last ruler of Kendujhar and the State merged with Orissa on the 1st January, 1948.



CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

The total population of Kendujhar district as returned by the Census of 1981* was 1,114,622 of which 562,157 were males and 552,465 females. It is divided into 3 subdivisions, 5 *tahsils*** and 15 police-stations.*** The population of each such administrative unit is given below.

Subdivision/Tahsil/ Police-station	Total population
1	2
KENDUJHAR SUBDIVISION ..	539,482
Kendujhar Tahsil ..	399,046
Kendujhar Sadar P. S. ..	150,158
Patana P. S. ..	121,231
Ghatagan P. S. ..	64,562
Harichandanpur P. S. ..	47,456
Daitari P. S. ..	15,639
Felkoi Tahsil ..	140,436
Kanjipani P. S. ..	40,007
Pandapada P. S. ..	40,273
Felkoi P. S. ..	60,156
ANANDAPUR SUBDIVISION ..	298,288
Anandapur Tahsil ..	298,288

* Census of India, 1981, Orissa, Paper I of 1982, Final Population Totals pp. 10—12.

** Hatadihi and Ghatagan Tahsils have been added to the existing five Tahsils in 1982.

*** Ghasipura, Kendujhar Town, Nandipada and Nayakote police-stations are functioning in the district since 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 respectively. Hence, the district has 19 police-stations at present.

Subdivision/Tahsil/ Police-station	Total population
1	2
Anandapur P. S.	165,442
Sainkul P. S.	93,162
Soso P. S.	39,684
CHAMPUA SUBDIVISION	276,852
Champua Tahsil	125,007
Champua P. S. (Portion)	71,942
Baria P. S.	53,065
Barbil Tahsil	151,845
Barbil P. S.	66,006
Joda P. S.	72,021
Champua P. S. (Portion)	13,818

Growth of
population

The table below shows the decennial growth of population of the district from 1901 to 1981.

Census year	Males	Females	Total	Decade variation	Percentage c decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	144,072	141,686	285,758	..	..
1911	182,020	182,682	364,702	+78,944	+27.63
1921	186,785	192,711	379,496	+14,794	+4.06
1931	227,143	233,466	460,609	+81,113	+21.37
1941	263,475	266,311	529,786	+69,177	+15.02
1951	294,902	293,539	588,441	+58,655	+11.07
1961	375,090	368,225	743,315	+154,874	+26.32
1971	483,334	472,180	955,514	+212,199	+28.54
1981	562,157	552,465	1,114,622	+159,108	+16.64

The population of Kendujhar in 1901 was 2,85,758 which grew by 78,944 in 1911. The growth between the years 1911 and 1921 was very small, i.e., 14,794 and this slow growth was primarily due to widespread influenza and other epidemics. Agricultural condition was on the whole prosperous, partly due to the rise in the price of agricultural produce. The northernmost subdivision Champua started developing mining and timber industries attracting a considerable number of immigrants. The prosperity of this area was also partly due to the construction of the Amda-Jamda section of the railway line. But inspite of all these improvements, epidemics and other diseases restricted the growth of population to the small figure of 14,794 bringing the total population of the district to 379,496 in 1921.

The decade 1921—1931 was a period of quick recovery. The crop condition was satisfactory and the public health improved beyond expectation. The heavy flood in the river Baitarani in 1927 which affected certain areas was a temporary feature which did not affect the population growth during the decade, which rose to 460,609 showing an increase of 21.37 per cent.

The decade 1931—41 was a period of ups and downs but the population growth was not very much affected. The bumper crop of 1936 and 1937 were accompanied by smallpox and cholera. Scarcity of foodgrains was felt which might be due to smuggling across the border to Bihar. There was also partial drought in the years 1938 and 1939, Thus, the agricultural prosperity noticed earlier disappeared. In spite of these reverses, the population in 1941 Census showed an increase of 15.02 per cent during the decade.

In the years 1941 to 1951, the harvests were moderate. There was deficient rainfall in 1942 and from 1947 to 1950. Smallpox and cholera broke out in the year 1947 in 89 villages causing many deaths. The Census of 1951 showed a moderate increase of 11.07 per cent in population which was considered satisfactory.

The decade 1951—61 was more favourable than the previous decade because agriculture and industry made considerable progress. The whole district was covered by Community Development Blocks and through these agencies multisided development activities took place. A number of minor irrigation projects were executed and improved technique in agriculture were adopted. The mining industry of Barbil was developed and a Mining School for the training of technical personnel was established. Besides, a college for higher education was started at Kendujhar and a large number of educational institutions sprang up in the district for the spread of literacy. The road communication was developed extensively for the transport of iron and

manganese ores. All these developments contributed to the material prosperity of the people in the district and the population in 1961 grew up to 743,315, showing an increase of 26.32 per cent.

The decade 1961—71 has recorded the highest growth of population, i.e., 28.55 per cent and has crossed the State average of 25.05 per cent. The reasons for the growth of population are generally the excess of births over deaths, and the general improvement in public health and personal hygiene. Another important factor for the increase of population is the migration of a large number of persons from other districts of the State as well as from outside the State to Kendujhar district where a large number of educational institutions and State and Central Government offices are functioning. The industrial and commercial developments at Champua, Joda, Barbil, Kendujhar, Anandapur, Ghatagan, Jhumpura and Telkoi have also attracted many workers to these places.

The decennial growth rate (1971—81) works out to 16.65 per cent against the State average of 19.72 per cent.

Density

The density of 90 persons per sq. km. in 1961 was low compared with the then State figure of 113 persons. In 1971, the density of 116 persons per sq. km. in the district was below the State average which was 141 persons per sq. km. In 1981, it was 136 against the State average of 169. The density of the district thus continued to be low in the Censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 when compared with the State average.

The Census of 1971 also recorded the highest density of population, i.e., 181 persons per square kilometre in Anandapur subdivision and the lowest (86) in Kendujhar subdivision. Further analysis revealed that Anandapur Tahsil is the most densely inhabited area whereas Kanjipani* is the most sparsely inhabited area in the district. Among the police-stations, Barbil tops the list with 199 persons per sq. km. and Kanjipani ranks last with 41. Of the four urban centres in the district, Kendujhar, the district headquarters, leads with an average of 1,245 persons per sq. km.

Rural
Population

According to the Census of 1971 there were 2,009 inhabited and 73 uninhabited villages in Kendujhar district. The rural population ** was 8,88,167 (4,46,720 males and 4,41,447 females) giving an average of 442 persons per inhabited villages as against 428 in the State of Orissa. The proportion of rural population to the total population in the district was 92.95. This was higher than similar proportion in the State which was 91.59 per cent. In the following statement, the proportion of different size of villages to the total number of villages and the population of such villages to the total rural population (in percentage) is shown according to the Census of 1971. ***

* The name has been changed to Telkoi since December, 1975

** In 1981, the rural population was 988,266(494,491 males and 493,775 females)

*** Census of India, 1971 Orissa, Part—IIA, General population Tables, pp. 118-119

Villages with population of	No. of villages	Percentage of No. of villages to total No. of villages	Rural population	Percentage of rural population to total rural population of the district
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 500	1,405	69.94	3,48,932	39.28
500—999	453	22.55	3,10,783	34.99
1, 000—1, 999	132	6.57	1,67,401	18.85
2, 000—4, 999	17	0.85	47,933	5.40
5, 000—9, 999	2	0.09	13,118	1.48
10,000 and above	..	..	..	..

The statement discloses that the proportion of small villages (with a population of less than 500) stands the highest with 69.94 per cent of the total villages. Villages of this category accommodated 39.28 per cent of the total rural population of the district. These figures, though significant, have registered a fall when compared to the 1961 Census figures (77.80 per cent and 49.16 per cent respectively). Correspondingly an increase in the percentage of medium and large sized villages is noticed. This phenomenon indicates the steady progress made in the rural areas.

It is also found from 1971 Census that Balani in Barbil police-station and Daitari in Harichandanpur police-station are the two big sized villages in the district. The population of the former village is 7, 277 and the latter 5, 841.

The urban population of 126,356 (67,666 males and 58,690 females) is spread over six towns, viz., Kendujhar, Anandapur, Joda, Balagoda (Balani), Daitari and Barbil. The proportion of urban population to the total population of the district is 11.33 per cent. The corresponding proportion for the State is 11.79 per cent.

Urban
Population

The number of towns has increased from one in 1941 to six in 1981. Kendujhar was the only town in the district from 1941 to 1951. Barbil acquired urban status in 1961. Thus, the Census of 1961 recorded two towns. In 1971, Anandapur and Joda acquired urban status. With the inclusion of Balagoda (Balani) and Daitari in the town list, the total number of towns increased to six in 1981.

KENDUJHAR

The following statement gives an idea of the growth of urban population of the district since 1941.

Town	Population				
	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kendujhar ..	9,004	9,343	12,624	19,340	28,059
Barbil	19,340	24,342	33,030
Anandapur	6,312	24,605
Joda	17,353	26,303
Balagoda (Balani)	9,515
Daitari	4,844

The analysis of the statement shows that during the period 1971—81 the population of Kendujhar, Anandapur, Joda and Barbil grew steadily. Of the six urban areas, Anandapur, the subdivisional headquarters, has increased its population by 289·81 per cent during the decade whereas the mining township of Joda has recorded an increase of population by 51·57 per cent during the same period.

Displaced Persons

As a result of the partition of the country, a large number of persons were displaced from Pakistan not only geographically but also socially and economically. They were settled in different parts of the country. Kendujhar district received from 1946 to 1951 as many as 484 (276 males and 208 females) persons. Of these 5 were from West Pakistan (present Pakistan) and 479 from East Pakistan (present Bangladesh). They were settled in Kendujhar Sadar, Telkoi, Ghatagan, Champua, Anandapur and Soso police-stations of the district. For their rehabilitation Government have provided grants and loans.

Age-groups

The distribution of population by age and sex according to the Census of 1971 is given below.

Age-group	Males	Females	Total	Per cent to district population
1	2	3	4	5
0—14 ..	2,10,690	2,12,485	4,23,175	44·3
15—59 ..	2,51,541	2,34,885	4,86,426	50·9
60 years and above ..	20,978	24,751	45,729	4·8

The statement shows that children in the age-group 0—14 constitute 44·3 per cent of the total population while persons in the working age-group 15—59 constitute 50·9 per cent. Persons above 60 years are only 4·8 per cent of the district population.

The sex-ratio for the Kendujhar district from decade to decade is given below along with the State of Orissa for comparison.

Census year	No. of females per 1,000 males	
	Kendujhar	Orissa
1	2	3
1901	983	1,037
1911	1,004	1,056
1921	1,032	1,086
1931	1,028	1,067
1941	1,011	1,053
1951	995	1,022
1961	982	1,001
1971	977	988
1981	983	982

From 1901 the sex-ratio began to grow till 1921 after which the sex-ratio showed a downward trend which continued from decade to decade till 1971. The sex-ratio for the district was below that of the State of Orissa in all decades. In 1981, the sex-ratio increased to 983 which is slightly above the State sex-ratio of 982.

According to the Census of 1971 the migrants to this district constituted 9·66 per cent of the total population of whom 3·61 per cent were born outside the State of Orissa. The migrants from outside the State hail from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu. As this district is on the borders of Bihar, the largest number (28,015) of immigrants have come from that State. The immigrants from countries like Burma, Nepal

Migration

and Pakistan to this district numbered 750 persons. Of these, 375 persons are from Pakistan. The distribution of population on the basis of place of birth* is as follows:—

Place of birth	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Persons born at place of enumeration	385,203	263,442	648,645	67.88
Persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	66,745	147,659	214,404	22.44
Persons born in other districts of the State	18,266	39,544	57,810	6.05
Born in other State in India	12,570	21,195	33,765	3.53
Born in countries outside India	530	220	750	0.08
Unclassifiable	20	120	140	0.01
Total	483,334	472,180	955,514	99.99

The predominance of females in the categories of migrants indicates that they have moved from one place to another consequent to their marriage while participation in economic activities may be the secondary aspect. Majority of males appear to have moved out of their birth places for economic reasons.

Language

In 1971, ten languages were recorded as major mother-tongues in the district. Of these, Oriya is the predominant language and is spoken by 764,860 persons or 80.05 per cent of the total population. Ho, a tribal language, is next in importance with 75,928 speakers. The following statement gives the distribution of population according to language in Kendujhar district as per the 1971 Census.**

*Census of India, 1971, Orissa, Part II-D, Migration Tables, pp 14-16

**A Portrait of Population, Orissa, B. Tripathi, Census of India 1971, p-247

Name of mother-tongue	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Oriya ..	764,860	80.05
Ho ..	75,928	7.95
Santali ..	28,740	3.01
Bengali ..	24,892	2.60
Kol ..	16,433	1.72
Hindi ..	9,407	0.98
Juang ..	8,937	0.94
Urdu ..	5,676	0.59
Munda ..	4,673	0.49
Mundari ..	2,930	0.31
Others ..	13,038	1.36
Total ..	955,514	100.00

Out of 743,315 persons in the district, 56,281 persons are returned as speaking a language subsidiary to their mother-tongue. The following statement gives the total bilingual population in the district and also the principal subsidiary language spoken by them. *

Bilingualism

Mother-tongue	Total No. of speaker	Total No. of persons returned as speak- ing a language subsidiary to the mother- tongue	Principal subsidiary languages				
			Oriya	Hindi	English	Bengali	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengali ..	8,550	4,038	3,005	316	702	..	15
Hindi ..	11,812	2,508	1,660	..	637	210	1
Ho ..	61,325	9,721	9,459	244	18	..	..
Khond/Kondh	3,922	1,692	1,665	25	2	..	..
Kisan ..	2,212	547	547	..	..	..	..
Kol ..	43,004	2,010	1,980	28	2	..	..
Kui ..	26,482	1,896	1,496	392	8	..	..
Munda unspecified	9,080	776	769	7	..	..	..
Mundari ..	4,097	2,907	2,898	9	..	..	..
Oriya ..	514,666	22,525	..	4,706	5,739	12,059	21
Santali ..	25,274	6,078	4,883	1,194	1	..	..
Telugu ..	529	212	132	39	41	..	..
Urdu ..	3,627	1,371	806	362	182	17	4
Total ..	714,580	56,281	29,300	7,322	7,332	12,286	41

It is observed from the table that Oriya is the most important subsidiary language of all the non-Oriya speakers in the district. Hindi, English and Bengali are the other important subsidiary languages.

Scripts

The Oriya script is in vogue all over the district. Even the tribals who speak Ho, Kondh, Kisan, Kol, Kui, Mundari and Santali languages prefer Oriya script while writing their dialects.

The people speaking other Indian languages use their respective scripts.

The following table gives the distribution of population by religion according to the Census of 1971.*

Name of the Religion	Number of followers			Percentage to total population
	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Hindu ..	881,525	62,831	944,356	98.83
Muslims ..	4,507	2,421	6,928	0.73
Christians ..	1,376	1,219	2,595	0.27
Sikhs ..	102	845	947	0.10
Buddhists ..	19	29	48	Negligible
Jains ..	..	1	1	Negligible
Other religions and persuasions	638	1	639	0.07

The rural-urban break-up indicates that the less numerous communities such as the Sikhs, the Buddhists and the Jains flourish mainly in urban areas. The Hindus, the Muslims and the Christians are the communities found mostly in the rural areas.

The 1971 Census further discloses that the percentage decadal growth rate (1961-71) is the highest among the Buddhists (433.33) followed by the Christians (223.57), Muslims (168.74), Hindus (27.79) and Sikhs (22.67).

According to the 1971 Census, 98.83 per cent of the people in the district professed Hinduism. The preponderance of the followers of Hinduism in the district is so high that it occupies the ninth place among the districts of India and third place in the State of Orissa.**

Among the Hindus most of the people are semi-Hinduised aboriginals. They have adopted Hindu customs and they worship Hindu gods. They claim to be orthodox Hindus, but side by side worship their own tribal gods and sylvan deities. In every village there is almost invariably a village priest who is known as *dehuri*, *jani*, etc. They appease the evil spirits and the sylvan deities of the tribe with sacrifices of buffaloes, goats and fowls. The villagers do not conduct any auspicious work without

* Census of India, 1971, paper 2, Religion, pp.60-61

** Ibid, p. 11

worshipping the village deities which are generally represented by a log of wood or a stone smeared with vermilion which are usually located in a dense forest. The village deities are worshipped on the occasion of every religious ceremony and also on special occasions like the outbreak of epidemics, famine, etc. The priests get remuneration from the villagers for their services. These village deities are also worshipped as Durga, Tarini, Sidhamata, Gadachandi, Bisri Thakurani, etc. The worship of the *grama devati* is conducted with great pomp and show on the Mahastami day of the Durga Puja. At some places goats and buffaloes are sacrificed.

The Hindus of the district are polytheists. They worship gods and goddesses in temples dedicated to Lord Jagannath, Siva, Rama, Radha-krishna, Sakti, the mother goddess in her various manifestations, and other deities. The people congregate near these temples on different festive occasions like Ratha Jatra, Durga Puja, Sivaratri, Dola Jatra, Rahas Jatra, Chandan Jatra, etc. They show great respect to their priests who are Brahmins, and Jyotishas who are their family chroniclers.

The Hindus worship Sun-god and many abstain from eating fish or meat on Sunday as it is the sacred day for Sun-god. They pay special reverence to the cow and do not eat beef. The earth is described as the holy mother of all living things and the giver of all good and is regarded as a benignant female deity. The people worship the Earth goddess during agricultural operations. Besides, the Sun and the Earth, the planets like *Sani*, and *Rahu* are also worshipped on certain occasions. Thursday is considered an auspicious day for goddess Lakshmi and is observed with religious devotion mostly by the women folk.

Like the people of other districts the people of Kendujhar believe in spirits, magic and good and bad omens. They believe in the existence of malevolent and benevolent spirits. The malevolent spirits are supposed to be the causes of death and disease and, as such, are appeased by offering of fowls and goats. If a person is supposed to be possessed by some evil spirit, Raulia, the exorcist is called to expel it from the body. The Raulia is believed to be an expert in the job and is invited by the people.

The Hindus of the district consider Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), Anla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Duba (*Cynodon dactylon*), Asoka (*Janesia asoka saraca indica*), Barkuli (*Zezyphus*), Bakul (*Mimusops elengi*) and Tulsi (holy basil) as sacred. They worship those trees and plants on festive occasions. In almost every Hindu household there is a *chaura* or a sacred place where Tulsi is planted and worshipped. Every evening lighted wicks are offered by the housewife before the *chaura*.

Siva is the most popular among the gods in the Hindu pantheon. Adherents of Saivism worship the deity under the name of Rudra, Siva, Sadashiva, Shankara, Shambhu, Mahadeva, Neelakantha, etc. In Kendujhar district famous Siva temples are found at Deogan (Kushaleshwar), Gonasika, Barhatipira, Deojhar and Murga. These are reckoned as chief centres of Saivism in the district. Besides these, Siva shrines with Siva's trident at the top adorn many villages. Usually Siva is represented by the phallic symbol, the Linga and the Yoni enshrined in the temple. Sivaratri is the principal festival of Lord Siva. Siva Chaturdasi is also observed by the people. The orthodox devotees of Lord Siva use three horizontal lines of sandal wood paste on their forehead as religious mark and wear *rudraksha* (*elaecarpus ganitrus*) *mala* round their neck.

Saivism

Sakti is conceived as the divine mother and the consort of Lord Siva. Among the common people Sakti is often the presiding deity of fertility cult. In the district, Sakti is worshipped in several forms such as Tarini at Ghatagan, Parbati at Gonasika, Gadachandi at Soso and Sidha Kali at Kendujhargarh. These are important places of Sakti worship in the district. Sakti is also worshipped in the villages in the form of folk goddesses. The blessings of the deities are invoked in wedding and other ceremonial occasions and at the time of sickness.

Saktism

The Mahima Dharma is a distinct contribution of Orissa to Hindu religious thought. The followers of this cult believe in one God, i.e., the Param Brahma, the Supreme Being. The founder of this cult is Mahima Gosain. His disciples believe that he is an incarnation of Param Brahma. The centre of this cult is at Joranda in Dhenkanal district. At present the head of this cult is Abadhuta Biswanath Baba. (For a detailed account of this cult see-Orissa District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal, 1972.)

Mahima
Dharma

The followers of Mahima Dharma have established 29 Ashramas in Kendujhar district. The Balkaladhari Parasanyasis in course of their travels stay in the Tungis inside the Ashramas. Where Tungis are not available they usually stay in the Chaupadhis which are meant for the Kaupunidharis and Bairagis. The followers sing Bhajans and discuss about religious matter in the Chaupadhi.

The Census of 1971 has recorded 6,928 Muslims in the district. They believe in one God. According to them, Mohammad is the last prophet and there will be no prophet after him and they accept Quoran as the Holy Book of the Almighty God. The Muslims of Kendujhar district are of Sunni Sect. They abide by the teachings of one of the four (Imams) guides, i.e., Imam Abu Hanifa.

Islam

There are 14 mosques in Kendujhar district. These are located at Raisuan, Santrapur, Kendujhar, Kusumpur in sadar subdivision; Jhumpura, Arsala, Champua, Joda, Barbil in Champua subdivision; and Pandua, Gadabandhagoda, Soso, Panchara (two mosques) in Anandapur subdivision. From the records of the Commissioner of Wakfs, Orissa, it is found that the mosque located at Jhumpura is the oldest. This was shifted to a pucca mosque in 1953. The mosque at Panchara is a new one constructed in the year 1973.

Christians

In 1971 the Christian population in the district was 2, 595 or 0.27 per cent of the total population of the district. The Christians belonging to the Union Church and the Church of God are found in the district. The Union Church was established in 1962 near D. N. High School, Kendujhar, with 45 followers. The Church of God came into existence in 1961 with 8 followers only. It is located near the Orissa School of Mining and Engineering. The Organisation runs an orphanage called Ashriwad Boys Home. It has 38 inmates.

Sikhism

The Sikhs residing in the district are mostly immigrants from outside the State. They numbered 947 in 1971 and are mostly found in Champua subdivision. In 1954-55 they established a Gurudwar at Barbil.

Buddhism

The Buddhists with an aggregate population of 48 (the Census of 1971) constitute a microscopic minority in the district.

Jainism

In 1961 there were 161 Jains in Kendujhar district. The number declined and in 1971 only one person was found professing this faith.

CASTE

Caste plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the people of the district. For a detailed description of each caste, castewise population figures are essential. But since 1951, no enumeration in regard to different castes is being made in the censuses. In the absence of such statistics, much of the valuable information relating to the life and economy of the people could not be incorporated in the present work. However, a general discussion of various castes is given below.

Bania

The Banias are makers of gold and silver ornaments. They are divided into two sub-castes, namely, Putuli Bania and Sunari Bania. Generally the Putuli Banias sell spices and herbs whereas the Sunari Banias deal in gold and silver.

Bhandari

The Bhandaris are also called Barika or Napita. The traditional occupation of the Bhandaris is shaving and hair-cutting. Their service is indispensable on the occasion of marriage, birth and death. They worship their implements during Dasahara.

The Brahmins were brought to Kendujhar at different periods by the rulers of the ex-State and were settled on rent-free lands. Their settlements are called *sasanas*. They followed their traditional vocation of learning, teaching and priestly duties and generally let out their arable lands to other tenants. There is another class of Brahmins called the Masthanis who are mostly found in Anandapur subdivision. They are prosperous agriculturists and are very enterprising and industrious.

Brahmin

The Gaudas are also known as Goalas in the district. They are generally well-to-do. Besides extensive lands, they also possess large herds of cattle. They have three important sub-castes, viz., the Deshua, the Mathurabasi and the Magadha. Of the three sub-castes the Deshuas live mostly in Anandapur subdivision. The other sub-castes are found in large numbers in Kendujhar and Champua subdivisions. They are also seen in the Bhuiyan Pirahs where they live in low-lands and practise cultivation in wet-lands unlike their neighbours, the hill Bhuiyans. Long abode has created an attachment between the two heterogeneous order. The Bhuiyans hold the Gaudas in esteem.

Gauda

The Gaudas worship Lord Krishna and pay special reverence to the cow. Dolapurnima (full-moon day in the month of Phalgun) is their main festival.

The traditional occupation of the Gurias is to prepare sweets for sale in the market. They prepare special sweets on ceremonial occasions. At present many of the Gurias have given up their caste profession and have taken to service, agriculture, etc. In Kendujhar district four types of Gurias are seen, viz., Bhadarakhi, Haladia, Jhumuka and Maira. They pay special reverence to Lord Ganesh and worship the deity on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi.

Guria

The Hansis customarily weave beads, make *jhumpas* and prepare thread of different colours. Due to the similarity in their nature of work the Hansis, the Tantis and the Tulabhinas are the same, but they are treated as separate castes.

Hansi

The Jhara caste people collect gold particles by panning method from the river Baitarani and Shamakoi. They also catch fish. Their settlements are found in Telkoi and Kendujhar Tahsil.

Jhara

The Jyotishas are also known as Naik, Graha-bipra and Ganak. They are astrologers by profession. Their service is essential on

Jyotisha

social functions like marriage, birth and death. They observe Dolapurnima and from that day read out from the almanac daily in the temples and also in the houses of the well-to-do persons.

Kamar The Kamars are found in almost all the Tahsils of the district. Their traditional occupation is to prepare agricultural and household implements by smelting raw iron.

Due to wide sale of factory-made implements their traditional occupation is greatly affected. They worship their furnace on the day of Dipavali Amabasya.

Kansari The Kansaris derive their name from Kansa (bell-metal). In the district of Kendujhar, they are mostly found at Kendujhar-garh and at Mugupur in Anandapur police-station. The traditional occupation of this caste is to make utensils of brass, bell-metal and aluminium. They earn their livelihood by manufacturing these articles. On social functions they enjoy the ministrations of Brahmins. They worship their professional implements during Dasahara festival.

Karan The Karans are known as the writer caste. They form a small minority in the district. They had a major share in the State appointments during the Durbar administration. Some of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

Keuta* The Keutas or Kaibartas are found in large numbers in the district, settled mostly on the banks of the river Baitarani. Fishing, net making and plying of boats are their main profession. The females of the caste prepare fried rice and pressed rice which they sell generally in weekly markets. The Keutas celebrate Chaitra Parva as their caste festival on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra (March-April). On this occasion they worship goddess Baseli.

Khadura The Khaduras like the Kansaris prepare brass, bell-metal and aluminium articles. They also make brass bangles.

Khandayat The Khandayats (Kshytriyas) are found in large numbers in the Anandapur subdivision as well as in other parts of the district. The name is derived from the Oriya word Khanda, meaning sword. Some are of the opinion that Orissa was formerly divided into Khandas or groups of villages corresponding to the *pargana* of the Muslim period. Each *khanda* was governed by a headman called Khandapati, which was subsequently corrupted to Khandayat. As members of the feudal militia the Khandayats had to serve as soldiers under the Rajas in times of war and in return

*Declared as Scheduled Caste since 5-11-1979

they were given lands strictly under military tenure. Their characteristic occupation having gone, they have now taken to other professions. Many of them depend upon agriculture as a means of livelihood. Dasahara is their main festival when they worship the sword as the insignia of their past glory.

The people belonging to Khitibamsa or Matibamsa community are found mainly in Anandapur subdivision of the district. The community is divided into three sections mostly on the basis of the occupations they follow. The Khitibamsa or Matibamsa *abadhans* used to teach children in *chataśalis* or village schools. A section of the community take Mangala, the goddess of small-pox, from door to door and thereby earn a living. Another section took to weaving. There was no marital relationship between the different sections, but these restrictions have considerably slackened nowadays. They worship Adishakti. Their caste symbol is *khadi*, a piece of soapstone.

Khitibamsa
or
Matibamsa

The number of Kshytriyas is few in the district. They are found mainly in Kendujhar subdivision. They belong to the warrior caste and observe *upanayan*. The ex-Rulers of Kendujhar claim to be Suryavamsi Kshytriyas like the ex-Rulers of Mayurbhanj. They use Bhanja as their family title. There are some Kshytriyas who have the appellation of Babu.

Kshytriya

The Kumbhars belong to the potter caste. They prepare various types of earthen pots and sell the products in the weekly markets. Generally two types of Kumbhars are seen in the district. One type prepare black pots while the other type make red pots. The former have no marital relationship with the latter. The Kumbhars observe Kurala Panchami on the fifth day of the bright fortnight in the month of Margasira (November-December) as their caste festival.

Kumbhar

The Kurmis are an immigrant people from the districts of Manbhum, Purulia, Singhbhum and Birbhum. The first Kurmi settlement in Kendujhar, as ascertained from the records of the ex-State, started in 1848, but since then their number has increased enormously. They are good agriculturists and very industrious. They spend money lavishly to irrigate and improve their lands. A Kurmi village can always be recognised by its thriftiness and the condition of its fields. Marriage in their society is strictly confined to their caste. Cross-cousin and inter-caste marriages are not allowed. They worship cattle during Kali Puja and observe Tushu Parab with much pomp and show.

Kurmi

The Patara caste people are dealers in silk cloth and cotton yarn. They sale *pata*, *kasta*, *pataphuli*, *dhardia* and *kardhuni*. They also make necklaces by stringing beads in *pata* or cotton. They worship Lord Baladeva or Balabhadra on the Gamha Purnami day. On this occasion they also worship their professional articles like *ankura*, *pata*, etc.

Patara

- Routia** The Routias have migrated to this district from Sundargarh. They are settled mainly in Telkoi Tahsil. Their main occupation is agriculture. Some of them also prepare and sell flattened rice.
- Sikalkar** Number of persons belonging to this community is very few in the district. They are skilled in the black art and eke out a living by selling herbal medicines.
- Sitara** The people belonging to this caste make ornaments like rings, *jhuntia*; elephants and *dipa* by casting brass. They are nomadic by nature and sell their products here and there.
- Sundhi** The Sundhis deal in wine. Their occupation was hampered due to the influx of wine dealers from Bihar. Hence most of them are understood to have given up their customary occupation and have taken to business and agriculture.
- Teli** The Telis are a business community and are known as Kuberas. They are divided into three sub-castes, namely, Haladia, Khari and Baldia or Thoria. The first two press oil by indigenous method and trade in it. The Baldia or Thoria Telis deal in turmeric which is carried from place to place with the aid of bullocks. Kali Puja is the main festival of the Telis.
- SCHEDULED CASTES** The Census of 1981 enumerated 124,379 Scheduled Castes (62,598 males and 61,781 females) in the district. This constituted about 11.15 per cent of the total population of the district. Of the 47 Scheduled Castes returned in 1971, the most numerous were Pan (62,611), Dhoba (15,223), Pantanti (6,195), Dom (4,238), Patratanti (3,023), Ghasi (2,868), Haddi (2,457), Tamadia (1,137), Ghokha (1,117) and Chamar (940). The above 10 Scheduled Castes comprised 92.60 per cent of the total population of the Scheduled Castes in the district.

The Scheduled Castes growth rate during 1961—71 was 4.70 per cent. This percentage rose to 15.39 in the next decade (1971—81).

The Scheduled Castes mostly live in the rural areas of the district. The 1981 Census recorded the highest Scheduled Castes population in the Anandapur subdivision (54,375) and the lowest in the Champua subdivision (27,000). Further analysis revealed that the population of Scheduled Castes is much higher in Anandapur (31,239), Sainkul (16,573), Kendujhar sadar (14,105), Patana (9,319), Champua (6,924), Joda (8,402), Telkoi (6,877), Barbil (7,497), Soso (6,563), and Hari-chandanpur (4,004) police-stations of the district.

In 1981, the literate and educated persons among the Scheduled Castes numbered 35,739 i.e., 28.73 per cent of their total population in the district. The analysis revealed that 44.01 per cent of the males and 13.24 per cent of the females were literate. This indicated that education has spread very little among the females.

Among the Scheduled Castes 32.52 per cent were main workers, 4.52 per cent recorded under marginal workers and the rest non-workers. Majority of the workers were engaged in agricultural occupations, mining and quarrying, household industries and other works.

Examining the marital status of the Scheduled Castes population by their broad age-groups it was found that in 1971 the number of married persons in the age-group 15—44 was the highest in both the sexes, while large number of widows were found in the age-group 45 and above. The gradual disappearance of child marriage was also noticed from the small number of married persons in the age-group 0—14.

To raise the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes Government have introduced I. R. D. P; E. R. R. P; P. M. M. P; M. A. D. A; T. R. Y. S. E. M; N. R. E. P; and R. L. E. G. P schemes.

The 1971 Census enumerated 940 (468 males and 472 females) Chamar
Chamar
mochis in Kendujhar district of which about 18.83 per cent were literate. They are found chiefly in rural areas and profess Hinduism. They are skilled in tanning, curring of hides and skins. In urban areas they prepare and mend shoes and slippers. Some of them depend on agriculture for earning a livelihood. They also prepare alcoholic drinks from date palm and salap juice.

According to the Census of 1971, 14,325 Dhobas were found in rural
Dhoba
areas and 898 in urban areas. Their traditional occupation is washing of clothes and wood cutting. On ceremonial occasions their services are indispensable. In order to maintain their livelihood some of them have opened laundries in towns. They worship Netei Thakurani on the Gamha Purnima day.

As regards education of the Dhobas, it was found in 1971 Census that 30.99 per cent of their total population were literates.

The strength of Doms or Dombos in the district was 4,238 (2,072 males and 2,166 females) in 1971. They weave bamboo baskets like Tokei, Bausia, Pachia, etc. The Doms also act as drummers on ceremonial occasions. In 1971 only 8.68 per cent of them were found literate.
Dom

The 1971 Census enumerated 2,868 (1,482 males and 1,386 females) Ghasi
Ghasi
Ghasis or Ghasias in Kendujhar district. They work as sweepers and grass-cutters to horses. A large section of them now depend upon agriculture to earn their livelihood. They observe Indu Purnima (fullmoon

day of the month of Bhadrab) and Karama Parab. On the occasion of social functions they play musical instruments. The incidence of literacy among them was confined to 14.30 per cent in 1971.

Gokha Out of 1,117 Gokhas in the district, 1,116 were found in rural areas. Their main occupation is fishing. They use *shalua* made of bamboo sticks and do not usually fish with nets. They supplement their income by cultivating land. In 1971, literacy among them was confined to 20.50 per cent.

Hadi The Census of 1971 returned 2,457 (1,216 males and 1,241 females) Hadis or Haris in the district. They act as scavengers. But most of them are found engaged in making baskets, rope, etc. They also work as labourers. They worship Hindu gods and godlings, but observe Karama Parab in a splendid manner. They have their own priests who perform marriage and other ceremonies. In 1971, only 7.86 per cent of them were found literate.

Pana The Panas or Panos are the predominant Scheduled Castes in Kendujhar district. Their population according to 1971 Census was 62,611, out of which 58,472 persons lived in rural areas. They are found almost in every village and have close relationship with the tribals.

Their traditional occupation is said to be weaving but they now mostly work as agricultural labourers, masons, basket makers, rickshaw pullers and drummers.

Among Panas bride price system is in vogue. No intercaste marriage is allowed in their society. A man of one clan in no case can marry a girl of his own clan, he is allowed to marry outside his clan. A Pana priest called *Baishnab* generally performs their marriage and other social functions.

The Panas profess Hinduism and believe in sorcery. They have caste councils. The headman of the council is known as *Bisoi*. He generally deals with disputes of social nature.

In earlier days none of the Panas had embraced Christianity. But recently a few have been converted into Christianity in order to raise their social status. In 1971, literacy among the Panas was confined to 18.04 per cent.

Pantanti According to 1971 Census the population of the Pantantis in Kendujhar district was 6,195 (3,182 males and 3,013 females). The traditional occupation of this caste is weaving of cloth. But nowadays they mostly live on cultivation. Some of them also work as casual labourers. In spite of educational facilities provided to them they have not advanced much in education. They follow Hindu rites and customs.

In 1971 Census, the Patial, Patikar, Patua or Patratanti numbered 3,023 (1,576 males and 1,447 females) in the district. Their settlements are invariably found in the vicinity of higher class people. They usually earn their livelihood by weaving cloth. Some of them also work as labourers. They worship the gods and the goddesses of the Hindu pantheon. Due to spread of education, some of them are now working in private and public establishments in different capacities.

Patratanti

In 1971 Census, 1,137 (621 males and 516 females) persons were enumerated as Tamadia of whom only 10·38 per cent were described as literate. They mostly live in rural areas and depend on agriculture, mining and quarrying for earning a livelihood.

Tamadia

The Scheduled Tribes population of the district which was 448,675 in 1971 increased to 499,567 in 1981, thus registering a growth of 11·34 per cent in a decade (1971—81). According to the Census of 1971, there were 46 Scheduled Tribes in the district of which the principal tribes were Bathudi, Bhuyan, Bhumij, Gond, Ho, Juang, Kharwar, Kisan, Kolha, Kora, Munda, Oraon, Santal, Saora, Shabar and Sounti. These sixteen tribes constituted 96·12 per cent of the total tribal population of the district.

SCHEDULED
TRIBES

The concentration of Scheduled Tribes was the highest in Kendujhar (296,707) and the lowest in the Anandapur subdivision (71,640). The police stations, such as, Kendujhar (72,987), Patana (62,945), Joda (40,218), Champua (36,901), Ghatagan (39,838), Harichandanpur (23,239), Kanjipani (31,795) and Telkoi (30,507) claimed comparatively more tribal population than the other police stations of the district in 1981.

The majority of the Scheduled Tribes are found engaged in agricultural occupations, mining and quarrying, and other services.

Literacy among the Scheduled Tribes was confined to 15·25 per cent in 1981. This percentage was higher than the State average of 13·95 per cent.

The Census report of 1971 revealed that among the Scheduled Tribes 99·54 per cent professed Hinduism and 0·32 per cent Christianity. The rest followed Islam, Sikhism and other religious persuasions. Out of 46 tribes, Christianity seems to have influenced only 15 tribes, i.e., Bhuyan, Bhumij, Gond, Ho, Kharia, Kharwar, Kisan, Kol, Kolha, Kol-Loharas, Kolha, Kulis, Munda, Mundari, Oraon and Saora.

However, the spread of education, communication facilities and the implementation of various development projects have helped the Scheduled Tribes a lot to change their traditional manners and customs to some extent.

Bathudi

The concentration of the Bathudis is more in the north-western parts of the State of Orissa, particularly in the areas bordering the districts of Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar. Out of 130,792 Bathudis in the State, 47,847 (23,975 males and 23,872 females) are found in Kendujhar district. Their settlements lie mostly on the plains in the rural areas and many of them are so much Hinduised and accultured that to call them a hill tribe is perhaps a misnomer.

They live in houses made of mud walls and thatched roofs. They love to decorate their walls with multicoloured floral designs. The Bathudis have household equipments like stringed Charpoys ; aluminium, bell-metal and earthen utensils ; bow and arrow, fishing implements, mats, etc. Their dress is scanty. A coarse cotton *dhoti* fulfils the requirement of a male person. The women wear *sari* and generally prefer orange coloured ones. They like to tie their hair with coloured ribbons. Besides ribbon, they also use flowers plucked fresh from the trees and even plastic or paper flowers to decorate their hair.

They use silver ornaments. Use of gold ornament among them is very rare. Tattooing is popular among the Bathudi women. It is called Khada. According to rule before marriage a Bathudi girl used to tattoo one or two floral designs on her forehead or arm. The women of Thatari caste are skilled in tattooing.

In their society marriage within the same *killi* is prohibited. Marriage with cousins either from the paternal or maternal side is also tabooed. Sororate is practised but levirate exists in a form not strictly sanctioned by the society. Marriage takes place either in the house of the groom or the bride. Both these systems are prevalent in the district. A Brahmin priest generally officiates in the ceremony. Besides this, marriage by service and the system of Gharjuain is prevalent among them. Each Bathudi has a Baishnab Guru called Karna Guru. He initiates them with specific Mantras both before the start of education and marriage. No marriage can take place unless the Baishnab Guru administers Karna Mantra.

They observe birth pollution for nine days but the mother is not allowed to enter the kitchen and touch the cooking pots till the twenty-first day. Some persons name the child on the ninth day and others on the twenty-first day. After the birth of a child the mother is prohibited from taking fish, sweets and ripe jackfruits for about two years. She is, however, allowed to take meat and leafy vegetables.

Both burial and cremation are practised by them. They observe death pollution for ten days.

Most of the Bathudis speak Oriya ; only a few have taken to Ho as their mother-tongue. In 1971, literacy among them was confined to 14.47 per cent.

Cultivation is their main occupation. The male members mostly work as agricultural labourers and also do earth-work. During lean months some trade in rice. Women weave mats out of date palm leaves during their leisure. Many also prepare flattened and fried rice and sell them in the market. In their spare time they also prepare leaf cups and plates both for domestic use and sale.

The Bathudis worship all Hindu gods and goddesses. They worship village deities like Basuki, Budhipata, Sarapata, Khichingeswari, Badaon, Hatiani, Baunaberi, Kendu Basuki and Sundara Gouri. All these deities are worshipped in the shape of blocks of stone. It is the village Dehuri who worships the deities. The Bathudis observe all Hindu festivals but give much importance to Raja Sankranti, Makar Sankranti and Gamha Punein.

Due to the impact of modern civilisation and change in the outlook of the people the dress and other habits of the Bathudis have changed to certain extent. But in the remote rural areas the old habits still persist.

The name Bhuiya or Bhuyan is derived from the sanskrit word **Bhuyan** Bhumi meaning land. They consider themselves to be the children and owner of land and hence are known as Bhuyans. The Bhuyans are found in almost all the districts of Orissa but there is a heavy concentration of them in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar, Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Dhenkanal. In 1971, their strength in Kendujhar district was 55,995 (27,596 males and 28,399 females). In the district they are mostly found in Banspal and Telkoi Block. They claim themselves to be the autochthons of the area which is also known as Bhuyan Pirh after their name. They speak Oriya as their mother-tongue.

According to their socio-cultural developments, the Bhuyans can be broadly divided into two categories, viz., the Pauri Bhuyans (also called Paburia or Pathuria Bhuyans) and the plain Bhuyans. The Pauri Bhuyans generally live in the hilly and inaccessible areas of the Bhuyan Pirh of the Kendujhar district and the adjoining Koira area of the Sundargarh district. The plain Bhuyans mostly live along with the caste Hindus in the villages in the plain areas.

One of the distinguishing features of the Bhuyan Social Organisation is the division of villages into Bandhu villages and Kutumba villages. In the former, the non-agnatic or marrying kinsmen

and in the latter the agnatic relations live. As their society is well-known for the absence of clan organisation, this division of villages generally regulates their marriages. Matrimonial relationship can be established between individuals belonging to the Bandhu villages only. In no case, it is permissible between Kutumba villages. Marriage between persons of the same village is strictly forbidden.

Another important feature of their social organisation is the existence of village dormitory, locally known as Mandaghar. It is generally a spacious house centrally located in the village. The open space in front of the Mandaghar is known as Darbar which serves as the meeting place for the traditional village Panchayats and the dancing ground for the villagers. The unmarried boys of the village are the members of the dormitory. This is also utilised as a rest house for guests from other villages.

Among the Bhuyans the period of pollution of mother and child is seven days after the birth. The child's head is then shaved and a name given. The name of the grandfather is given to the eldest son, the name of the great grand father to the second son, and then the names of the collateral branches according to seniority are given to other children.

The Bhuyans adopt both cremation and burial for disposing of the dead. Usually persons dying of cholera, smallpox, snake-bite, etc., or the dead body of a pregnant woman are buried. Mourning is observed for ten days. On the tenth day they throw away all earthen cooking vessels and replace them with new ones. All males of the household and their relatives are shaved by the village barber. They also pare their nails and take bath in the stream. The polluted clothes of the household are washed by the village washerman. After the bath the relatives give about one kilogram of paddy to the head of the family in a new earthen pot to be preserved for the next season for sowing. A community feast is given on the 11th day of the death when offerings are made to the deceased. After this the impurity ends.

The Bhuyans are mainly cultivators and agricultural labourers. They practise shifting cultivation called Toila Chasa or Podu Chasa on hill tops or slopes. Those living on plains are settled cultivators. They grow paddy, gingelly, mustard, niger, maize, jalli, ragi and other crops in an extensive scale. Among women, weaving of mats from the wild date-palm and preparation of broom sticks are

common art. Men generally know rope making and a very few of them are also found working as carpenters. Collection and sale of forest products is one of the major occupations of the community.

As regards education, the 1971 Census has recorded 49,921 illiterates and 6,074 literates among them. The incidence of literacy is thus confined to 10.85 per cent.

They observe a number of religious festivals all the year round to ensure safety and prosperity for themselves and the crops. They celebrate Akhi Muthi for ceremonial sowing of seeds in the Agricultural field, Asarhi Puja for bumper crop and good rain, Gamha Punein for the welfare of the domestic cattle, Nuakhai for first-eating of new rice, and Magha Jatra which marks the termination of the agricultural year. The ceremonial hunting known as Akhin Pardhi is observed in the months of March-April. These ceremonies are connected with their economic activities. Other festivals, such as, Makar Jatra, Amba Nuakhia (first-eating of mango fruit), Karama Jatra and Pusha Punein are celebrated by communal dancing and singing. The chief deities of the Bhuyans are the Sun god and the Earth goddess. They believe in the existence of village and forest deities and a number of spirits who bring disease and trouble to the society. The Dehuri (the village priest) worships the deities.

The Bhuyans take oath on a tiger's skin holding a little earth from the ant hill in hand. The oath is regarded as final. Trial by ordeal is a favourite form of decision among them. With the spread of education, this practice has disappeared in most of the villages.

The 1971 Census enumerated 51,592 (25,538 males and 26,054 females) Gonds in Kendujhar district of which about 22.37 per cent were literate. They are found chiefly in the rural areas of Kendujhar and Champua subdivision. They speak Gondi, a dialect belonging to the Dravidian family. At present the Gonds of the district know and speak Oriya.

The Gonds are immigrants from the Central Provinces and wear Brahminical thread. Their caste chiefs are called Mahapatras and Singhs. The Gonds possess good physique. They are also good at negotiating steep climbs and narrow hill tracks and carry heavy burden.

They are divided into a number of clans. Marriage within the same clan is strictly prohibited. Cross-cousin marriage, marriage by service and marriage arranged by the parents are generally practised in their

society. Bride price system is prevalent among them. Like the Hindus they observe the birth and death rites. On these occasions they get the services of the Brahmin, the Bhandari and the Dhoba.

They are mostly settled cultivators. They collect forest products for their own use. Wage earning serves as a subsidiary occupation for them. Occasionally they trade in foodgrains and other edible articles and thereby supplement their meagre earning.

The Gonds worship a number of deities of which Budhadeo, Jangadeo and Lingadeo are important. They also believe in some malevolent deities who according to them, bring considerable harm in the form of disease, death and loss of crops. In order to please these deities they make offerings during festivals. Besides the tribal deities, they also worship the Hindu gods and goddesses.

Ho

The Hos are found in all the districts of Orissa excepting the Ganjam and the Boudh-Khondmals districts. They are numerically preponderant in the districts of Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar. Their total population in Kendujhar district was 4, 429 (2, 264 males and 2, 165 females). In the district they are found mostly in the Anandapur police station.

They live side by side with other Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Their houses are built very neatly. The walls are made of mud and the roofs are usually thatched with straw. Some have tiled roofs. They paint the walls in red and yellow in numerous artistic designs which speak of their aesthetic sense. Each house has its compound fenced with walls. Separate sheds for cows and domesticated animals are built near the bed room. The Hos like non-vegetarian diet and drink *handia* which is an intoxicant and a beverage.

Their dress is scanty. Ornaments worn by women are also few in number and design. But the Ho women pay maximum and particular attention of their hair-do. The hair is gathered up in a knot to the right of the back of the head and is adorned with the scarlet flowers of *Palasa* and *simuli* or the pale yellow flowers of the Sal.

After child birth no restrictions are imposed on the movements of the mother. She comes out and attends to all household work from the second day but she attends to cooking only after the name giving ceremony is over. This ceremony takes place 10 or 12 days after birth.

The Hos rigidly follow bride price. In their society marriage is settled by a *dutam karji* or marriage broker and is solemnised in the residence of the bridegroom. On the day of the marriage the bride and the groom are led to the altar. There the bridegroom pledges the bride

pouring some liquor (*handia*) from a cup of *sal* leaf onto hers. The bride also does the same to the bridegroom. The groom then applies vermilion to the forehead of the bride. This completes marriage. Widow marriage and divorce are allowed among the Hos. Sororate and levirate are also allowed in their society. But cross-cousin marriage or marriage with sister's daughter are not allowed. Marriage within the same sib is also forbidden.

The Hos generally bury their dead. The purification ceremony called *kamani* takes place on the 21st day. On this day the blood relations shave themselves and women pare their nails. All the houses are cleaned. All take their bath in the bathing ghat.

The majority of the Hos speak their language Ho which is their mother-tongue. Some of them have adopted Oriya as their mother-tongue. A few speak Mundari language. The percentage of literacy among the Hos was 7.77 in 1971. This percentage is higher than that of other tribes in the district.

The Hos of Kendujhar are agriculturists. Many take to agricultural labour due to insufficient or no land of their own. A good number work in mines and quarries. The educated among them take to service mostly in Government offices and educational institutions.

Their supreme deity is Sing Bonga. They also worship all Hindu gods and goddesses. Like other tribes they spend their whole life in fear and dread of evil spirits. They observe Akshaya Trutiya, Salui Puja, Makar Sankranti, Sahrai or Bah Bonga, Gamha Punein, Raja Sankranti and Karama festival. Of these, Sahrai or Bah Bonga is their most important festival.

Their main hobby was hunting in deep forests with bow and arrow. This has changed with the passage of time. Dancing in moonlit night with drums and flutes is a popular recreation for them.

The Juang is one of the primitive tribes of Orissa. They are mainly found in the districts of Kendujhar and Dhenkanal. Out of 24,384 Juangs in Orissa, 12,372 (5,966 males and 6,406 females) are found in Kendujhar district. They are mostly concentrated in Banspal, Telkoj and Harichandanpur Blocks. They claim themselves to be the autochthons of the area from where they have migrated to other parts of the State. They classify themselves into two sections, viz., the Thaniya (those who dwell in their original habitation) and the Bhagudiya (those who have moved away to other places).

Juang

The Juangs believe that in ancient times their tribe emerged from earth on the hills of Gonasika where the river Baitarani has its source, not far from the village Honda in Kendujhar. In their language the word

“Juang” means man. In other words, man emerged from the earth at the same place where the river Baitarani emerged. The Juangs also refer to themselves as Patra-Savaras (Patra means leaf). By this they mean that they are that branch of the Savara tribe whose members used to dress themselves in leaves.¹

Due to leaf dress of the Juangs W. W. Hunter in his book “Orissa” has described them as “Leaf wearing tribes”. T. E. Ravenshaw, the then Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, visited Kendujhar after the disturbances of 1868 and came in contact with the Juangs. Seeing their condition, he presented them with clothes and taught them their use. Since then they have been throwing off their leaf-coverlets and wearing *dhotis* and *saris*. One or two stray instances, however, of leaf-covered old women can be detected in the inaccessible hills, but they will very seldom approach a stranger in that garb.

They have got their own dialect which has been stated by Col. Dalton² as Kolarian. They have acquired many Oriya words by coming in contact with the Oriya-speaking people. Most of them know and speak Oriya.

In the Juang society, village is the largest corporate group with formally recognised territory. Within this delineated land boundaries they possess their land both for settled and shifting cultivation and the village forests for exploitation. They shift their village sites frequently as they consider it inauspicious to live at a particular place for a longer period. Each Juang village is marked by the presence of a dormitory known as Majang where their traditional dance takes place and the village Panchayat sits. It also serves as a guest-house for the visitors to the village. The Pradhan, the secular headman; and the Nagam or Boita or Dehuri, the village priest, constitute the traditional village Panchayat of the tribe. A group of neighbouring villages constitute a Pirh which is headed by a Sardar who decides inter-village disputes.

The Juangs are patrilineal and their society is marked by the existence of totemistic clans which are divided into two distinctive groups known as Bandhu clans and Kutumba clans. The totem is never destroyed or injured by its members. The clans are exogamous and marriage within the same clan is considered incestuous.

Monogamy is commonly prevalent whereas polygamy is not ruled out. Levirate and Sororate types of marriage is prevalent in the Juang society.

1. N. K. Bose—The Structure of Hindu Society, 1975, p. 32

2. E. T. Dalton—Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal, 1872, Reprinted in 1960, p. 150

A Juang husband generally worships the *sajana* (drum stick) tree if his wife turns out barren, and gives her a paste made of *sajana* flowers or *sajana* seeds to eat. Or he ties a seven-fold cotton string with seven knots round his wife's neck, believing this to be a kind of talisman which will cause conception. The Juangs do not allow their pregnant women to go to *devisthan*. She must not tie up anything, must not weave mat, or plaster a house with mud. After the birth of a child they observe pollution for seven days. On that day the mother takes a sacred bath by applying turmeric. She throws away the old earthen pots and cleans the house and washes her clothes. She herself cuts the hair of the baby. On the occasion of the name-giving ceremony a thread is tied round the child's waist.

The Juangs cremate their dead. The corpse is laid on the pyre with the head to the South. The ashes may be left on the spot of cremation, or alternatively they may be thrown into a stream. A propitiatory ceremony is held a few days after in which the maternal uncle of the dead person acts as priest. Offerings are made to the ancestors when the autumn rice crop is harvested.

For their livelihood they depend mainly on primitive shifting cultivation and collection of minor forest produce.

The forest land available for shifting cultivation is owned by the village community. The village Panchayat allots patches to different households every year. They generally grow niger, gram, bean, paddy, etc., in this type of land. Maize and mustard are grown in the backyard. Collection of different varieties of roots and tubers, fruits, green leaves, mushrooms, etc., during different parts of the year supplements their income to a large extent. Sale of firewood, wooden logs and forest produce in the local markets fetch them some additional income.

For the socio-economic development of the Juangs one Micro project has been established in the Juang Pirh at Gonasika. The project has shouldered the responsibility for various developmental activities of the Juangs. Gradually the Juangs have started settled cultivation with modern technology in place of primitive method of podu cultivation. The podu ravaged areas are being covered with different economic species. They have also started subsidiary occupation, like tasar cultivation, tasar reeling, weaving, tailoring, goat rearing. The water sources are being harnessed for irrigation. Different infra-structural developments like communication, village electrification, social forestry, drinking water supply are being implemented. Under social activities education, health care and preservation of the human

values existing in them are being taken care of. While executing developmental programmes the ethnic entity and cohesiveness of their culture are kept undisturbed.

Considerable impact has been created among the Juangs after functioning of the Juang Development Agency.

The Juang life is marked by the celebration of a number of religious festivals in honour of their gods and goddesses. For them Dharam Devata and Basumata are the two supreme deities. The former is identified with Sun god and the latter with Earth goddess. Gramasri is the presiding deity of the village. There are also a number of hill, forest and river deities in the Juang pantheon. They believe in the existence of ghosts and spirits and offer food to their ancestors on the festive occasions. They observe Pusha Punein as a mark of the beginning of the agricultural cycle, Amba Nuakhia as the first eating of mango fruits, Akshaya Trutiya as ceremonial sowing of paddy, Asarhi, marking the beginning of transplanting and weeding; Pirh Puja for the protection of crops, Gamha for the welfare of domestic cattle, and other auspicious days marking the ceremonial eating of new rice harvested from different types of land. All these occasions are marked by singing and dancing. They use a kind of drum known as *changu* at the time of dancing.

Educationally the Juangs are very backward as 11,800 persons (95.38 per cent) were found illiterate among them in 1971.

Kolha

Numerically the most important Scheduled Tribe of Kendujhar district is the Kolha. They numbered 1,15,655 (58,171 males and 57,484 females) according to the 1971 Census. They have a separate language of their own but most of them use Oriya, Hindi and English as subsidiary language. They appear to have migrated to this district from north-east during the last century. Most of them live in the Bhuyan hills and in the adjoining areas like Nayagarh, Chamakpur, etc.

They eat all kinds of flesh and are fond of Handia (fermented liquor) like the other tribes. The Kolhas take pleasure in shooting animals and birds with the help of bow and arrow, but are generally timid.

In 1971, there were 1,12,626 Hindus, 402 Christians and 3,029 as followers of other religious persuasions among the Kolhas in Kendujhar district. It is evident that majority of the Kolhas follow Hindu customs and rites. But they hold the *sajana* tree (*Hyperanthra monuga*), paddy,

mustard oil and the dog in special veneration. The breaking of straw is considered as the final adjustment of a compact. For them oath taking is a very solemn affair.

Numbers of these people serve the well-to-do agriculturists as Mulias or field labourers and are paid generally in advance by their Sahus or masters.

The incidence of literacy among them was only 4.35 per cent in 1971. This indicates that they are very backward in education and in this respect lag behind many other tribes in the district.

The 1971 Census enumerated 31,902 (15,990 males and 15,912 females) Mundas in Kendujhar district. They are chiefly found in Barbil, Telkoi, Kendujhar and Champua Tahsils. They generally live in a separate sector in a village inhabited by other castes and tribes.

Munda

The Mundas wear a loin cloth with coloured borders called *botoi*. On special occasions they use a kind of silk belt called *kardhani*. They cover the upper part of their body by a wrapper called *barkhi* which is about six yards long. A short variety, about three yards long, called *pichowri* is also used by them. The women wear a long piece of cloth like a *sari* round the waist called *paria* which they pass across the shoulder to cover their breasts.

The women are fond of jewellery which are generally made of brass, silver or gold. They use bracelets (*sakom*), armlets (*tar*), necklets (*hasli*), anklets (*andu*), ear-rings (*tarkis*), rings for fingers, and toes, and so forth. The well-to-do women wear nose rings (*nothas*) and ornaments for forehead (*patwasi*). The economically backward Munda women wear a typical ear-ornament called *tarsakom* consisting of a roll of palm-leaf or some other leaf dyed red and mounted with tinsel and lac. Hair pins called *khongso* are used by the women to hold the hair in place. Hair combs (*nakis*) are also used. Necklaces (*hisirs*) made of coral, reeds and glass beads are also worn. The women are fond of decorating their hair with flowers. They tattoo their face, chin, arm, head and feet. The tattooing is called *sanga* in their language.

A pregnant Munda woman is not allowed to touch seed, for it is believed that should she do so the seed will not sprout. She must remain in the house at night, for if she ventures out, a witch will destroy the embryo. They do not allow pregnant women to do hard physical work at the sixth or the seventh month of

pregnancy. When a child is born the entire family of the Munda household observe the ritual of pollution which lasts from five to eight days. After this period the child is named.

The Mundas erect usually big memorial stones in the burial ground. After a memorial stone is erected, a sheep or goat is slaughtered near it and a feast held in which kinsmen partake of the meat of the sheep as well as liquor.

Their society is divided into a number of exogamous clans known as *killi* which take their name from some animals, plants or material objects. From this it appears that they are totemistic in nature. Marriage within the same *killi* is strictly forbidden. Each *killi* is sub-divided into several sub-clans. Nuclear family is commonly seen among them. All the members of the family participate in the common economic and social activities. Their traditional headman is known as Munda who alongwith the village elders look into the social and religious matters of the tribe.

Out of the total number of Mundas in the district, 31,893 were returned as Hindus in 1971. Besides the Hindu gods and goddesses, they worship their own tribal deities. Sing Bonga is their supreme deity who is supposed to be responsible for their creation. They worship Naga Bonga, the river deity, who is treated as the wife of Sing Bonga. Their pantheon includes a number of village, hill and forest deities who are worshipped during the festivals and at different periods of agricultural operations. They also believe in the existence of a number of spirits who are responsible for diseases and death.

They are primarily agriculturists but some of them earn their livelihood as daily labourers. Collection of forest products is one of their subsidiary occupations. They sometimes migrate to distant places to work as labourers in mines, quarries, etc.

In 1971, literacy was confined to 6.79 per cent among them. This shows that the Mundas have not advanced educationally in the district.

Santal

In the State of Orissa, the Santals are found mostly in the districts of Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj and Baleshwar. According to the Census of 1971 their population in Kendujhar district was 33,182 (16,737 males and 16,445 females). Of the total population only 1,093 persons lived in the urban areas. In the Harichandanpur Block area as well as in other parts of the district they generally live in villages alongwith other castes and tribes. There are also a few villages with homogeneous population of Santal tribe. In villages with heterogeneous population they generally live in separate areas.

The Santals have got their own dialect known as Santali which is said to be one of the oldest tongues of India. This belongs to the Munda group within the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Austric family of languages. At present most of them speak and understand Oriya language.

The Santal society is well known for its division into twelve patrilineal exogamous clans, the names of which are occasionally used as surnames by the respective members of the group. According to their traditional story, the members of the seven clans, viz., Hansda, Murmu, Kishku, Hembram, Marandi, Soren and Tudum descended from Pichu Haram and Pichu Budhi, the progenitors of the Santal tribe. The remaining five clans, viz., Baske, Besra, Pauria, Ceral and Bedea were the latter additions. Each clan is subdivided into sub-clans mainly for the religious purpose. The importance of the clan as a regulative factor is reflected in their social activities like marriage, dance and festivals. Marriage within the same clan is strictly prohibited and considered highly incestuous. The family, whether it is nuclear or joint, functions as an economically independent unit with father as the head. It is also the function of the family to arrange and to observe various socio-religious rites connected with birth, marriage and death of its members. Within the village, there is an organisation of village elders under the leadership of a Pradhan or Majhi to look into tribal matters relating to the partition of property, breach of social taboos and family disputes. Beyond the village, a group of neighbouring villages constitute a tribal council consisting of village elders and Pradhans, under the leadership of Desh Pradhan.

They live in spacious houses with front and back verandah. The houses are clean and the walls are generally decorated with various artistic paintings in different colours.

Use of alcoholic drink is very common among them. Rice-beer is their traditional drink which is extensively used on the occasion of festivals and socio-religious ceremonies. They prepare this drink at home and purchase mahua liquor from the local vendors.

The Santals worship a number of gods and goddesses on the occasion of various religious and socio-religious festivals throughout the year. Their supreme deity is called Thakur Jiu or Sing-Bonga, meaning Sun-God. There are several village deities among whom Maran Buru is the chief and is worshipped in the Jaherthan (holy grove) of the village. Besides the above mentioned deities, there are numerous deities and spirits commonly known as *pats* presiding over the local hills and forests. Goddess Earth is known as Basuki or Basumata among them and is worshipped for the welfare of agriculture. They believe in ancestral spirits who

are offered food and liquor on festive occasions, and a number of mischievous minor spirits who bring diseases and death to men and cattle unless propitiated with appropriate rituals.

They observe Karama festival and Makar Sankranti elaborately. Celebration of socio-religious ceremonies like birth, marriage and death are marked by dancing, singing and drinking.

The Santals work as cultivators and agricultural labourers. After the agricultural season is over they generally migrate for a temporary period to work on daily wages.

The incidence of literacy among them was only 6.94 per cent in 1971. This indicates their backwardness in education.

Sounti

According to the Census Report of the Mayurbhanj State, 1931, the Sounti caste took its origin some three centuries ago when its first founder, Joygobinda Das of Puri, said to be Khandayat by caste, was allowed to settle in Mananta, one of the villages in Kendujhar, near Musakhuri. The same Census reported that Joygobinda Das came to Kendujhar from Puri in 1603 A. D. After coming out of his caste, he is said to have formed a new caste, the nucleus of which according to O' Malley as quoted in the same report consisted of persons out-casted from respectable castes who were allowed by the chief of Kendujhar to settle in Mananta. Their numbers grew rapidly as they received other out-castes with open arms. The only condition for admission was that the new comers must have belonged to some castes from whom Brahmins would take water. The caste name Saunti meaning "gathered in" thus pointing to the manner in which the members of the newly formed caste were gathered in. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 refers to them as Sounti. Census of Mayurbhanj, 1931 mentions them as Saunti. Some of the tribes men, due to their inability to pronounce the word properly called themselves as Samuli or Samti.

Kendujhar district of the State is the homeland of the Sountis. They are also found in large numbers in Mayurbhanj district. In 1971, out of 55,178 Sountis in the State 38,966 (19,462 males and 19,504 females) were found in Kendujhar district. They are concentrated mainly in the police-stations of Baria, Kendujhar sadar and Patana. In these areas the members of the tribe put up with other castes and tribes. Type of settlements are generally conglomerate, agglomerate and scattered. The Sountis have mostly two-roomed houses. Spacious verandahs are provided in the front. Cattle shed and shed for de-husking are built close to the house. In their house they have stringed Charpoys and mats made of date-palm leaves. Bell-metal and aluminium utensils appear to be the main household equipments. Men use *Dhoti*. Women

wear *sari*. Under-garments are seldom worn. Tattooing is not popular among them. Some tattoo their limbs nowadays out of fancy. Some have also taken to plaiting and braiding their hair. Previously this art was unknown and they used to twist all their hairs into the shape of knots right at the back of their head.

The women wear *kapa* and *bentula* on their ears; Guna on their nose; Nali Kanthi, Chapasari, Rupa Suki-hara on their neck; Khadu and Kankan on their hands; and Pahuda on their ankle. Nowadays they use only bangles. Those who are well-to-do wear silver bangles and use rings on their fingers. Women, however, have a great fancy for a decorative hair-do. Red ribbons and silver hair pins decorate their plaited knobs.

The Sountis have one *gotra* called Nagasa and one surname, i. e., Naik. They are, however, subdivided into a number of *killis*. Marriage within the *killi* is prohibited. Adult marriage is the usual practice although traces of child marriage are there. Monogamy is the rule though polygamy is occasionally resorted to when the first wife proves barren.

Their mother-tongue is Oriya. But a few persons speak Kui and Ho language. The percentage of literacy among them was 11.32 which is higher than the State average for the tribes in the Census of 1971.

Most of the Sountis depend upon agriculture for their livelihood. Those owning little or no land mostly work as daily labourers. Catching of fish appears to be their subsidiary occupation.

The Sountis have village organisations. They appoint a *Desa Padhan* for a few villages who adjudicates all social disputes. Matters beyond his powers were being referred to the Birajal. About Birajal Cobden-Ramsay* says "the Sountis look to their chief, the Birajal Mahapatra, for social and caste grievances. This Birajal has the unique privilege of riding in a *palki* on State occasions and has quit-rent jagir (service) lands assigned to him. The title is hereditary". Birajal Mahapatra who expired a few years ago continued to be the chief of Sountis till his death. He was the sole arbitrator of important caste disputes and grievances.

They profess Hinduism as their religion and worship all Hindu gods and goddesses. Though Sun-god (Dharma devata) and goddess Earth (Basuki mata) are revered most, Gramadevati, Thakurani, Parasuram Chandia Babu, Duarajuni and Bimala are some of the other gods and goddesses worshipped by them.

They have great faith in their dead ancestors. They also believe in the existence of ghosts and spirits. They observe almost all the Hindu festivals. Makara Sankranti is by far the most important festival for them.

*L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, Feudatory Sates of Orissa, 1950, p. 224

CUSTOMS
AND
PRACTICES

The Hindu customs relating to birth, marriage and death are as follows.

Birth

When labour pain starts a Hindu woman is usually taken to a lying in room called *anturdisala*. A mid-wife belonging to a low caste or an old woman of her caste is called to attend her. After delivery the navel cord of the child is cut with the help of a sharp weapon and the placenta is disposed of in a ditch made outside the house. After the child's birth the Hindus perform a ceremony called *panchuat*i and *sasthi* on the fifth and the sixth day respectively. A ceremony called *uthiary* is observed on the seventh day. On this day the new born baby and the mother take first purificatory bath. She takes second purificatory bath on the 12th day and is allowed to change her room. The child is named on the 21st day which is known as *ekoisa*. On this occasion Satyanarayan Puja is held amidst much rejoicing. The next important rituals among the Hindus are *mundan* (shaving of the head), earboring, and *bidyarambha* (initiation to learning). Besides the above ceremonies, the Brahmin and the Kshatriya children in their early adolescence observe *upanayana* or sacred thread ceremony.

In tribal society taboos and restrictions in connection with birth are observed by almost all the tribes in some form or the other. Generally delivery takes place in a separate room where one or two elderly women familiar with the process attend her. After delivery they bury the umbilical cord and the placenta near the house. The mother is kept on restricted diet for some days. She is not allowed to touch cooking pots or other household articles till the end of the birth pollution which varies from the fifth to the twentyfirst day according to different tribes. Even members of the family do not touch her during this period. At the end of the pollution they worship the local deities and entertain friends and relations by giving a feast. In their society a child is generally named after a dead ancestor, but this practice is disappearing among the educated tribal people.

Marriage

The Hindus follow the Prajapatya type of marriage. It is generally settled after the examination of the horoscope of both the bridegroom and the bride by the astrologer. He predicts whether the stars of the couple are in harmony or not. If the horoscopes of the couple are found compatible then the marriage takes place on an auspicious day according to the almanac. The marriage rites and ceremonies to be performed at the *vivaha* or wedding are generally the same among all the Hindus, though they may vary in some minor details according to caste. The principal rites commonly in vogue are in the following order: *kanyadana*, *vivahahoma*, *panigrahana* and *lajyahoma*. In the marriage a Brahmin officiates as priest.

Among the tribals marriage is usually settled by the guardians, but the consent of the bride or the bridegroom is not ignored. The young tribal boys and girls get ample freedom to meet each other in dances, dormitories, village feasts and festivals, playing grounds, forests and market places, or in agricultural fields. The elders do not interfere with their liasons or amours, rather when a couple come to an understanding, they accept the situation and solemnise the marriage cheerfully. They generally engage a mediator to settle the marriage. Most of the tribes have not yet been accustomed to horoscope, but they consult Brahmins, Baishnabs and astrologers before finally fixing up a marriage. The system of bride price exists and varies in amount from tribe to tribe and from place to place. In their society marriage is solemnised by the village priest called—*jani*, *dehuri* or by an elderly member of the caste. Some educated and well-to-do people belonging to the tribes nowadays engage Brahmin priests to officiate in the marriage.

In Hindu society the corpse is carried on a bamboo or wooden bier by the members of the family and the relatives of the deceased to the cremation ground. There the dead body is either cremated or buried. Generally the dead bodies of children, Sannyasis, lepers and persons who die of snake-bite or small-pox are buried. Mukhagni or lighting of the funeral pyre is performed by the eldest son of the deceased. The death pollution continues for ten days. During this period the members of the family observe certain restrictions with regards to food, dress, worship of deities, etc. The Hindus perform *sudhikriya* or after-death ceremonies for the salvation of the departed soul on the 10th day. On the 11th day food (oil, ghee, non-vegetarian diet) which were restricted during the period of mourning are allowed to all concerned. On this occasion all the clean castes get the services of the Brahmin, the Dhoba and the Bhandari. Every year the Hindus perform *shradha* in memory of the deceased person.

Mortuary
customs

The tribal people often believe that death occurs due to the anger of the gods and the spirits. Death is also attributed to the evil effects of sorcery and witchcraft. When death occurs they observe a series of rituals at different stages. After the death of a person the tribals prepare a coffin and place the corpse on it. The utensils, pots, ornaments and dress materials used by the dead are also placed by its side. Generally the eldest son leads the funeral procession to the burial ground. They adopt cremation for some and burial for others like children, victims of epidemics, snake bites, etc. The period of mourning varies from tribe to tribe. However, during this period men do not shave and sometimes abstain from applying oil to their hair and have some restrictions on diet and work. On the last day of mourning the village priest performs the rituals and purifies the members of the household as well as

those who attended the cremation. Animal sacrifices in the house of the dead ancestor and feasting the members of the community are common observances. It is believed that without a feast funeral rites are incomplete. They worship their ancestors once a year by offering sacrifices and prayer. The performance of ancestor worship is an obligatory act and despite the heavy expenses involved in it, every tribal tries his utmost to carry it out.

Inter-caste relations

The traditional division of the Hindus into castes, though basically still intact, has lost much of its social rigidity due to the impact of western education. The drive of Mahatma Gandhi against the social disabilities of the untouchables has broken the barriers between the high caste and the untouchables. As untouchability is now punishable under law, people of various castes do not hesitate to dine in common restaurants and hotels. They are also not reluctant to travel together in public conveyances. The change of occupation, spread of education and appointment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in public services have shrunk the traditional differences between various castes. Inter-caste marriages, though rare in the district, are now tolerated. Under these circumstances the traditional structure of the Hindu society based on caste is undergoing a steady change.

The tribals of the district have preserved their individual identity based on clans and dialects, but they have cordial relationship and reciprocity among themselves. Sometimes marriage between members of two different tribes, though not socially approved, are tolerated without protest. Although social relationship of the converted Christians is almost confined within their own group, they do not forget to participate in the socio-religious functions of the tribes to which they originally belonged.

New religious leaders and movements

The new religious leaders like Shri Aurobindo and Shri Maa, Sathyasai Baba, Swami Sivananda, Thakur Ankul Chandra, Thakur Nigamananda, Aviram Paramahansa and Namacharya Baya Baba have exerted considerable influence mostly on the educated people of the district. Their teachings are not different from the basic principles of Hinduism. In urban areas study circles, *bhajan mandalis* and religious functions are being organised to propagate the teachings of these religious leaders. But all these new creeds have little effect on the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the common masses in the district. They follow their age-old religious beliefs and practices.

In the rural areas, among a certain section of the people, the preachings of Mahima Gosain, the founder of the Mahima Cult, is

popular. The followers gather in the Tungis and Chaupadis in the evening and sing Bhima Bhoi Bhajans. They also discuss about the Mahima or Alekha Dharma.

Inheritance in Hindu and Mohamedan families is governed according to the Hindu and the Mohamedan Law respectively. There is no codified law for the tribals and they are generally guided by the Hindu law of inheritance.

Property and Inheritance

The joint-family system, as defined in the old Hindu Law, is fast disappearing in the district due to the changes in land legislation, law of inheritance and the socio-economic conditions of the people.

Joint-family

Polygamy was permissible in Hindu society, but this practice is now banned under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The Christians are monogamous, but the Muslims follow polygamy. Among Muslims polygamy is restricted upto four wives but most of them are found to be monogamous.

Marriage and morals

In Hindu society marriage customs are found to have considerably changed with the spread of education and pressure on purse. A number of social practices like horoscope reading, consideration of *gotra* and the ceremony of *nirbandha* which were rigidly observed in the past are not strictly adhered to nowadays. The practice of child marriage has almost disappeared and the age of marriage has also increased in all caste groups.

Dowry system is in vogue among the various castes and tribes of the district. To eradicate the evils of dowry system the Government has passed the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the Dowry Prohibition (Orissa Amendment) Act, 1975. The State Government is also taking steps to mobilise public opinion against dowry system.

From 1968 to 1984, 84 marriages were registered in Kendujhar district. This indicates that the society is still predominantly tradition-bound and the people are not much conscious about the procedure of marriage to be solemnised under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Civil marriage

Though widow re-marriage is looked down upon by the society, nowadays stray cases of widow re-marriage do occur mostly among the educated section of the society and are tolerated. Among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes widow re-marriage is allowed by tradition.

Widow remarriage

Divorce

Only two cases of divorce were recorded in the district during the period from 1968 to 1984. The general causes of divorce were impotency, cruelty, adultery, etc. In tribal society, divorce is allowed with the permission of the Village Panchayat. The grounds are adultery, disobedience, bad treatment, barrenness or incurable disease. A woman who is divorced may marry again in the usual manner.

The place of women in the Society and their economic dependence

The position of women in Indian society has been held high ever since ancient times. It was only after the Muslim invasions of India that status of women declined in the country. Tattoo marks, heavy ornaments on hand and Purdah or seclusion of women came into vogue as a measure of safety and self protection. Among the higher castes Purdah is still considered a mark of social prestige, but with the spread of education it is gradually disappearing. Tattoo marks and heavy ornaments like *khadu*, *tada*, etc., are losing their popularity day by day.

In the rural areas women of low castes and the tribal women, in addition to their domestic work, also help the male members in agricultural operations. They also earn independently by working as labourers. Rope making, basketry, leaf plate making, pottery, beverage preparation, laundry work, midwifery, cloth weaving and forest produce gathering also provide employment to some women. In the urban areas women are mostly dependant on men and do not take part in any economic activity.

After Independence, with the spread of women education, there is a marked change in the position of women in the society. Many of them are now employed in Government services and are taking active part in various social and political activities.

In the 1981 Census, 123,840 females were enumerated as workers* in the district. Of the workers, only 7,418 females were found in the urban area. Thus it is evident that the females are more dependant on the males in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Economic stress and strain of modern life have, however, forced the educated urban women to take to various professions. Many of them are now serving as mid-wives, health visitors, teachers, clerks, typists, etc. The uneducated women earn their livelihood as domestic servants.

Prostitution, drinking and gambling

Prostitution has been banned by law. Cases of organised brothels, prostitution and trafficking in women have rarely come to the notice of the police.

* Workers include main workers and marginal workers

The drinking habit among the labourers in the mining and tribal areas is rampant.

Gambling is going on here and there in the district. But cognizable cases are being registered and adequate steps are being taken by the Police Department for the prevention of these social evils.

In 1971, * there were 2,12,220 houses in Kendujhar district of which 1,93,645 were in the rural areas and 18,575 in the urban areas. The distribution of houses and the uses to which they were put in the district are given below.

HOME LIFE
Type of
dwellings

Type of houses	Number
1. Houses vacant at the time of house listing ..	9,960
2. Occupied houses used as:	
(i) Residence ..	1,62,020
(ii) Shop-cum-residence ..	1,665
(iii) Workshop-cum-residence including household industry ..	2,760
(iv) Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist homes and inspection houses ..	565
(v) Shops excluding eating houses ..	1,985
(vi) Business houses and offices ..	930
(vii) Factories, Workshops and Worksheds ..	1,190
(viii) Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	130
(ix) Places of entertainment and Community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship	1,030
(x) Places of worship (e. g. Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.) ..	1,440
(xi) Others ..	28,545
Total houses ..	2,12,220

As evident from the foregoing statement there are as many as 1,62,020 dwelling houses, 1,48,305 of which occur in the rural areas and 13,715 in the urban areas. This gives a density of about 1,966 houses per 100 square kilometres in the district.

The statement also reveals that majority of the houses are used as residences. Workshop-cum-residence, including household industry, constitute the second largest group; and the lowest category includes restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.

According to the 1971 Census* Kendujhar district had 6.7 per cent houses in the rural areas and 4.8 per cent houses in the urban areas with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo. Though these materials for wall are available easily with no extra cost still then the percentage of such houses has considerably gone down during the period from 1961 to 1971 in the rural and the urban areas of the district.

In 1971, 82.7 and 36.3 per cent houses in the district were found with mud walls in the urban and the rural areas respectively. If we compare the 1961 Census data with those of 1971 Census, we find that in the rural areas of Kendujhar the proportion of houses with mud walls has recorded an increase by 6.8 per cent during the decade 1961—71. On the other hand, the proportion of such houses in the urban areas has decreased from 39.1 in 1961 to 36.3 in 1971. The popularity of wood as wall material is decreasing in the district. Still then the 1971 Census has recorded 12 per cent of houses with wood walls in the urban areas of the district which is the highest in the State of Orissa. Due to urbanisation burnt brick, galvanised iron sheets and stone as wall materials are gaining popularity among the people. The use of cement concrete and reinforced cement-concrete as building material is very negligible in the district as most of the people are poor.

The use of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt brick or bamboo as roof material is decreasing whereas preference for tiles as roof material is increasing in the district. In the rural areas, Kendujhar district has the highest proportion (4.0 per cent) of houses with corrugated iron sheets as roof material followed by Koraput (3.8 per cent) and Ganjam (3.2 per cent). The highest proportion of corrugated iron sheet roofs (33.7 per cent) has also been recorded in the urban areas of Kendujhar district again followed by Koraput (20.9 per cent), Sundargarh (13.5 per cent) and Mayurbhanj (12.4 per cent). The urban areas of other districts have each a proportion less than 10 per cent, the lowest being 3.7 per cent in case of Kalahandi district.

*Census of India, Housing Report and Tables, 1971, p.29

In the urban areas, people use chairs, tables, bench, stool, almirah, bed-steads and other furniture made of wood or steel according to their need, taste, status and capacity. They also possess radio sets, transistor sets, clocks and table or ceiling fans. People belonging to the lower income group remain content with a wooden chair, table, bench, stool or cot of ordinary make. In the rural areas, people generally use Khatuli, Khata or stringed cot, table, chair and wooden self of simple design. Invariably mats of date palm leaves are used by the people for sitting and sleeping.

Furniture,
Utensils and
decorations

Most of the people in the district are poor and do not have much utensils. Earthen pots are widely used as receptacles and cooking vessels. Only on festive occasions and social functions large metal *handas* are used. Earthen vessels are also widely used to store grain and water. A few households use earthen plates and dishes to serve food, but the majority have brass and aluminium *kansas* (bowls), *ginas* (cups) and *thalis* (plates). Metal jugs and tumblers are found in a good number of households. In most of the houses one can occasionally find glass tumblers, cups and saucers. Many households in the district possess lanterns and *dibris* (locally made tin lamps) for lighting. Very few people possess torchlights. In the interior, the villagers depend mainly on wood for light and heat. Rural electrification has made some progress in the district, but very few villagers have the means to use electricity for domestic purposes.

Lau tumbas made of hollowed gourds were common utensils, especially among the tribals. They are used for carrying food and water to workers in the fields. They also use cups and plates made of leaves.

The common household implement is the *dhenki*, a wooden device for husking paddy. Rice being the staple food of the people, *dhenki* used to be an indispensable household article. There are two types of *dhenkis*. The one operated with the foot is found only in a few households. The simple type called *tuku* is common.

Domestic receptacles are many and varied. A few families have steel trunks to store their clothing, money and other valuables, while, many use home-made bamboo boxes called *baunsa pedi*. Some families own neither and use bamboo pipes to store their valuables.

Straw containers are utilised to stock grain for consumption while grain for sowing is kept in *siali* leaf containers.

Though the people of the district are living in a region surrounded by hills and forests, still they possess an innate artistic sense. It is evident from the interior decoration of their households and the paintings drawn on the walls of their dwellings. The people smear the walls of the houses with cowdung and sometimes with coloured earth. In socio-religious functions they decorate the walls and floors of their houses with *chita*. The well-to-do persons generally decorate their houses with door and window screens, photographs, picture calendars, plastic flowers, toys, etc.

Dress

Generally, men wear *dhoti*, *lungi* and *gamuchha*. Poor people rarely use any upper garment. Some tribal people wear *ghusis*, a spare cloth of about 18" by 6" covering only the private region. This is the normal man's dress at work. Due to spread of education and civilisation most of the people have started using shirts, trousers and other garments.

In the urban areas women wear *sari*, blouse and petticoat, but in the rural areas only *sari* is commonly used to cover lower as well as the upper part of the body.

The same type of dress is worn all the year round by males and females in the district. On chilly days and in the rainy season poor people keep themselves warm by kindling fire in their houses. But well-to-do people get comfort by using cotton sheets, woollen blankets or garments.

Very few people in the district use shoes, slippers and modern umbrellas. Generally umbrellas made of sticks, bamboo splints and *siali* leaves are used by the villagers to protect themselves from sun and rain. They are cheap, durable and strong.

Ornaments

The women of the district take pleasure in adorning their bodies with various kinds of ornaments. These are either bought ready-made from the market or made at home. They collect thread, beads and coins and fashion them into ornaments at home. Ornaments are worn on the hands, feet, neck, nose and ears. The men-folk do not generally wear ornaments of any kind except ring. The principal ornaments used by the women are Mathamani, pins, clips for head; Padaka or Tankamala (necklaces of cotton thread strung with coins), Pohalamali (beaded necklaces), chain, Kanthi for neck; Fasia, ear-ring, Noli for ear; Guna, Nakafula, Dandi, Notha for nose, armlet, Bahasuta for arm; Chudi, Bala, Bataphala, Kataria, Bandria for wrist; Mudi for finger; Antasuta or Gotha for waist; Pahuda for anklet and Godamudi for toe.

Some of the ornaments such as, Mathamani, Pahuda, Dandi, Notha, Bataphala, Bala, Noli etc., have lost their popularity and are now worn only by elderly women.

Besides, gold, silver, copper, glass and plastic ornaments the tribal women also use feathers, Kaincha, coloured beads, Kathamali, etc., to deck their body.

Modern cosmetics have not yet reached the village, and a few young men and women occasionally use soap for bathing. Generally oil from *kusum* and *mahua* seed is rubbed on the body and the head before a bath. A few villagers use plastic combs, but the common type of comb is made of bamboo or wood. Both boys and girls comb their hair, which is parted in the middle. The women knot their hair behind. The girls at times decorate it with coloured ribbons. On festive occasions women colour their feet with a red dye called *alata* and apply collyrium to their eyes.

Personal
decoration

The tribal girls enhance their attractiveness by tattooing their arms. Plants, flowers and birds are the usual tattoo marks on the hands. Nowadays there has been a tendency among the girls to avoid tattooing. The non-tribal girls generally do not like tattoo marks.

Rice is the staple food of the people. A few people use wheat. Besides rice and wheat, people also take *jalli*, maize, *kangoo* and *ragi*. *Jalli*, *kangoo* and maize are cooked almost in the same way as rice and eaten with curry. Whole *ragi* is cooked differently or *ragi* flour is prepared with other dishes. Rice is eaten throughout the year, while maize and *kangoo* are eaten from September to November and *jalli* from December to March.

Food and
drink

The people of the district eat meat obtained from domesticated animals or from forest animals. Poultry, pigs, sheep, and goats are reared and, with the exception of pork, their meat is eaten by all the castes and the tribes.

Generally flesh of deer, Sambar, wild boar and hare are brought from the forests and are greatly relished by the people. After enforcement of the Wild life (preservation) Act flesh of these animals are rarely consumed in the district. Fish is eaten when available. Dried fish is purchased from the market and taken boiled or fried. With the exception of the clean castes, the tribals relish fried red ants and termites.

The principal food is supplemented with a variety of leaves, fruits and roots collected from the forest. The forest abounds in fruits, such as, mango, jack fruit, *kendu*, *podhai* and roots such as *pitai kanda*, *balnga*, *saiga* and edible green leaves called *koliarisag* and *bengulisaag*. Edible roots and leaves are prepared in place of vegetables and taken with the staple or principal food. These roots and leaves are also dried and preserved by the tribals for use whenever required. Mahua flowers are collected and preserved throughout the year to be cooked and eaten with other food.

On festive days special foods, such as, rice cakes, *khiri*, sweets etc., are prepared.

The medium of cooking is mahua, kusum or gingelly oil. But the well-to-do people use mustard oil, groundnut oil and til oil. Only on festive occasions people use *ghee*. Spices are rarely used by the poor people.

Meals are eaten twice a day, one at noon and the other in the evening. In addition, some people eat *pakhal* in the morning. Rice and vegetable curry form the mid-day meal. In the evening some people nowadays prefer *chapati* instead of rice.

Tea and coffee drinking is common in the urban areas but these are not popular in the tribal areas. The tribals prefer liquor to tea or coffee. Irrespective of sex and age the tribal people drink *handia* (rice beer) and toddy.

Smoking of *bidi*, cigarettes and chewing of pan are common in the urban areas. Besides smoking and chewing, some people are also addicted to opium, *ganja* and *bhanga*. Tobacco smoking is also common in the rural areas.

COMMUNAL LIFE Pilgrim centres

Important centres of pilgrimage in the district are Ghatagan (goddess Tarini), Gonasika, Sitabinjhi, Deogan (Kushaleshwar Mahadev) and Deojhar (Murga Mahadev). Details about these centres are given in Chapter XIX (Places of Interest).

Communal dances

Dance and music are an integral part of tribal life. They promote fellow feeling and community living by bringing people together. Most tribal villages have *akhara* where the youths, both men and women, assemble almost every evening to dance to the tune of indigenous music. On festive occasions dancing is indispensable. At times these dances go on for days together. The educated tribal youth nowadays regard this form of enjoyment as old-fashioned. For some years, Government is rather keen on giving encouragement to tribal

dance and music. This has given an impetus to these arts. Villages are competing among themselves to train their youths and send the best dancing parties to compete at District, State and National level. Description of some dances are given below.

The Changu dance derives its name from a kind of drum called *changu* which invariably accompanies the dance. This dance is common to almost all the tribes, but it is more popular among the Bhuyans. The peculiar feature of this dance is that men confront the girls with song and music and then recede backwards when the girls confront them. The girls dance standing in a row generally holding each other's hand.

Changu
dance

Chhau dance is prevalent in the district and is usually performed during fairs and festivals.

Chhau dance

It is a dance with strong folk character. Almost like a dance-drama, this dance is famous for its colourful and heroic character. The themes are taken from Indian mythology or folk tales. The vigorous beating of the battle drums, such as Dhumsa, Nagra, Dhol and Chadchadi which accompany the dance create a thrilling sensation in the audience.

The Chhau dance is performed during the Chaitra Parab festival in the month of Chaitra. The dance owes its origin to Mayurbhanj in Orissa and Sareikela in Bihar. While masks are used in the Sareikela Chhau, in Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar they have been discarded. In this dance the foot work and body movement of the dancers are most artistic and virile. Facial expressions are usually absent. The Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar Chhau have a style that is free, intense and lyrical. Nowadays the standard of Chhau dance in the district has gone down for want of patronage.

The Juang dances are performed to the accompaniment of tambourines. Although the days when they danced with the primitive leaf dress are gone, Colonel Dalton has given an interesting account of Juang girls dancing in their leaf garments when he witnessed them almost more than a century ago. "They made their first appearance at night and danced by torch light; it was a wild weird-like sight. The men sang as they danced, accompanying themselves on deep-sounding tambourines the girls holding together and circling round them in a solemnly grotesque manner. There was a want of spirit in the performance, for they were shy and timid creatures and the dancing by torch light before so many strange spectators was evidently no pleasure to them. When they returned arrayed in fresh leaves, we induced them to give us not only the solemn measure

Juang dance

of the evening before, but to perform a variety of sportive dances, some quite dramatic in effect, and it was altogether a most interesting 'ballet'. In one figure, the girls moved round in single file keeping the right hand on the right shoulder of the girl in front, in another with bodies inclined, they wreathed their arms and advanced and retreated in line. In this movement, the performance bore a strong resemblance to one of the Kol dances. Then we had the bear dance. The girls acting independently advance with bodies so much inclined, that their hands touch the ground; thus they move not unlike bears, and by a motion from the knees to the bodies wriggle violently, and the broad tails of green leaves flap up and down in a most ludicrous manner. "

"The pigeon dance followed : the action of a love-making pigeon when he struts, pouts, sticks out his breast, and scrapes the ground with his wings was well imitated, the hands of the girls doing duty as wings. Then came a pig and tortoise dance, in which the motions of those animals were less felicitously rendered, and the quail dance in which they squatted and pecked at the ground after the fashion of those birds. They concluded with the vulture dance, a highly dramatic finale. One of the men was made to lie on the ground and represent a dead body. The girls in approaching it imitated the hopping, sidling advance of the bird of prey, and using their hands as beaks, nipped and pinched the pseudo-corpse in a manner that made him occasionally forget his character and yell with pain. This caused great amusement to his tormentors".*

Ho dance

The Hos who are a purely agricultural tribe have dances and celebrations particularly during the Magh festival which is held in January when the granaries are quite full. The chief beverage taken during the celebrations is a kind of home-brewed rice-beer called *illi*, whose making is a fine art which every accomplished Ho girl knows. The Magh celebrations are one in which all restraints are set aside. The Hos indulge in dance and music with gay abandon.

Fairs and Festivals

The Hindus of the district observe a number of festivals all the year round. These festivals may broadly be divided into two categories, viz., domestic festivals observed in each household, and public festivals and fairs where people congregate in large numbers on some auspicious days. The domestic festivals are confined to the worship of family deities, observance of *ekadashis*, various *vratas*, etc., most of them being guided by phases of the moon.

* Dalton- Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal, 1872, p. 155-156

The public festivals are usually religious ceremonies attended by a large number of men, women and children who come for worship as well as entertainment. An account of some of the important festivals in the district is given below.

This is the annual hunting festival of the Bhuyans. It is observed in the 3rd day of the bright fortnight in the month of Chaitra (March-April). The day is fixed by the Dehuri. He also leads the hunting party. After the game is bagged, the Dehuri takes a little blood of the game and offers it to the village deities. They believe that good or bad harvest depends on the quantity of game bagged.

Akhin Pardhi

The Bada Osha is observed on the 14th day of the bright fortnight in the month of Karttika (October-November). On this day people worship Lord Siva. They observe fasting for the whole day and prepare a special type of Bhoga consisting of rice, milk, coconut, plantain and spices and offer it to Lord Siva. The purpose of worship is to seek the Lord's blessing for the removal of misery. In the morning of the next day they distribute this Bhoga to all their kith and kin.

Bada Osha

The Baruni Jatra is observed on the 13th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Chaitra (March-April). On the day of Baruni many people take their holy dip in the sacred rivers and sea.

Baruni Jatra

In Kendujhar district this Jatra is held at Gonasika near Brahmeswar Mahadev temple. Large number of people from different parts of the district as well as from outside come to this place on that day to take bath in the Brahma Kunda, just near the temple of Brahmeswar Mahadev. People regard this as a sacred place as the Baitarani flows from Gonasika through this Kunda. There is no easy communication to that place. The local Adivasis mostly come there to sell forest products. This Jatra is held for one day and attracts about 30,000 people.

The Baruni Jatra is also held on the right bank of the river Baitarani near the temple of Lord Jhadeswar Mahadev which is within the N. A. C. area of Anandapur.

Bisri Thakurani Jatra is observed in many villages in the Kendujhar, Telkoi and Champua Tahsils of the district. It is held in a common place in the village where almost all the communities take part. The temple is generally situated near the common house (Manda Ghar). The presiding deity of the temple is goddess Bisri who is represented by a wooden pole fixed on the floor at one corner of which is fixed horizontally a rectangular wooden plank.

Bisri Thakurani Jatra

On the floor and against the wooden pole are kept a sword and a couple of cane sticks. In front of the pole are kept a pair of wooden slippers called *kathau* and a low wooden stool both with pointed iron nails embedded on them.

The goddess Bisri is worshipped every year in the month of Margasira for the general welfare of the villagers. It is performed on a Thursday in the bright fortnight.

Before the festival, a terracotta idol of the deity is brought from a potter. The idol is then installed over the wooden plank. For eight days from the date of installation, the goddess is propitiated with offering of rice, clarified butter, molasses, plantains, etc. On the last day, goats and fowls are sacrificed before the deity. Later in the day, the villagers carry the idol in a procession and immerse it in the nearby stream. Dehuri, the village priest, gets possessed by the deity, wears the wooden slippers with nails and sits on the stool with pointed nails projecting on it holding the cane sticks. It is believed that the priest is not hurt by the pointed nails as the man is in a trance and he is then the embodiment of the goddess. Members of all the communities in the village partake in the celebrations. The expenditure for the celebrations is met by contributions made by the villagers.

Bodam

Bodam is celebrated by all communities in general, and the Adivasis in particular, before the eating of new fruits of the season. On a Thursday in the bright fortnight of Pousha, some new fruits and flowers are collected. The Dehuri, the village priest, prepares porridge in a new pot and offers the same alongwith curd, milk, new fruits and flowers to the goddess of the village. All the people take part in the festival, but 8 to 10 persons, besides the Dehuri, fast for the whole day. Every household contributes for the festival.

Chaita Parab or Uda Parab.

It falls on the last day of Chaitra and continues for 3 to 4 days. The people worship goddess Basuli. The festival is celebrated in a grand scale in Jyotipur, Asanapat and Chamakpur in Champua subdivision. On this occasion people perform Chhau dance.

Chandan Jatra

The Chandan Jatra is observed at Raitola (Sainkul police-station), Anandapur (Anandapur police-station) and Rajnagar (Patana police-station) of the district. It starts from Akshya Trutiya, the third day of the bright fortnight in the month of Baisakha (April-May), and continues for five or seven days. Of the places, Anandapur attracts more people from far and near.

The Durga Puja and Dasahara festival is celebrated during the bright fortnight in the month of Aswina (September-October). People worship their vocational implements on these days and stop work. Images of goddess Durga are worshipped in many places of the district of which the celebrations held at Kendujhar, Jhumpura, Joda, Barbil, Champua and Anandapur attract more people. The tenth day of the festival is called Dasahara. On this day the images are taken out in procession for immersion in tanks or rivers.

Dasahara

Durga Puja is also celebrated at the Sakta Shrines at Sidhamata near Kendujhar and Tarini at Ghatagan. Animals are sacrificed at these places.

Dasahara has a special significance for the warrior caste. They worship their old weapons of war and exhibit physical feats on the occasion. Their heroic forbears used to start fresh military expeditions during this season of the year.

This festival is observed in two different ways. One is called Raja Dola. It is observed from the day of *phagu dasami* upto *phagu purnami*. The other is called Panchu Dola. It is observed from the next day of *phagu purnami* to *chaitra krushna panchami*. On this occasion the image of Lord Krishna is placed in a decorated Biman and carried in a procession to the accompaniment of music. The procession moves from one place to another and people offer Bhoga to the deity at each place. In some villages Melanas are also held. This is the main festival of the people belonging to the Gauda caste. They worship cow and play Naudi by singing songs relating to Radha and Krishna. It is observed on a grand scale in Patana, Harichandanpur, Pandapara, Telkoi, Anandapur, Sainkul, Soso, Champua and Chamakpur police-stations of the district.

Dola Jatra

The Hingula Jatra or Parab is observed in a few villages under Telkoi and Sainkul police-station in March-April. Also at Alati and Karadapal large number of people gather on this occasion.

Hingula
parab

The Kali Puja is observed in almost all the places of the district on the 14th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Karttika (October-November). On this occasion people worship clay images of goddess Kali and also perform Puja at Shakta Shrines. The new-moon day of Karttika is known as Dipavali Amabasya or Paya Amabasya. On this day the Hindus perform Sradha in memory of the dead ancestors and bid farewell to them with lighted sticks (*kaunria*) in the first watch of the night. They decorate the house with *dipas* (clay lamps) in the evening. Display of fire-works is an important part of the celebration. In the urban areas of the district it is celebrated with great pomp and show.

Kali Puja

Karama Puja

The Karama Puja is celebrated mostly by the Adivasis in the Kendujhar and Champua subdivisions. The festival commences on a Thursday in the month of Margasira (November-December) and is celebrated for eight days. The festival culminates with offerings to the presiding deity, while the preceding seven days are spent in preparation.

On the first day, two unmarried young boys collect new pulses like green gram, black gram, mustard, gingelly, horse gram, etc., almost a handful from each household and keep the collected pulses on the bank of the stream in a bamboo basket. These two young men cook their food themselves and eat it untouched by others till the end of the festival. Every day they sprinkle water on these pulses after taking bath in the stream. On the eighth day, they plant two branches of Karama tree in front of the Mandaghar (dormitory). The grains, by now germinated, are brought and placed beside the branches of the Karama tree. The youngsters of the village then dance around the Karama twigs. Next day two fowls are sacrificed there and the baskets containing grains alongwith the branches are carried in a procession to the nearby river or Nala and are immersed there.

Makara Sankranti

On the morning of Makara Sankranti people take their holy dip in river or pond and go to the nearby Siva temple to have a *darshan*. They worship Lord Siva to have their desires fulfilled.

On this day Makara Jatra or Mela is held at many places in the district. But this is observed in a grand scale in the villages Baratipara (Patana police-station); Deogan (Sainkul police-station); Kasira, Sarei, Balibandha (Champua police-station); Bhandra, Tangarbantala (Baria police-station); Deojhar, Mirigasinga, Gobindapur and Chamakpur (Champua police-station). Every year 5,000 to 30,000 people gather at these places to celebrate the festival. This festival continues from one day to seven days according to the importance of the place. People get an opportunity to enjoy the festival as it takes place at the end of the harvesting season.

Magha Parab

Magha Parab is also called Diga Puja. It is observed on the Thursday after Makara Sankranti in the month of Magha. The villagers of Daanla in Kanjipani police-station collect seven logs of sal wood and some bundles of hay in the southern corner of the village and set fire to it early in the morning before sunrise. The Dehuri of the village performs Puja on the spot with a handful of rice, one egg, jaggery, milk, *ghee* and a fowl. He puts all these items on the logs of wood and sets fire to it all. The assembled villagers, mostly drunk, sing and dance around the bonfire. Apart from the villagers who assemble here, their relatives from far and near are at times invited to join the festival. This festival is also observed in many villages of the district with pomp and show.

Nuakhia means ceremonial eating of new grains. It is observed on a Thursday in the month of Bhadrab. In the morning, a handful of new paddy is collected from each household. The rice prepared out of this grain is used for preparing porridge which is then offered to the Gram Devati. Goats are also sacrificed before this deity and a feast is held in the village for which each household contributes. On the following day, i. e., Friday, new paddy grains are again collected from each household and the same is kept at the Mandaghar. This paddy is distributed to the villagers with pieces of gourd. The sanctified paddy is pounded and mixed with rice to be cooked for the day. In this festival all the communities take part except the Kolhas.

Nuakhia

The Kolhas celebrate it in a different manner. They on this day, cook new rice in a new pot, prepare fowl curry, brew rice beer and offer it all to their Dharam Bonga or Sun god on one leaf and to their ancestors on another. This is done by men alone.

Raja is an important agricultural festival. It is observed in the district for three days, i. e., from the last day of the month of Jyaishta called Pahili Raja upto the second day of the month of Asadha, known as Bhuindhahan or Bhumidahan. The first day of the month of Asadha is called Raja Sankranti. During these three days the Mother Earth is supposed to be *rajaswalla* or under menstruation and all agricultural operations are suspended for the period. For this festival various kinds of dishes, *pithas* or rice cakes and sweets are prepared. The people pass the time in feasting and merry making. The boys play various kinds of indoor and outdoor games. The girls spend the time by swinging and singing mellifluous songs on swings fastened to the tree branches. The festival ends on the day following Bhumidahan when Mother Earth is given a ceremonial bath. This is called Basumati Snana.

Raja Parba

Rama Navami is observed on the ninth day of the waxing moon in the month of Chaitra (March—April) in memory of the birthday of Rama, the celebrated hero of the Ramayana. This festival is observed with due ceremony at many places in Anandapur subdivision. Some people begin their new accounts from this day. On this occasion people also arrange lectures and discussions on Ramayana. They also stage 'Ramalila' for entertainment.

Rama
Navami

Ras Purnima or Karttika Purnima is observed to commemorate the Rasalila performed by Lord Krishna. Many devout Hindus, especially women, observe Karttika as a sacred month and live on *habishanna* or strictly vegetarian food. A light or lamp called *akasdip* is also kept suspended on a high pole every evening in the month

Ras Purnima

of Karttika. The Panchaka or the last five days before the full-moon is considered most holy. Large number of people take bath early in the morning and go to the nearby temple to have *darsan* of the deity. A distinctive feature of the celebration of this festival on the full-moon day is that on this day the Oriya traders of old were sailing to Java, Sumatra, Borneo and other countries for trade and to commemorate the ancient maritime glory of Orissa people take their holy bath in the rivers or ponds in the early morning and float mini boats made of the outer layer of banana trees or *sola-pith* with lighted lamps fixed to them. Flowers, betel leaf, arecanut, etc., are placed on the mini boats. While floating the boats the people utter these words:

*Aa, Ka, Ma bai pana gua thoi,
Pana gua tora, masaka dharama more.*

Rath Jatra

The Hindus celebrate many festivals in a year in honour of Lord Jagannath. Of these, Ratha Jatra or car festival is the most important. It is also called Shri Gundicha Jatra. It takes place on Asadha Sukla Dwitiya, i.e., the second day of the bright fortnight of the month of Asadha (June-July). The three deities are brought from the main temple and placed in the wooden chariot. After due ceremony, the chariot is pulled by hundreds of devotees to the Shri Gundicha Mandira where the deities stay for a week. The return car festival or Bahuda Jatra is performed on Asadha Sukla Dasami, i.e., the tenth day of the bright fortnight. This festival is celebrated at Anandapur, Kendujhar, Champua, Joda, Barbil, Jyotipur and at other places in the district. Many people gather at these places to see the deities on the chariot.

Sivaratri

Sivaratri festival is observed in all the Siva temples on the 14th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Phalgun (February-March). The devotees remain awake throughout the night and worship Lord Siva. At midnight a lamp called Mahadipa is taken to the top of the temple and is kept burning throughout the night. The devotees break their fast after seeing the Mahadipa. This festival is observed with great pomp and splendour in the Siva temples at Kushaleswar (Sainkul police-station), Gonasika (Kanjipani police-station), Bodapalasa (Sadar police-station), Baratipara (Ghatagan police-station), Champua (Champua police-station) and Deojhar (Joda police-station).

Sarhul

This is a tribal festival of flowers. In the month of March-April, *sal* flowers are brought to the *sarna* or sacred grove. The priest (*pahan*) propitiates all gods of the Mundas. The celebration goes on for several days.

This is celebrated in the month of October - November. The Munda cattle owners fast for the whole day. In the night lamps are lighted. On the following morning the cattle-shed is washed and sprinkled with rice-beer. The cattle are fed in plenty.

Sohrai

In addition to these fairs and festivals the people of the district also observe Chait Parba, Tarini Jatra, Pana Sankranti Jatra, Pahudi Puja, Athei Jatra, Banrupat Jatra, Pithi Phoda Jatra, Lakshmi Puja, Janmastami, Ind and Sunia.

Other festivals

Leisure and recreation are essential for life. People usually gather in temple and offer their prayer to the almighty God. They get mental peace and satisfaction. They also meet at a common place where the priest recites and explains from the religious text like Bhagabat, Mahabharat, Ramayan and Haribansa. Singing of Bhajan or Kirtan accompanied with musical instruments like *khanjani*, *gini*, *mrudanga* or harmonium is also another popular form of entertainment of the people. The modern ways of entertainment have not much affected this traditional pattern of folk entertainment especially in the rural areas. Occasionally acrobatic feats, monkey dance, bear dance and snake charming performed by itinerant professional groups also provide entertainment to the people.

Recreation

In the tribal areas the bachelors of the village sleep in bachelors' dormitory at night. It is the oldest community centre. Here they spend the evening beating drums, dancing and singing. Sometimes girls and older folk join them. The bachelors talk among themselves, exchange experiences and discuss the problems they face in their daily life. Hunting, fishing, cock fighting and archery competitions also provide opportunity for recreation. The festivals and other social functions round the year never leave the people in want of mirth. The rural people also enjoy folk performances like Ramalila, Changu Nacha, Chhau Nacha, etc. For educational and recreational facilities the Government have supplied 408 radio sets to 13 Blocks of the district. Besides that, many people have their own radio sets.

In urban areas cinema is a common source of entertainment. In the district there are four cinema houses. These are located at Barbil, Kendujhar, Anandapur and Joda. Besides cinema, itinerant circus and theatre parties also provide entertainment to the people. In all 28 recreational clubs and associations are functioning in the district. These are located at Kendujhar, Anandapur, Champua, Joda, Barbil,

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Kendujhar is primarily an agricultural district, agriculture accounting for 73.15 per cent of the total main working force (1981 Census). The practice of cultivation is still primitive and lands are mostly rainfed. Different agro-climatic regions of the district are as follows :—

INTRODUC-
TION

Plain region of Baitarani river belt : the Anandapur subdivision comprising 3 Blocks comes under this region where the land is mostly plain with an altitude of 45 to 60 metres above the sea level. The soil type is alluvial with loamy structure. The water level is high and the area is agriculturally developed due to its soil fertility and water resources.

Hilly region of Bhuyanpirh : this region comprises of Hansapal, Harichandanpur and Telkoi areas of Kendujhar subdivision and Joda area of Champua subdivision. This region lies between the hill ranges of Gandhamardan and Kiriburu, having undulated topography intercepted with mountains and hills with altitudes ranging from 488 to 610 metres from the sea level. The soil type is red laterite with high iron content and acidic in reaction. The texture is mostly gravelly and sandy-loam. The soil is subject to heavy soil erosion, and lacks fertility. Moreover, shifting cultivation is done by the local tribal cultivators.

Sub-mountainous region of the western and northern part: this region comprises of Champua and Jhumpura areas in Champua subdivision and Kendujhargarh, Ghatagan, Patana and Saharpada areas of Kendujhar subdivision. This region is less mountainous, but hilly with gradual sloppy terrain subject to soil erosion. The valley pockets only have comparatively deeper soil and fertile patches.

The Orissa Agricultural Statistics of 1982-83, published by the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, gives a picture of land utilised in the district for 1982-83 as follows :—

LAND
UTILISATION

Forest	..	4070 sq. km.
Miscellaneous (tree crops not included in net area)		30 sq. km.
Pastures and other Government land	..	380 sq. km.
Culturable wasteland	..	60 sq. km.
Land put to non-agricultural use	..	210 sq. km.
Barren and uncultivable land	..	180 sq. km.
Current fallows	..	250 sq. km.
Other fallows	..	100 sq. km.
Net area shown	..	3,030 sq. km.
The total geographical area	..	8,310 sq. km.

SOIL CONSER-
VATION

As stated in Chapter I, the forest area of the district as furnished by the CCF is 2,500 sq. km. and the geographical area of the district as given by the Survey of India is 8,240 sq. km. There is, therefore, a great difference in figures furnished by different agencies.

Kendujhar district is severely affected by the magnitude of podu cultivation practices in hilly terrain of the district. Out of 8,329 sq. km. of rolling and undulating topography, 1,191 sq. km. are suffering from active soil erosion due to shifting cultivation. From recent satellite survey of the State of Orissa and from imagery map it has been estimated that 40,638.2 ha of the district have been affected by shifting cultivation. Besides shifting cultivation, there are large areas around Suakati, Joda and Barbil which are prone to accelerated soil erosion due to wide scale exploitation of minerals from the mines. The agencies which are mainly responsible for the soil erosion in the district have scant regard for soil conservation practices like contour bunding and terracing. Large scale exploitation of natural forest in the last two decades, improper land husbandry, unprotected pasture, are many factors which are responsible in bringing about two fifth of the area of the district under various types of soil erosion.

The erosion problem of the district can be broadly brought under two major heads, i. e. (1) Erosion in the cultivated land and (2) Erosion in the Government land. There is a large scale sheet, reel and gully erosion in private holdings. Large scale ravine erosion is seen in Kendujhar and Champua subdivisions of the district. Stream bank erosion and sand casting problems are also noticed in the district.

To combat serious soil erosion of the district many soil conservation schemes were launched particularly in the wasteland and denuded forest land which are the foci of soil erosion. The soil conservation programmes were initiated in the district in the year 1959-60 in a modest scale. The problem is vast, and with limited resources the soil conservation department has only touched the fringe of the problem.

Besides executing the soil conservation programme in Government wasteland the soil conservation programme has been extended to private holdings through Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Multistate Cashew Project, Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation and Bamboo & Sabai project sponsored by the NABARD authority.

Till the end of 1984-85 soil conservation measures like Cashew Plantation over 3,847 ha including 428 ha in private holdings, Sisal plantation over 170 ha have been done in Government wasteland, contour bunding, land reclamation and land development have been done over 12,779 ha. Because of the erratic rainfall caused by vagaries of monsoon in the district the crops are severely affected by drought

even during the rainy season. With a view to impounding water temporarily in small reservoirs, to provide life saving irrigation to paddy crops under erratic rainfed condition, the Soil Conservation department so far has constructed more than 250 numbers of water harvesting structures, farm pond and diversion channel of supplemental irrigation during the Kharif season over 753 ha. Some of the structures are also able to provide irrigation during Rabi through lift irrigation. Implementation of Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme is in progress in the district and from 1980-81 to March 1985, 2055 ha of cashew plantation i. e. 1824 ha of existing and 227 ha of new cashew plantation have been distributed to 2527 numbers of beneficiaries i.e. (Scheduled Castes-408, Scheduled Tribes-1,522 and Others-597) in the district.

With a view to demonstrate better land use pattern according to land capability and to find out methods and techniques for increased production, one soil conservation demonstration centre over 85 ha was established at Sanghagara, 4 km. away from Kendujhar town in the year 1962. Subsequently in the year 1978 this farm was transferred to the control of the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology as per the decision of the Government. So, another soil conservation demonstration centre over 21 ha at Raisuan which is about 7 km. away from Kendujhar town was taken up. In this centre trials are being made to evolve suitable cropping pattern, produce improved seeds, seedlings and other planting materials for proper land management practices in tribal and undeveloped areas. Conservation farming demonstrations are also being taken up. The cultivators are being imparted suitable training in soil conservation and on proper land use practices.

Soil Conservation Farm & Demonstration Centre

There are 13 Community Development Blocks in the district. Out of these, 10 Blocks come under tribal sub-plan area and three Blocks come under non-tribal area. At present there are 2 soil conservation subdivisions in the district, one at Kendujhar which deals with the soil conservation programme in ten Blocks and other one at Anandapur which looks after the soil conservation programme in 3 Blocks. In a recent rearrangement, two Blocks have been proposed for transfer to the control of the Assistant Soil Conservation officer, Anandapur. There is one Soil Conservation Officer in the rank of Class-I Agriculture service with headquarters at Kendujhar to supervise works of the above two subdivisions.

Organisation Pattern

The district being situated in the hilly tract the scope of traditional irrigation is very limited. It is known that only 15.37 per cent of the total cropped area has so far been brought under irrigation in the district. But these irrigated areas are mostly confined to the plain area of Anandapur subdivision leaving the rest areas for cultivation

Impact of Soil Conservation Programme on Agriculture

under rainfed condition. In the Sixth Plan attempt was made to improve the yield of crops through dry farming technique on mini-watershed basis. In this district 13 mini-watersheds have been identified and a detailed programme has been drawn up for 3 watersheds like Kaliapal, Gumura, and Kasianala. The work has been initiated in these three watersheds.

IRRIGATION

The crop production in the district is mostly dependant on rainfall as irrigation facility is very much limited which is only 10 per cent of the net sown area.

The irrigation potentiality of the district from various sources during 1983-84 is given below:

Source	Area irrigated (in hectares)	
	Kharif season	Rabi season
Minor Irrigation project ..	9,000	3,280
Lift Irrigation project ..	3,200	2,400
Dugwell Tank } ..	2,000	1,675
Other sources ..	3,793	2,937
Medium Irrigation ..	14,707	3,226
Total ..	32,700	13,518

The cultivable area of this district is 3,19,000 ha and as per master plan 1,51,000 ha can be brought under irrigation through major and medium projects. At the beginning of the 6th Plan period, area irrigated through major and medium irrigation projects was 4,220 ha. The total irrigation potential of the district is expected to be 18,740 ha by the end of the 6th Plan period which is 12.41 per cent of the ultimate irrigation potential of the district.

There were no major or medium irrigation projects in the district prior to 1948. In the meantime a number of projects have been taken up in the district for execution. The details of each irrigation project are given below.

Salandi(part)

This is a reservoir scheme across river Salandi. The project was executed with the aid received from the World Bank. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,637.91 lakhs. The project was started in the year 1961-62 and has been completed during the 6th Plan (1981-82). This project is providing irrigation to an area of only 10 hectares during Kharif season to the Hatadihi Block of Kendujhar district, and 41,950 hectares in Kharif season and 18,180 in Rabi season in Baleshwar district.

This is a canalisation scheme of taking water from Bidyadharpur Barrage to irrigate an area of 40,180 ha during Kharif on the right side of the river Salandi in Baleshwar and Kendujhar districts. This project was started in the year 1975-76 and on completion will irrigate an area of 13,830 ha in Kendujhar district. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 1,217.84 lakhs and the project is scheduled to be completed during 1985-86.

Anandapur
(part)

This scheme envisages construction of Barrage to utilise the tail race discharge of Rengali Dam to irrigate lands in Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Kendujhar districts. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 51,995 lakhs. This project on completion will provide irrigation facilities to an area of 6,310 ha during Kharif and 6,160 ha during Rabi in Kendujhar district. The execution of this project was started in the year 1977-78 and is likely to be completed during the 8th Plan.

Rengali Irrigation
(part)

This is a medium irrigation project under construction aided by the World Bank. The latest cost of this project is Rs. 1,250 lakhs and on completion it will provide irrigation to an area of 3,900 ha during Kharif and 2,500 ha during Rabi to Ghasipura and Harichandanpur Blocks of Kendujhar district.

Remal

This is a reservoir scheme aided by the World Bank. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 2,074.28 lakhs. The project on completion will provide irrigation facilities to an area of 9,800 ha in Kharif and 3,590 ha in Rabi to Patana, Kendujhar, and Ghatagan Blocks of the district.

Kanjhari

This is a reservoir scheme across the river Baitarani. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7,721.15 lakhs and on completion the project will provide irrigation facilities to an area of 26,620 ha in Kharif and 17,300 ha in Rabi. The project report of this scheme is in technical scrutiny with C. W. C.

Kanupur

This is a reservoir scheme across Kusei nala. The head-works of this scheme is situated in Kendujhar district and the ayacut is located in Kendujhar and Cuttack districts. On completion the project will irrigate 2,530 ha in Kharif and 960 ha in Rabi in Kendujhar district. The latest estimated cost of this project is Rs. 2,703.00 lakhs. The preliminary work of this project commenced during 1983-84. The project report is under technical scrutiny at C. W. C.

Kusei (part)

This is a reservoir scheme across Deo nala. The ayacut of this project is located in Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts. The project report is under scrutiny at C. W. C. On completion this project will

Deo (part)

irrigate an area of 3,200 ha in Kharif and 2,430 ha during Rabi in Kendujhar district. The preliminary work of this project commenced during the year 1984-85.

Upper Samakoi

This is a medium irrigation project located in Kendujhar district. The project report of this project is under preparation. The preliminary work of this project was started during the year 1984-85. On completion the project may provide irrigation to an area of 8,000 ha in Kharif and 2,400 ha in Rabi in Telkoi block of Kendujhar district. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,633.20 lakhs.

Future Projects

The future irrigation projects as per Master Plan and the Blocks to be benefited are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	C. C. A. (in 000' ha)	Blocks to be benefited
1	Rengali Phase-II	27.4	Hatadihi
2	Jharpada	8.90	Jhumpura, Joda
3	Ovoroi	7.7	Jhumpura
4	Bhimkund	34.29	Saharpada, Ghatagan, Patana.

Soil

The soil texture of the district is sandy and gravelly, acidic in reaction, and lacks adequate nutrients. In highland condition, crops like short duration paddy, other millets, pulses, and oil-seeds are generally grown. In medium lands, paddy is taken up followed by pulses like gram, lentil, fieldpea and oil-seed crops like *til* and linseed. Paddy is usually grown in lowland condition. During 1983-84 the extent of different types of land in the district was as follows.

Highland (<i>goda</i>)	1,49,432 hectares
Medium land	97,356.45 hectares
Low land	40,212 hectares

Crops

The chief crop of the district is rice, both wet and upland, winter crops of almost all the cereals grown in Orissa are cultivated here. Sugar-cane is grown chiefly in lower Kendujhar and pumpkins and vegetables are also extensively grown here. In upper Kendujhar, pumpkin, bean and brinjal are grown to a large extent. Minor millets are sown by the poor people on deteriorated lands to supplement their food before rice is harvested. Maize is grown extensively in upper Kendujhar. Tobacco and fibre crops are also cultivated to some extent.

Paddy cultivation covered an area of 1,85,024 hectares during 1983-84, out of which 41,123 hectares were under high-yielding variety paddy and 52,130 hectares under improved paddy. The rest 91,722 hectares were sown with the local variety of paddy. Rice

During Kharif season 70 per cent of paddy area is covered under direct sowing method and in the rest 30 per cent area transplantation method is followed. During Rabi season paddy is grown generally under transplanted condition.

Improved varieties of paddy, i. e., T-141, T-90, T-1242, T-1145 and high-yielding varieties like Parijata, Annapurna, Caveri, Padma, Jaya, Hema, Jagannath, MR 1550, Rudra, Sonta, Daya, Pratap, OR-42-10, Kishan, Kalinga-II, Subhadra, CR-1009, GNR-26, Samalis, and Falguna have been introduced in the district. But still these varieties have not replaced the local paddy varieties. Some of the popular local varieties are Suryakanti, Kalazira, Asamisuta, Pimpudibasa, etc.

Wheat cultivation has been lately introduced in the district and is cultivated in Rabi season under irrigated conditions. High-yielding varieties, viz., Sonalika, UP-262 and OW-6 are now being cultivated popularly in the district. Wheat

Maize is grown extensively during Kharif season under rainfed condition in the high lands and under irrigated condition during Rabi season. Local varieties are usually grown. Extensive efforts have been made to popularise and increase the area under hybrid maize and composite maize. The cultivation of composite maize has been proved to be popular among the tribal cultivators because of its short duration which enables to take a second crop like mustard by availing of the residual moisture in the land. Maize

In Kharif season pulses like *mung*, *biri*, *arhar* and cowpea are cultivated in the district. Extensive cultivation of pulses viz., *mung*, *biri*, *kulthi*, gram, field-pea, lentil, etc. is taken up in Rabi season. Pulses

Besides the local varieties, improved and high-yielding varieties which are gradually becoming popular among the cultivators are given below.

Mung—Pusa Baisakhi, T-44, K 851, Ratila, Selectia

Biri—T-9, T-66, P 5-1

Arhar—S 5, Pravat, UPAS-126

Cowpea—SEB-2, Ruturaj, Swarna, Pusa Do Fasali, C-152

Gram—Radha, JG. 62, H-208

Fieldpea—T-163, Rachana

Groundnut, castor and *til* are grown in highlands during Kharif season. During Rabi season niger, mustard, groundnut, castor, sesamum, sunflower, safflower and linseed are generally cultivated Oil-seeds

Niger is taken up in fallow lands, and after harvesting of early rice. Mustard is usually grown under rainfed conditions. Improved varieties of oil-seeds grown in the district are mentioned below.

Groundnut—AK 12-24, M13

Castor—MP-H1

Scasamum—S-14

Mustard—M-27, B-85, Sufala, APM-Pusa Kalyan, Varuna, YSB-9,
Pusa Bold

Sunflower—EC-68414

Safflower—A-300

Sugar-cane

Cultivation of sugar-cane is mostly confined to Anandapur subdivision. The farmers have been already used to improved varieties. During the recent years two other improved varieties, viz., Co-997 and Co-62175 have been introduced for cultivation in the district.

Jute and Mesta

Both capsularies and olitorious types of jute are cultivated extensively in Anandapur subdivision. Mesta is grown on high lands throughout the district. JRC-212, JRO-632 varieties of jute and HC-583 variety of mesta have been taken up by the cultivators of the district.

Ragi

Cultivation of ragi has been introduced in Kendujhar during the last 3 years. The improved variety like Dibyasingha is being cultivated.

Area covered by important crops grown in the district during 1983-84 are given below :

Sl. No.	Type of crop	Area covered (in hectares)	
		Kharif season	Rabi season
1.	Paddy	..	1,85,024
2.	Wheat	..	1,768
3.	Millets	..	4,976
4.	Pulses	..	23,143
5.	Oil-seeds	..	11,291
6.	Sugar-cane	..	562
7.	Vegetables	..	15,607
8.	Spices	..	668
9.	Fibre crops (Jute and Mesta)	..	8,065
10.	Maize	..	19,590
11.	Jower	..	1,645
12.	Bajara	..	573
13.	Ragi	..	6,659
14.	Other crops	..	1,264
Total crops		..	2,79,067
			84,052,

Different types of vegetables are grown in the district throughout the year. During the Kharif season, brinjal, lady's finger, ridge-gourd, bitter-gourd, snake-gourd, pumpkin, beans, radish, tomato, etc. are cultivated. In Rabi season cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, radish, tomato, beans, brinjal and potato are grown. During the summer lady's finger, pumpkin, bitter-gourd, cucurbits and other leafy vegetables are cultivated in homestead lands.

VEGETABLES

Fruit crops like mango, jack-fruit and guava are grown throughout the district. Besides, the wildy grown forest fruits like black-berry and Kendu are available in plenty during their fruiting season. Generally in homestead lands papaya, banana, litchi, lime and coconut are also grown to a limited extent. Fruits like mango, jack-fruit, guava, papaya and banana can be successfully cultivated as commercial crops in this district under irrigated conditions.

FRUITS

The State Government have taken steps to raise fruit orchards of mango, guava and jack-fruit in tribal cultivators' fields and the scheme has been financed by various development agencies.

Grafts and seedlings of different fruit bearing plants distributed to the cultivators during 1983-84 are given blow.

Name of fruit bearing plants	No. of grafts and seedlings distributed	
	(1983-84)	
Mango seedling	..	1,000
Guava seedling	..	4,898
Coconut seedling	..	1,371
Orange seedling	..	5,000
Banana socker	..	11,693

Agriculture in the district is not mechanised. The age-old wooden plough and several other implements to suit the local condition of soil and crop are in use. The country plough is the most commonly used implement. The use of improved agricultural tools and implements like mould board plough, plane hoe, Gujarat hand hoe, fork hoe, garden rake, etc., are confined to a few progressive farmers of the district. Number of popular improved implements sold on subsidised during 1978-79 is given below.

AGRICUL-
TURAL
IMPLEMENTS

Mould board plough	..	988
Share points	..	1,730
Gujarat hand hoe	..	87
French hoe	..	361
Garden rake	..	169
Rack weeder	..	192

Use of tractor is very much restricted in this district. During the past 10 years 70 tractors have been registered in the district out of which 34 tractors are with different Government agencies and the rest are owned by private parties.

ROTATION OF CROPS

Generally the cultivators follow the rotation of some crops. In non-irrigated conditions maize is followed by mustard; paddy by pulses; niger or other oil-seeds; minor millets by Kulthi; and Jute by paddy. In irrigated areas paddy is followed by another paddy crop, wheat, potato or vegetables.

Rational cropping patterns which are best suited to the local conditions have been developed for the district by the State Agriculture Department and during the past few years demonstrations have been conducted in cultivators' fields under various schemes. Such demonstrations have a good impact on the cultivators to create initiative for intensive cultivation. Gradually the farmers are adopting double croppings, inter-cropping and relay cropping practices.

SEEDS

Traditionally the cultivators take care for the production of quality seeds and seedlings. After harvest the crop is dried thoroughly and threshed. It is further dried in the sun for a few days and then stored. Leaves of some indigenous plants and also ash are mixed with the seeds as a precaution against pest attack. During recent years increased attention is being given to the quality of seeds and seedling for better production and to maintain the quality of high-yielding varieties. The nucleus seeds are generally supplied by the Agriculture Department and also by the Seed Corporation of India. Previously the tribal farmers did not pay much attention to the quality of seeds. However, of late, use of improved seeds are gaining popularity among them.

Varieties of seeds of different crops which have become very popular among the farmers of the district are given below.

Name of crops	Varieties
Composite maize	.. Vijaya, Ganga-5
Mustard	.. M-27, Varuna, Pusa Bold, UP-262
Wheat	.. Sonalika
Potato	.. K. Chandramukhi, K. Dewa, K-Sundari.
Gram	.. JG 62, H-208, Radha
Green-gram (<i>mung</i>)	.. Pusa Baisakhi, K-581
Black-gram (<i>biri</i>)	.. T-9, Ratila, Hybrid 12-4
Cowpea	.. Sel-2
Sugar-cane	.. Co-997, Co-62175
Jute	.. JRC-212, JRC-632
High-yielding variety paddy	.. Annapurna, GMR-28, Ratna, Parijat, Jagannath, Hema, Caveri. Kaling II, Daya, Pratap, DR-92.

The soil of the district is generally poor in humus content and acidic in nature. So, addition of adequate quantity of organic matter in terms of compost is necessary for better yield. Cowdung still remains the principal manure. The farmers dump cowdung, the refuses of cattle-shed and other leftovers from the crop which form the farmyard manure. Oil-cake and silt of tanks are also applied in the fields. Green manuring is also done to some extent.

MANURES
AND
FERTILISERS

In order to educate the farmers in preparing quality compost the Agriculture Department conducts demonstrations and also trains the cultivators from time to time. Green manuring, green leaf manuring, etc., have also been taken up to some extent. Those who take to shifting cultivation burn the vegetation on the fields and the ash obtained is spread over the soil to fertilise the field. Leaving the land fallow for 2 to 3 years is another traditional method for restoring soil fertility.

Quantity of compost produced during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 is given below :

Year	Urban compost production (in tonnes)	Rural compost production (in tonnes)
1982-83	207	5,04,748
1983-84	676	5,71,551
1984-85	..	4,41,315

The use of chemical fertiliser is only confined to a few progressive cultivators and the consumption is not significant as compared to some other districts due to poor economic condition of the farmers, lack of adequate credit facilities and want of sufficient irrigation facilities. The farmers generally apply fertilisers in paddy, wheat, maize, mustard, jute, sugar-cane, potato and some other vegetables. Nutrition-wise application of fertilisers during 1983-84 in terms of nitrogenous fertilisers was less than 4,000 grams, phosphatic fertilisers was less than 2,000 grams and potassic fertilisers was less than 1,000 grams per hectare.

The table below gives the consumption figures of chemical fertilisers from 1979-80 to 1983-84.

Year	Nitrogenous (in tonnes)		Phosphatic (in tonnes)		Potassic (in tonnes)	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79-80	320	150	210	88	78	60
80-81	343	188	276	119	82	65
81-82	353	193	285	116	99	89
82-83	377	238	296	150	102	106
83-84	523	468	333	234	128	150

**PLANT PRO-
TECTION**

The crops are damaged by a number of pests and diseases. Besides, damage is also caused by wild animals and birds. Paddy crop is generally attacked by grass-hoppers, stem borers, jassids and gallmidge. Bacterial blight and blast are the common diseases of rice crop during the Kharif season. Leaf eating caterpillar and affids are generally found in maize crop. Groundnut is affected by ticca disease. Fruit and shoot borers and bacterial wilt are found in vegetable crops like brinjal, tomato, etc. Affids are the main problem of the mustard crop in Rabi season.

Use of modern insecticides and fungicides were unknown to the cultivators in the past. A number of superstitious practices were followed by the people to ward off the pest and crop diseases. Leaves, barks and ash of some indigenous plants with very bitter taste and smell are still used to prevent pests while storing grains.

Agriculture Department has made attempts to impress upon the cultivators in the modern techniques of agricultural practices. Gradually people are adopting scientific methods to control different pests and diseases. Some stocks of pesticides and plant protection equipments are preserved at the District headquarters and at Block-levels for supply to farmers. Cultivators are being persuaded to have their own plant protection equipments at subsidised rate and they are also motivated for seed treatment, rodent control and storage of grains in scientific method.

**AGRICUL-
TURAL FARMS**

There are 4 seed multiplication farms in the district located at Kendujhargarh, and Bhagamunda in Kendujhar subdivision, and at Sangam and Gohira in Anandapur subdivision. Besides, a vegetable seed farm and progeny orchard is located at Kuanra at a distance of 28 km. from Kendujhargarh. A grape cultivation scheme and fruit nursery has been established at Champua.

The Regional Research Station is functioning at Kendujhar under the management and control of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Besides, an adoptive Research Station is also functioning under the control of the Deputy Director, Agriculture, Kendujhar.

**NATURAL
CALAMITIES**

In the absence of sufficient irrigation facilities the agriculture of the district depends upon rainfall. But ill-timed and ill-distributed rainfall causes drought condition and serious damage to crops. Like other districts of Orissa, flood season commences here from July and continues till the middle of September. Excess rainfall during this period causes flood in Baitarani, the major river of the district. All its

tributaries and sub-tributaries remain in spate. This causes extensive damage in a major part of Anandapur subdivision. Flood in river Samakoi (tributary of the Baitarani) also causes damage in Telkoi area and some other parts of Kendujhar subdivision. A portion of Champua subdivision is also affected by flood when Hanumantia Nala and Bolani Nala remain in spate during the flood period. Besides droughts and floods, the district is affected by storms and depressions originating from the Bay of Bengal in the monsoon months and also occasional cyclones.

In the past, there have been recurring occurrences of natural calamities one after the other and the cumulative effect of all these have been acute distress for the people. Some of these important calamities which affected the district during the present century are given below.

The devastating flood of 1927 caused much damage in Kendujhar. Heavy rains on the 29th and 30th July 1927 caused high floods in the river Baitarani and its tributaries—the Aradei, Kalinjara, Sita, Kukurkata, Musal, Mahan, Baunsmali and Kusei. All the three subdivisions of the district were affected severely. The intensity of this flood caused the river Baitarani to change its course permanently near Champua.

Flood of
1927

Altogether 289 villages in the ex-State with an area of 33,846 hectares and 15,593 houses with a population of 83,635 persons, suffered from the floods. The calamity rendered about 4,779 hectares of land unfit for cultivation owing to heavy deposit of sand. Standing crop was lost over 8,218 hectares and 5,718 houses collapsed. The total number of people reported to have been drowned was 89. Mortality of cattle in all the three subdivisions aggregated to 3,124. The temple of Lord Dadhibaman Jiu at Rajanagar in Kendujhar subdivision was damaged beyond repair.

A sum of Rs. 1,705 was advanced for gratuitous relief. Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for distribution as Taccavi amongst the people affected by the flood and Rs. 1,200 was given as help. Many voluntary organisations also rendered help liberally to the flood affected people.

There was deficiency of rainfall during 1953 and the Kharif crop failed. Out of the total 2,100 villages in the district 2,063 villages with an area of 2,04,384 hectares having a population of 5,61,873 were affected. The severity of the drought was seriously felt during 1954-55. Relief measures were undertaken to combat the situation in the district. Various development works, viz., renovation of tanks, construction of roads and buildings were undertaken to provide employment in the drought affected areas. Mid-day meal centres were opened to feed children and destitutes. Retail sale centres were opened to supply rice at a concessional rate.

Drought
during
1954-55

Flood of
1955-56

There was a high flood in 1955 due to heavy rain which began from 28th August and lasted till 3rd September. The rivers Baitarani, Salandi, Kusai, Samakoi and other rivulets were in spate causing damages mostly to crops and dwelling houses. Nearly 4,100 persons in 53 villages were affected. The intensity of this flood was specially felt in Anandapur subdivision. Besides other relief measures, Rs. 19,710 was distributed as Taccavi loans to the people of the flood affected areas.

Again in 1956 there was flood and the damage was caused mostly in Anandapur subdivision. Crops in 4,842 hectares of land in 81 villages were damaged and 29,554 persons were affected. Rs. 50,000 was distributed as Taccavi loans to the flood affected people. 54 fair price shops were opened to supply necessities at a reasonable price. Labour intensive work was started to provide employment to the poor people.

Flood of
1960

There was continuous rainfall in Kendujhar from the 13th August to 18th August in 1960 which caused high floods in Baitarani, Salandi and many other rivers. The low-lying land in Anandapur subdivision were seriously affected. Crops on both the banks of the river Baitarani, Aradei and Samakoi were also affected in Kendujhar and Champua subdivisions. On the whole 247 villages and 52,268 persons were affected. Out of 6,307 hectares of cultivated land affected by the flood, 1,418 hectares of land were sand-cast and 71 hectares were water-logged. 416 heads of cattle were lost.

The affected cultivators were granted Taccavi loans amounting to Rs. 50,000. Gratuitous relief to a sum of Rs. 70,000 was given to the people. Besides, test relief work and other development works were undertaken to provide employment to the labourers.

Flood of
1961

There were floods in the river Baitarani and Kusei on three occasions viz., the 7th, the 13th and the 29th in the month of September 1961. The standing Kharif crop was mostly affected alongwith 79 villages in Anandapur subdivision. A cropped area of 3,749 hectares was damaged, of which 581 hectares were sand-cast, 1,662 hectares water-logged and 1,384 hectares were washed away by the flood. House building grants and relief were granted to the affected people. Relief works were undertaken to provide employment to the flood-stricken people.

Drought of
1965

In 1965 the monsoon was erratic and rainfall scanty in as many as twelve out of the thirteen districts of the State. The result was that practically the entire State was adversely affected. Crops failed in 13 Blocks of the district. The Kharif crop was completely damaged in 4,618 hectares and partly damaged in 1,11,325 hectares.

To meet the drought situation different categories of relief operations were taken up in the drought-affected areas. Steps were taken to provide work to the able-bodied and for the supply of water in the scarcity areas. Gratuitous relief to the needy and financial assistance to the cultivators in the form of loans were granted. Besides, remission and suspension of land revenue, suspension of collection of loans, supply of rice at fair price shops, etc. were also ensured.

Rs. 1,43,228 was spent for 36 labour-intensive works and Rs. 18,862 was given as subsidy to the Grama Panchayats of Ghatagan Block for pisciculture tanks and Rs. 51,375 was given as pisciculture loan. Rs. 1,72,500 was sanctioned under A.L. Act and L. I. L. Act.

Close on the heels of severe drought there was heavy rainfall in July and in the first part of August 1975. Heavy precipitation in the catchment areas of Baitarani, Salandi and other rivers was the cause of high flood which crossed danger levels between the 18th and the 22nd August. There were several breaches in the embankments and flood water inundated extensive areas in this district and caused heavy damage to home-steads, institutions, crops, roads, bridges, embankments and irrigation works, besides causing loss of human lives and cattle. The Blocks of Banspal, Telkoi, Patana, Jhumpura, Champua and Saharpada were cut off from the district headquarters. 817 villages with a population of 223,757 were affected by this flood and 9,883 houses were damaged. 16,000 hectares of cultivated area was affected. 9 persons lost their lives and the total valuation of live-stocks lost was Rs. 64,331. Adequate relief measures were undertaken by the Government. The amount made available for meeting the expenses under various heads, besides the feeding programmes, are given below:

Flood of
1976

	(Rs.)
1. Test relief ..	6,08,383
2. Gratuitous relief ..	4,64,500
3. House building grant (flood) ..	1,68,300
4. Disbursement out of Chief Minister's Relief Fund	1,59,000
5. Taccavi loans ..	8,50,000

At 4-30 p. m. on the 16th April, 1978 a devastating tornado lashed Kendujhar and Cuttack and within a short time marooned several villages and took the inhabitants unawares. In the district of Kendujhar 10 villages were affected, out of which 7 were severely damaged. Loss of human life and property in Purunabandhagoda, a village in Sainkula police-station of Anandapur subdivision, was the highest.

Tornado of
1978

The affected villages of the district with the loss of human lives, cattle and number of houses damaged are given in the table below.

Name of village	Human loss	Cattle loss	House damaged
Purunabandhagoda ..	140	281	145
Balibandha ..	2	21	31
Barang ..	6	107	132
Tigiria ..	7	64	95
Karadamali ..	7	281	45
Sapuasahi ..	3	40	39
Narada ..	2	12	56
Gudiadihi ..	..	1	37
Modubahal ..	..	..	21
Nuhamali ..	..	12	37
Total: ..	167	819	638

Besides private houses, 26 public institutions like schools, grain-golas, Government offices, etc., were also damaged. Electrical installations within that zone were severely affected. All the trees and orchards were destroyed.

Relief measures

Rescue and relief operations were undertaken immediately after the devastation. The injured persons were rescued and removed for treatment to the hospitals at Barpada, Anandapur, Jajpur Raod, Kendujhar and Cuttack. The dead bodies and carcasses were recovered from the debris and disposed of with the help of sweepers, social workers, labourers and police-men. Immediate water supply arrangement was made through tankers by the Public Health Department and the Fire Brigade. The tractors and bulldozers and other equipments of Salapada Irrigation Circle were utilised for clearance of debris and de-watering of the wells and tanks in the affected villages which were also disinfected by the Public Health staff. A temporary medical aid centre was opened in a tent at Purunabandhagoda for giving treatment to the injured persons. After the disposal of the carcasses a veterinary doctor with staff provided medicines and other aids to the injured and incapacitated cattle surviving the tornado.

A total number of 341 tornado affected persons were given treatment in the hospitals at Barpada, Anandapur, Jajpur Road, Kendujhar and S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack. The Specialists of the Medical College also visited Anandapur hospital where a large number of affected persons were under treatment.

Tents, tarpaulins, and gunny bags were immediately distributed among the affected people for provisional accommodation. These articles were collected from different sources including the Red Cross organisation. Temporary structures were set up by the R. E. O., Salapada Irrigation Circle, O. M. C., and FACOM.

Free kitchen was organised by the Government in village Purunabandhagoda and Bilabandha. The FACOR also opened a free kitchen in village Karadamali and the Budhiraj Company opened a free kitchen in village Sapuasahi.

Relief camps were opened in the villages of Purunabandhagoda, Tigiria, Baranga, Karadamali and Sapuasahi. Officers and staff were posted in each relief camp. Moreover, a Central relief camp worked in the village Purunabandhagoda with tented accommodation for stores, information centre, etc. A temporary office also started at Ramachandrapur P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow for monitoring relief and rescue operations. In addition to the relief materials given by the Government, there was a flow of relief materials from semi-government and private organisations. The relief operations were conducted by the Officers and staff of Kendujhar district. Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division and the Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack also camped at Ramachandrapur.

Rice rations and money @ Rs. 2 per adult and Re. 1 per minor was given by the Government for a period of one month to the affected people. Chura, Atta, Dal, salt, potato, Gur, etc. were also distributed by the Government. Milk powder and biscuits were also distributed. Lanterns, kerosene oil, buckets, Dhotis, Sarees, cooking sets, utensils and umbrellas were also given. A total quantity of 102 quintals of rice, 105 bags of Chura, 90 quintals of Atta, 17 bags of salt, 16 Chakis of Gur, 50 cartons of milk powder, 50 tins of biscuits, 463 lanterns with 7 tins of kerosene oil, 769 mats, 119 tents, 1,820 bamboo mats, 563 buckets, 984 Dhotis, 424 Sarees, 3,806 metres of cloth, 114 napkins, 2,055 garments, 999 Thalies, 599 Dekchis, 809 Ginas, 682 Tatias, 1,003 glasses, 100 utensil sets, 45 cooking sets, 266 mugs, 980 empty gunnybags, 198 umbrellas, 27 spoons and 91 packets of candle were supplied to the affected people through the relief camps.

In addition to the relief measures of the Government, a number of voluntary organisations distributed food stuff and relief materials to the affected people either through Government agency or through their own volunteers. The Indian Red Cross Society, State Branch, Bhubaneswar distributed 100 sets of kitchen utensils, 70 packets of biscuits, 55 tins of baby food, 40 cartons of milk powder, 3 packets of assorted used cloth,

5 packed bundles of Dhotis and Sarees and 175 tents to the affected people through the Government agency. The State Social Welfare Board and the Samaj Mangal Board and several other organisations helped the affected people.

A sum of Rs. 7,297.41 was also received towards cash donation from different persons and organisations. This amount was deposited in the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Soon after the tornado the electric generating set of the Salapada Irrigation Circle was kept in the village Purunabandhagoda which facilitated rescue and relief operations to a large extent. 21 tube wells were also sunk in the affected area by the Public Health Department which solved the problem of drinking water as a permanent measure. Fair price shops were opened in the affected villages through the Supply Department in which foodgrains, kerosene oil and other articles of daily use were made available to the affected people. The Superintending Engineer, Salapada Irrigation Circle, also constructed a hall with G. C. I. sheets for giving shelter to the affected people of Purunabandhagoda. The CASA Organisation constructed semi-permanent houses in the village Balibandha for the affected people.

Immediate assessment was made in respect of the damaged houses. It was decided that in the village Purunabandhagoda permanent houses will be built by Government. In other villages house building grants were given @ Rs. 500 per house fully razed to the ground, Rs. 200 per house fully collapsed and Rs. 100 per house partly collapsed. Ex-gratia grant was also given @ Rs. 1,500 each where the earning member of the family died in the tornado. Test relief operations were started for giving employment to the affected people and also A. I. loans were given for purchase of bullocks and seeds which were immediately necessary for agricultural operations. The amounts sanctioned by Government under different relief measures and the expenditure incurred on each item is given in the statement below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Amount received (in Rs.)	Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)
1.	Test Relief ..	1,00,000	1,00,000
2.	House Building Grant ..	2,00,000	1,92,442
3.	Gratuitous Relief (Food & Clothing)	2,02,852	2,02,850
4.	Ex-gratia payment ..	1,07,000	1,07,500
5.	Transporting charges ..	33,000	33,000
6.	Bullocks & Seed Loan ..	2,00,000	2,00,000

People gradually recovered from the shock and life returned to normalcy within a fortnight. It was considered that permanent measures, like, afforestation of the denuded hills and the reserved forest areas and creation of shelter belts should be made so that in future these green patches will reduce the effect of tornado and cyclones. Estimates were prepared for restoration of electric lines, public institutions, minor irrigation projects, roads, etc., besides the construction of permanent houses in the affected villages. Central Plan assistance to the tune of Rs. 191.56 lakhs was released by the Government of India on different accounts.

Another devastating tornado racked the district on 17th April 1981 during 2 p. m. to 3 p. m. which devastated 12 villages of the Patana and Saharpada Blocks. Out of the total population of 8,503, 5,783 people were affected by the tornado. The calamity took a toll of 37 lives and injured 721 persons. 136 houses were razed to the ground, 205 houses collapsed and 358 houses were partly damaged. Total number of casualties of cattle and poultry was about 3,000. The fierce wind uprooted about 42,000 trees in that area.

Tornado of
1985

The Government gave immediate relief to the affected persons. Rs. 45,000 was spent to give emergent relief for 15 days to the affected people. Besides, the Board of Revenue and some voluntary organisations sent provisions for the victims. Rs. 90,600 was spent as house building grant among 453 beneficiaries. 259 temporary sheds were constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000. Tents and tarpaulins were supplied for providing temporary shelters. From the Chief Minister's Relief Fund 26 bereaved families received ex-gratia grant amounting to Rs. 39,000. 72 seriously injured persons received Rs. 36,000 as financial assistance and 144 injured persons received Rs. 17,000. 322 school students and 7 college students received Rs. 16,800 as financial assistance. 22 tube-wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,13,320 and forest materials worth Rs. 1 lakh were supplied for the relief operations.

Out of the total live-stock population of 11,08,000 (1982 live-stock Census) in the district, the cattle population is estimated at 6,10,000 heads inclusive of cows, oxen and calves, but exclusive of buffaloes, sheep and goats. The natural result of such a large number of cattle is reflected in the poor health and small size of bullocks which are not very efficient for agricultural purposes and cows whose milk yielding capacity is very low. The excessive cattle population has resulted in the uneconomic proposition of maintenance of superfluous cattle.

ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY

Domestic poultry farming is prevalent widely among the Scheduled Castes and the tribal communities. Birds and eggs are sold by the local people in the weekly markets. Piggery is also widely prevalent mainly among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Goats and sheep are reared for table purpose.

The live-stock and poultry population (according to live-stock Census, 1982) of the district is given below :—

Cattle	..	6,10,000
Buffaloes	..	46,000
Sheep	..	94,000
Goats	..	3,16,000
Pigs	..	17,000
Others	..	25,000
Poultry		8,55,000

Animal Feed

The pastures and grazing grounds available in the district are not sufficient for all categories of animals to graze for the whole year. There are extensive areas of forest and wastelands and plenty of green grass for the cattle to graze during the rains. Every village has its own pasture (*gochar*). Acute shortage of green grass is felt after the rains and the animals remain underfed during the summer months depending mostly on paddy straw.

To substitute the shortage of natural pasture, fodder cultivation has been taken up in the district. Seeds of improved varieties of fodder like M. P. Chari, Barseem, Dinanath, Cowpea, Maize, etc. are being distributed free of cost along with fertilisers among the intending cultivators. Fodder cultivation covered an areas of 102 hectares during 1978. A fodder seed production farm has been established at Salapada to meet the requirement of seeds.

Agricultural by-products like rice bran, wheat bran, edible oil-cakes and pulses like *biri* and *kulthi* are also consumed as cattle feed. Premixed cattle and poultry feeds are sold to a limited scale in the district.

Milk-supply

Milk yield of the local cows is very meagre and they remain dry for most part of the year. Generally the cows are neglected and preference is given to bullocks because of their utility in agriculture. Till recently no systematic attention was given by the local people for improved breeds.

Established since 1946 at Kendujhar town, the dairy farm of the ex-State of Kendujhar has been converted into a breeding farm which, apart from catering to the milk need of the area, produces improved stock suited for breeding purpose. During 1979 there were 128 cattle in the farm including 26 milch cattle. The average milk yield of the farm was 130 litres per day.

Besides, the farm supplies cross breed bulls to the Utkal Gomangala Samiti for upgrading the local breed of the district.

During recent years steps are being taken by the Government through various development projects to develop dairy farms on a commercial basis. To organise marketing of milk, milk producers co-operative societies have been formulated in the district since 1977.

An Integrated Dairy Development programme called Operation Flood-II Project has been launched by the India Dairy Development Corporation in Orissa since January, 1981. Kendujhar is one of the 4 districts selected for this project. The project is being implemented by a 3 tier co-operative organisation on the Anand pattern, i. e. Milk Producers' Co-operatives at the base (village level), District Milk unions at the district levels and Orissa State Co-operative Milk Producers Federation at the apex. The project aims at enhancement of milk production through genetic up-gradation of indigenous cattle, scientific dairy management and marketing of the surplus milk. The apex body is known as OMFED. It has been entrusted with the implementation of this project.

The Kendujhar District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd, was registered on the 22nd December 1978 prior to the implementation of Operation Flood-II Programme in the district. It is an affiliated member of OMFED. This union has three milk chilling centres, one at Anandapur of 500 litres per day capacity, one at Raisuan of 2,000 litres per day capacity and another at Sillisuan of 10,000 litres per day capacity. Till the end of March 1985, 49 milk producers' co-operative societies have been organised in this district bringing 1,589 farmers and members together into its co-operative fold. The total investment of Kendujhar milk union is Rs. 77 lakhs. The total milk procurement was 1,61,240 kg. in 1981-82, 2,43,240 kg. in 1982-83, 1,97,960 kg. in 1983-84 and 2,75,260 kg. in 1984-85. The milk was supplied to local marketing centres. There have been an increase of 39 per cent in milk procurement and 178 per cent in milk marketing in 1984-85 over the year 1983-84. Besides the union has done 6,480, artificial inseminations with frozen semen in 34 artificial insemination centres.

The local breeds of cattle are generally stunted in growth and are poor in quality. Bullocks and buffaloes are employed in ploughing and pulling carts. Cows and she-buffaloes are maintained for milk purpose. In the past, steps were being taken to improve the local breed of cattle with Haryana and Red Sindhi bulls. During recent years Jersey breed has been successfully introduced in the district. Cross breeding is mostly done by artificial insemination. The semen collection centre having 10 bulls of Haryana and

Cattle
Breeding

Jersey breeds meets the requirement of the district served through artificial insemination centres and 11 veterinary dispensaries having provision for artificial insemination. Besides the District live-stock breeding farm located at Kendujhar, there are graded bulls for supply to different centres through the Utkal Gomangala Samiti for upgrading local cattle.

Pigs

As per the Census of 1982, there were 17,000 pigs of indigenous variety in the district. These small sized pigs are found mostly in tribal villages. Pork is not popular among the inhabitants of the district and is mostly exported to outside markets.

Keeping in view the marketing facilities in Rourkela and in neighbouring townships—Joda and Barbil a special live-stock programme for development of piggery was sponsored by the Central Government towards the end of the year 1975-76 for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people as pigs are very first breeders. Government of India are providing 50 per cent Central Assistance. Subsidy in the usual Integrated Rural Development Programme pattern is also provided to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and tribals. The unit cost of the scheme is Rs. 3,870 for each beneficiary which includes the cost of 3 sows, feed, equipments and shed. Achievement during the 6th Plan period (April, 1980 to March 1985), year-wise is indicated below :

Year	Achievement (No. of beneficiaries)
1980-81	97
1981-82	156
1982-83	102
1983-84	62
1984-85	...

To implement this project one Project Officer, one Assistant Project Officer with five Livestock Inspectors are working.

Goats and Sheep

The huge goat population of the district belongs to the Black Bengal variety. The quality of meat of this local breed is good. Steps are being taken by the State Government through various development agencies to popularise goat rearing and also to improve the local breed. Eight hundred units, each consisting of 4 country does have been supplied among the poor and marginal farmers of the district. Betal bucks from Ganjam district have been supplied to the villages for breeding purpose. A small goat farm has been

established at the Suakati Ashram School which has also been provided with 4 does and a buck of improved U. P. variety to upgrade the farm products.

The local non-wooly type of sheep are reared only for table purpose. To improve the local breed steps have been taken recently by supplying 10 units consisting of 40 upgraded sheep with Bikaner rams for improvement.

Poultry keeping is widely prevalent in the district, especially among the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. The local birds are small in size and require no special care for rearing. Being shy layers, the country birds are mainly used for table purpose. The cocks are usually sacrificed by the Adivasis on ceremonial occasions and also offered to the tribal dieties.

Poultry

In order to improve the local breeds by cross-breeding with improved species and also to attract the people for keeping poultry for profit, various schemes are being implemented by the Government. Improved varieties of R. I. R. and White Leghorn breeds have been introduced in the district. A poultry farm has been established at Harichandanpur having 530 birds mainly for the production of hatching eggs. There are 3 more poultry units located at Matkhambeda near Barbil having a total strength of 205 birds. Besides, there is one unit at Kendujhar having 83 birds and another at Anandapur having 98 birds.

The district has a number of hill streams, rivers and the Bhairabpat swamp which are natural sources of fish supply in the district. Moreover, a water area of about 780 hectares is available from the tanks. The irrigation projects have also created a water area of about 260 hectares suitable for pisciculture.

FISHERIES

About 226 tonnes of inland fish was produced in the district during 1982-83. Being insufficient for internal requirement, a like quantity of marine fish is imported from Paradeep. Moreover, a considerable quantity of dry marine fish is imported from the coastal districts.

The State Government maintains 4 fish farms in the district located at Digdan, Musakhuri, Machhalo and Telkoi. Out of these four, fry breeding has been taken up only in Digdan and Musakhuri. For the development of pisciculture due attention is to be given to the Grama Panchayats as 71 per cent of tanks in the district are under their control.

Fish Farms

**Fishing
Implements**

Since fishery resources in the district are limited, popularisation of improved types of costly fishing implements have little effect over the fishermen of the district. Traditional fishing implements like cast nets and other fishing nets and traps are in common use.

**IMPORTANCE
OF FOREST IN
THE ECONOMY
OF THE
DISTRICT**

The forest of this district is rich in both major and minor forest produce. Sal, which commands the most certain market is available in considerable quantities and in all sizes. Of the miscellaneous species *piasal*, *sissoo*, *kurum*, *asan*, *dhawra*, *kasi*, *phasi*, *rajmahi*, etc., are also available.

Most of the sal logs are exported to the Calcutta market. Coal fields lie within a distance of 320 km. by rail from Jamda and provide a market for pit props, poles and small timber. Jamshedpur is a good market for fire wood and charcoal of the Kendujhar forest division.

The important minor forest produce of the district are Kendu leaves, Genduli gum, lac, tasar, tamarind, nuxvomica and Patalgaruda.

Timber for plough and other agricultural implements, poles for house building, bamboo for roofing, fencing and basket making, and fuel constitute the main requirements of local peasantry. The needs of the population in respect of other minor produce are chiefly edible fruits, seeds and sal leaves for use as plates

Up to 1930 sal sleepers had been the main product of the ex-State of Kendujhar but from the year onwards, with the introduction of Mooney's plan, considerable quantities of small timber and fuel had been sold from the coppice coupes of Anandapur and Champua ranges. In Champua range due to [the development of mining industry and the proximity to the industrial area of Jamshepur and the coal mines the demand still exceeds the supply. In Anandapur range the coppice coupes are unable to cope with the local demand for fire-wood. There is also a great demand for timber in Baleshwar and Cuttack districts, which can be met from the forest of this district. The potential markets of this district are (1) Indian Railways, (2) Jamshedpur, (3) Calcutta, (4) Coal Fields, (5) Baleshwar and Cuttack districts. Certain local industries get their supply of raw materials from the forests. Such industries are cart making, basket making, matting and tasar cloth.

A considerable number of labourers find employment in various works connected with forest. Both the State Government and the forest contractors employ the local labourers in roadwork, tree plantation, and in operations like felling, logging, loading and transport of timber.

The most valuable forest produce of the district is *sal*. The other important species are *piasal*, *sisso*, *kurum* and *mundi*. Bamboos occur in small quantities. The important minor forest products are *kendu* leaf, lac, tasar, genduligum, sabaigrass, *mahul* flowers, sal seeds, tamarind and mirabolan.

Forest
Products

Yield of forest produce like timber, fire wood, other minor forest produce and the revenue earned in Kendujhar Forest Division from 1977-78 to 1981-82 is given in the tables below :

Yield of Forest produce

Year		Timber (in '00 cu. m.)	Fire wood (in '00 cu. m.)	Other minor forest produce (in Rs.)
1977-78	..	257.23	299.71	7,13,404.00
1978-79	..	214.04	573.89	6,43,856.00
1979-80	..	272.11	643.85	8,27,680.00
1980-81	..	248.90	592.70	6,49,206.00
1981-82	..	134.88	516.94	11,33,620.00

Revenue and Expenditure

Year		Revenue (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1977-78	..	1,02,69,072.61	16,34,553.60
1978-79	..	1,16,415,52.50	42,09,924.97
1979-80	..	1,63,36,713.41	24,54,545.44
1980-81	..	1,88,28,245.94	26,81,537.90
1981-82	..	1,61,96,738.42	30,56,105.49

Production and sale value obtained from Kendu leaves from 1981 to 1984 in Kendujhar district are as follows :

Year		Production (in quintal)	Sale value obtained (in Rs.)
1981	..	6,319.20	25,88,976.20
1982	..	6,443.60	23,37,093.80
1983	..	6,093.00	31,47,643.80
1984	..	8,157.00	39,32,897.50

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

OLD-TIME INDUSTRIES

The present district of Kendujhar was one of the premier feudatory states in the then Eastern States Agency. This ex-State had no manufacturing industries in the past worth the name. A small minority of the people were engaged in trade, while the vast majority took to agriculture as the means of their livelihood. The villages were self-contained with their traditional trades like weaving, carpentry, black-smithy, gold-smithy, shoe-making, village pottery, etc. Coarse cotton cloths, bamboo baskets, bell-metal ware, brass pots for carrying drinking water and heavy brass ornaments were also manufactured.

In the fifties of the present century large quantities of rice, oil-seeds, tasar cocoons, lac, cloth, hides, Mahua, horns, Sabai grass, timber, fuel, honey and *gur* were being exported from Kendujhar to different places. Timber export was confined to the traders in the south of the ex-State. Tasar cocoons, timber and lac were the most valuable of the forest products.

Though agriculture is the main occupation of the district, people largely depend on forest products, mining and village industries as important sources of livelihood. People were attracted to work in manganese, iron-ore and chromite mines, where the potentiality was discovered and a few ancilliary industries cropped up. Timber being available in plenty, saw mills were also set up. With the advance of time the demand on household furniture has also increased. The carpenters, besides making the age old ploughs, doors, windows, roof trusses etc., also manufacture various kinds of furniture and other articles of domestic use. Many furniture shops have now come up in the district. Well-to-do people now prefer tile roofs to thatched ones. To cater to the local demand some cement-tile factories have been established in the district. Old traditional industries still continue to exist with slight improvements here and there.

POWER

The first electrical power house (diesel engine) was installed in the district in the early thirties. It was of 175 kw. capacity with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs and managed by the ex-State Government up to 1948, after which it was undertaken by the Government of Orissa. The power was transmitted from the Hirakud and the Damodar Valley Corporation to Joda, Barbil and Nuamundi mining areas. Diesel Power Stations also supplied power to Kendujhar and Anandapur towns. The power house at Anandapur was installed by the Government in the year 1956 with a productive capacity of 81 kw. The estimated annual expenditure of this power house was Rs. 25, 500.

In course of time these power houses (diesel) were closed. At present the power supply to this district is being made from Jajpur Road Grid Sub-Station and Joda Grid Sub-Station of the Orissa State Electricity Board. A new electrical division, called the Kendujhar Electrical Division, has been created by the Orissa State Electricity Board to facilitate power supply to the district.

Since 13th April, 1957, Kendujhar is getting electricity from Hirakud Hydro-electricity Project situated in the district of Sambalpur and Talcher Thermal Station in Dhenkanal district. Power supply from Hirakud to the Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda (TISCO) through Joda Grid S/S. in Kendujhar district was effected in 1958. The total power consumption in the district till 31st March, 1978 was 40,82,76,163 kw. h., out of which 28,59,23,273 units were consumed by industrial establishments.

All the five towns* in the district namely Kendujhar, Barbil, Chainapal, Anandapur, and Joda have been electrified. Out of 2,077 villages in the district, only 624 inhabited villages and 6 hamlets were electrified till 31st March, 1978.**

Kendujhar is one of the premier mineral producing districts in Orissa whose remarkable mineral potentialities were almost unknown six decades ago. The district now occupies a prominent place in the mineral map of the country. A brief account of the important minerals occurring in the district is given below.

Iron ore formations occupy most part of the district which can be traced from the Bihar border in the north to the Cuttack border in the south; comparatively, outcrops of these formations are rare in the eastern part of the district.

MINING

Until 1917 the remarkable potentialities of vast mineral resources of Kendujhar were in the dark. Mr. Frederick Dundas Whiffin, the then Manager of M/s. Bengal Trading Co. in Gangpur State, who visited Kendujhar to explore the possibilities of extending their timber business has brought to light the existence of extensive deposits of rich iron ores in Champua Subdivision of this district. In recognition of Mr. Whiffin's service to the ex-State by way of discovering the mineral wealth, he was favoured with the grant of the first prospecting licence for one year for iron ore over an area of 93 sq. miles in Champua subdivision. Finally he could not prospect the area and subsequently it was transferred to M/s. Bird and Co.

Iron-Ore

* Six towns in 1983

** 1,002 villages in 1983

The first mining lease of 25 sq. miles was granted for iron and manganese for 30 years with effect from 1st October 1924. Actual mining and despatches started from 1926-27 and an amount of Rs.3,000 accrued to the then State in shape of royalty. During 1960, licence for 192.64 acres in Joda was granted to Messrs Hindustan Steel Limited.

At present iron-ores of high grade haematite are also found in huge quantities in Barbil area with iron contents as high as 66 per cent. The main ore masses are in Thakurani and Joda east hills. There are two belts of manganese and iron-ore near Nuasahi in Anandapur subdivision.

Manganese Ore

Another mining lease over an area of 19.20 sq. miles for manganese exploitation in Champua sub-division was granted to M/s. Bird and Co. for 30 years with effect from 15th August 1926.

Extensive deposits of manganese ore are found in Thakurani and Joda east hills of Barbil. The manganese ore of this area is fairly rich in quality with 28 to 56 per cent of manganese. The deposits, however, are scattered over a wide area. Small-scale beneficiation plants can be set up to utilise the low grade manganese ores. Special plants can prepare dioxide grade manganese for dry battery industry.

Good deposits of Chromite, an important and strategic mineral, are found in Kendujhar district bordering on Baleshwar district in the Baula area near village Nuasahi of Anandapur subdivision. It is reported that the Baula chromite is better in quality than any other deposit so far discovered in India. The deposits feed the Ferro-Chrome Factory established in the public sector at Jajpur Road.

High grade deposits of quartzite have been located in Kendujhar district. Some of these could support high quality quartzglass industry. Quartzite is being exploited in Koraput for the Ferro-Silicon Plant and this mineral in Kendujhar district can be exploited for use in the Ferro-Chrome Plant.

Besides these, there are also some other mineral deposits in the district such as bauxite, gold, pyrophyllite and limestone.

Mining leases

Out of 92 mines (leases) in the district, 72 are working at present. In most of the working leases the overburden is removed and disposed of by manual labour and in some mines (i. e. semi-mechanised, mechanised) the overburden is removed with the aid of trolley lines to prepare faces for ore recovery. Generally the mining operations are done either departmentally or through private lease holders.

The ores are exploited by open-cast method either manually, mechanically, semi-mechanically or in combination of the above processes. About twelve thousand unskilled labourers are engaged in the seventy-two working mines in the district.

At present the mining leases are granted as per the Mineral Concessions Rules, 1960 (M. C. Rules 1960). In Kendujhar district large areas have been leased out to private sector. The Melangtoli area of Kendujhar containing over 200 million tonnes of iron ore is to be leased out. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India, certain areas in Kendujhar are reserved for exploitation in the public sector. But individual areas may be released for operation by private parties under certain circumstances.

In regard to marketing, the iron ore of this district is generally despatched for consumption in steel mills at Burnpur, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and the Low Shaft Pig Iron Plant at Barbil and for export through Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation (M. M. T. C.) of India Ltd. to countries like, Japan, South Korea and North Korea, East Germany and West Germany, Rumania, China, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, etc. through Paradeep and Haladia ports. Almost the entire bulk of manganese ore raised in the district is consumed internally in steel mills, ferro-manganese plants, battery and sugar industries etc. and very small quantities of manganese are despatched to Vishakhapatnam Port for export through M. M. T. C. Ltd. Chromite of the district is marketed to Ferro-chrome Plant at Jajpur Road, Ferro-silicon Plant at Therubali and also despatched for export through Paradeep Port to Japan. Quartzite of the district is mostly used in the Ferro-Chrome Plant at Jajpur Road.

Marketing of
the Products

Production of important minerals in the district during last five years from 1974 to 1978 is given below

Mining
Production

(In lakh M. T.)

Important Minerals	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Iron-ore ..	31.66	40.94	45.24	41.87	42.19
Manganese Ore ..	2.96	3.87	4.50	4.82	4.65
Chromite ..	0.72	0.68	0.77	0.76	0.58
Quartzite ..	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.02
Total ..	35.45	45.60	50.59	57.50	47.44

**Mining
Revenue**

The following table shows the mining revenue receipts in the district during last five years from 1974-75 to 1978-79.

Mining Revenue collected during last five years (Rs. in lakhs)

1974-75	117.24
1975-76	113.38
1976-77	119.35
1977-78	107.07
1978-79	129.83

**Future Pro-
spects and
Latest survey
Reports**

In near future the iron-ore deposits at Melangtoli and Meghatburu will be exploited to meet the future demand for export. The present production of iron-ore in the Banspani-Barbil Sector and the Gandhamardan Sector will be increased according to the requirements of the proposed Sponge Iron Plant and Steel Plant, which may be established in the Public Sector.

After the discovery of bauxite occurrence in Dholkata Pahar (Lat.-20° 30'—23° 0' : Long.—82° 10'—84° 0') of this district the detailed investigation is being continued to assess the reserves of bauxite. The inferred reserve was calculated at about 15 million tonnes.

Systematic geological work is continuing in Telkoi area to explore the prospects of gold occurrence thereby delineating the auriferous zone in the area. Extension of Baula-Nuasahi Chromite deposit is being detailedly investigated by the Geological Survey of India.

**Mineral-
based Indu-
stries**

The two important mineral based industries in the district are the Kalinga Iron Works, Barbil, and the Ferro-Manganese Plant, Joda. These industries are more or less based on the minerals available in Kendujhar and its neighbouring districts.

**Kalinga Iron
Works**

The Kalinga Iron Works was initially named as the Kalinga Industries, established in the Private Sector with technical collaboration of M/s Fried Crupp of West Germany, having one low shaft furnace with a capacity to produce 30,000 M. T. of pig iron per annum. It was taken over by the Industrial Development Corporation of the Government of Orissa on April 1, 1963. It has since been named as Kalinga Iron Works.

Presently, the Kalinga Iron Works produces 100,000 M. T. of foundry grade pig iron per annum by three low shaft furnaces. Besides, it has a power generating plant of its own which supplies power to the Orissa State Electricity Board to the extent of 2.3 M. W.

This industry was running with a capital investment of Rs. 1,011.27 lakhs in 1985. At present 1,320 persons (both skilled and unskilled) are working in this Unit. The day to day management of the industry rests with the General Manager whereas the overall control rests with the Managing Director of the Industrial Development Corporation, Government of Orissa.

Under the diversification programme, Kalinga Iron Works is also going to undertake the production of Ductite Iron Spun Pipes in close collaboration with TOR-STEEL and MECON. Ductite Iron Spun Pipes have a tremendous marketing potential in foreign countries.

The Ferro-Manganese Plant at Joda was taken over by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. in December, 1957. It was established with a capital investment of Rs. 3,000 lakhs in 1985. At present 391 employees are working in this Unit.

Ferro-
Manganese
Plant, Joda

This plant produced Ferro-Manganese of 35,270, 32,573, 35,138 (in M. T.) in the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 respectively. The plant is primarily meant for supplying Ferro-Manganese for the TISCO's own plant at Jamshedpur.

Three more medium industries had been set up in the district during 1983, a list of which is given below :—

Other large
and medium
industries

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	Location	Investment (in lakhs of Rupees)	Employment potential	Product
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	M/s Spun pipe plant	Matkambeda, Barbil.	3,00,090	391	C. I. Pipe
2.	M/s Orissa Sponge Iron, Ltd.	Palasapanga	3,222.00	383	Sponge Iron
3.	M/s Durby Industrial Project (p) Ltd.	Barbil	238.92	27	Liquid Oxygen

A sponge iron factory in the name of IPITATA is under implementation by the Tata Iron and Steel Company in collaboration with the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. at Bileipada. The capital investment of the factory which will provide employment to 375 persons is Rs. 35 crores. Another factory which will produce charge-chrome is coming up at Brahmanipal. The capital investment of the factory is Rs. 42 crores and it will provide employment to 400 persons. Both these are medium scale industries.

**SMALL-SCALE
INDUSTRY**

The establishment of the mineral-based industries and factories paved the way for many small-scale industries to grow in the district which are largely concentrated in the areas around Kendujhar, Barbil and Joda.

During 1960, there were 15 small-scale industries in the district including six saw mills. In 1984-85 the number went up considerably and 1,129 factories were registered with the Directorate of Industries. Besides, there were many unregistered factories.

These (1,129) small-scale industries in which Rs. 377.81 lakhs have been invested provided employment to 6,024 workers.

Some details of these industries (till 1933-84) mostly in the private sector, are given below:

**Engineering
and Metal-
based
Industries**

The Engineering and Metal Industries which are mainly located at Kendujhar, Barbil and Joda are ancilliary in nature. They manufacture engineering articles like automobile spare parts and heavy motor vehicle parts, fabrication works, steel furniture like steel trunks, school boxes, first-aid boxes, chairs, tables, almirahs, aluminium grills and sheet metal products like tin containers, trunks, racks, drums, heaters, etc. There are 53 such industries in the district employing 274 persons. Rs. 23.56 lakhs have been invested in these industries.

**Chemical and
Allied
Industries
including
plastic
Industries**

Agarbatis, candles, bone-meals, battery plates, lime powders, washing soaps, spray paints, ice candy, detergent powders, tile mogras, ridges, and flower vases are manufactured by these industries. These units are mostly concentrated at Kendujhargarh, Barbil and Ghasipura. These industries are 48 in number and employ 268 persons. Total capital investment is Rs. 30.79 lakhs.

**Agro and
Marinebased
Industries**

Processing of paddy, wheats, oil-seeds and the *bakery* products like biscuits, logens, chocolates, breads, cakes, etc. are manufactured by this category of industries. These are mainly situated at Kendujhar, Jhumpura, Tara, Erendei, Tarimul, Saraskela, etc. These industries are 242 in number and have given employment to 893 persons. Rs. 86.96 lakhs have been invested in these industries.

**Electrical
and Electro-
nic
Industries**

Electrical jobs, servicing and repairing of dynamos, batteries, time-pieces and transistors come under this category of industries. There is only one Electrical and Electronic based Industry employing 16 persons in the district. Total capital investment is Rs. 1.38 lakhs.

**Textile-based
Industries**

Manufacturing of ready-made garments, tusser and cotton cloths, towels, napkins etc. come under this category of industries. There are 119 such industries in the district which provide employment to 494 persons. Total capital investment in these industries is Rs. 47.22 lakhs.

The only powerloom of the district was established in 1976. Licences were issued by the Government to 3 entrepreneurs for installation of powerlooms, of whom one has installed a powerloom factory named Srimati Textiles at Jagannathpur in Kendujhargarh. It was established with a capital investment of Rs. 39,203 and provides employment to 3 skilled and 2 unskilled persons. The cost of machinery was Rs. 32,705. The industry is managed by a partnership firm and produces goods worth Rs. 1,45,526 per annum.

Power-loom

The rich forest of Kendujhar with its useful timber have led to the growth of forest-based industries. These industries numbering 142 are located at Barbil, Kendujhar, Anandapur, Nalda and Ghatagan with a capital investment of Rs. 38.91 lakhs and employment potential of 607 persons. The saw mills are fed from the timbers obtained from the forests and the furniture produced get good market in the district and the adjoining areas.

Wood and Forest-based Industries

Bricks manufacturing units, stone crushing units and other allied industries produce bricks, stone chips, metals, boulders etc. These industries (1978-79) are 6 in number and employ 117 persons with a capital investment of Rs. 2,50,832.

Bricks Manufacturing, Stone Crushing and other allied Industries

Manufacturing of shoes and chapals, the repairing of shoes and tanning of leather etc. come under this type of industry which are mainly located at Patana, Madanpur, Sananauli and Chemana. There are 16 such industries in the district employing 77 persons with a capital investment of Rs. 4.01 lakhs.

Live-stock and Leather Industries

Servicing of auto engines, manufacturing of *bidis* and paper bags, painting and binding of books, body building of heavy motor vehicles like buses and trucks, repairing of bicycles, rickshaws, tyre and tubes and welding of motor vehicles and cycles come under these types of industries. There are 246 servicing and miscellaneous industries in the district employing 749 persons with a capital investment of Rs. 39.35 lakhs.

Servicing and Miscellaneous Industries

There are 130 glass and ceramic-based industries in the district which provided employment to 1,861 persons. The capital investment is Rs. 49.04 lakhs.

Glass and Ceramic-based Industries

Weaving, pottery, oil pressing; fibre, brass and bell-metal work; leather work; soap making; processing of cereals, lime, Gur, Khandsari and non-edible oil; carpentry, blacksmithy, stone carving, cane and bamboo work etc. are the main categories of cottage industries found in the district which are mostly managed on co-operative basis and cater to the simple needs of the people.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Developed since centuries, these traditional but unorganised industries are being patronised by the Government from time to time for their survival. Industrial co-operative societies have now been formed and they are being given technical and financial assistance for developing these industries.

There is a great demand for the village industries products of the district and to facilitate easy marketing, many co-operative societies have been formed to procure and distribute the products in an organised manner.

Handloom Weaving

Among the cottage industries weaving occupies a prominent place in the district. The villages are having the highest number of weavers. Almost all the weavers work with a single loom. The main impediments in their progress and prosperity are the scarcity of raw-materials, want of capital and lack of marketing facilities. Their manufacturing activities are solely confined to the old fashioned articles like napkin, dhoti and sharee. Co-operative societies have now been formed among the weavers. There are 16 Weavers' Co-operative Societies in Kendujhar district and 1711 weavers have been enrolled as members. These societies were established with a capital investment of Rs. 95,854. The quantity of cotton yarn consumed by these co-operative societies during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 were 840 kg., 1,485.50 kg. and 1,638.05 kg. respectively. They produced 11,746 metres, 19,281 metres and 17,990 metres of cloth as finished goods during these 3 years.

There are at present 65 persons employed in these units as workers with an average earning of Rs. 90 to Rs. 120 per month. Besides, these establishments engage daily labourers according to their need. There are 127 looms in operation at present. The main centres of activity of the Co-operative Societies are Anandapur, Deogan, Tangasari, Baikala, Barangua, Putugaon, Kasibeda, Deuldiha, Kanipasi, Juarbeda, Jhumpura, Parsala and Jatipur.

The Orissa Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Ltd., procures the products from the primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies to market them through its sale depots situated in the urban and semi-urban areas of the district.

Besides, other measures like organisation of exhibitions, providing rebate on sale of handloom cloths etc. are being implemented to popularise handloom products. But inspite of the facilities provided by the State, the industry is in a state of decay. The wages earned by the weavers of the district are lower as compared to other class of artisans. Moreover, the poor and illiterate weavers of the district are ignorant

about the financial pattern and schemes devised by the Government from time to time to provide financial help both from the institutional agencies and the Government. Inadequate financing has retarded healthy growth of the handloom industry of the district. Keen competition with mill-made cloth and power-loom products also poses serious challenge to the growth and development of handloom industry.

Previously there were as many as 300 potters in the district who had settled in different places like Tikarpada, Telkoi, Jamunalia, Tukudiha, Fakirpur, Soso, Chhamunda and Kendujhar town. At present there are only 13 units of village pottery industry in the district which give employment to 25 persons. They usually manufacture earthen wares, roofing tiles, etc. to meet the local need. These units are managed by their respective co-operative societies. Lack of capital and modern technic are the two great impediments in their progress. They receive financial assistance from the State Khadi and Village Industries Board.

**Village
Pottery**

There are 10 village oil co-operative industries in the district located at Padmapur, Suakati, Turumunga, Katarapali, Dimbo, Sadangi, Ghasipura, Murusuan, etc. Of these, 5 units are functioning and give employment to 37 persons. They mainly manufacture edible oil.

**Village Oil
Industry**

There is one Lime Industrial Co-operative Society in the district located at Naranapur employing 61 persons who are mostly part-time workers and wage earners. It manufactures white-washing lime powder.

Lime

There are some families of Harijans in villages Mareigan and Belabahali who prepare small carpets, mats, ropes, bags, etc. as their traditional craft. A co-operative society called the Laxmi Narayan Kutira Silpa Co-operative Society has been established at Mareigan in Anandapur subdivision for the development of this industry. The only other co-operative society of this kind was established at Belabahali which is now defunct as the local artisans are no more interested in this industry.

Village Fibre

Brass and bell-metal industry in the district is chiefly concentrated in Kendujhargarh, Mugupur, Anandapur, Kolimati and Pitatanagar. About 100 families of bell-metal artisans are engaged in this trade. These workers are Thattari (Kansari) by caste. They make brass and bell-metal utensils, brass ornaments, anklets, bracelets, rings, etc. Apart from this, they also make aluminium utensils with the peculiar process of heating and beating. They usually use tin-ingots, copper and zinc as raw-material. There are 8 brass and bell-metal co-operative societies functioning in the district.

**Brass and
Bell-Metal**

**Village
Leather
works**

There are 4 Village Leather Co-operative Units in the district located at Patana, Madanpur, Sananauli and Chemana. They have given employment to 16 persons who are engaged in collection of hides and manufacture bone-meals.

**Processing
of Cereals &
Pulses**

Out of 33 cereals and pulses processing units in the district, only 7 are functioning. These are Hand pounding Co-operative Societies. They give employment to 717 persons of whom most are part-time and casual workers. They manufacture rice only.

**Gur &
Khandsari**

There is only one Gur and Khandsari Industrial Co-operative Society in the district located at Belabahali which employs 25 persons. It produced Gur and this society is under supersession since 1977. Steps are being taken to revive this society.

**Non-Edible
Oil and
Soap**

There are 4 Non-edible Oil and Soap Co-operative Societies in the district located at Harichandanpur, Kadodiha, Marda and Badadara. None of these societies are functioning excepting that of Harichandanpur which gives employment to 7 persons and manufacture non-edible oil and soap.

**Carpentry
and Black-
smithy**

There are three Carpentry Industrial Co-operative Societies located at Keshadurapal, Champua and Kendujhar and one Blacksmithy Industrial Co-operative Society located at Kamargoda. These units employ 40 persons and mostly manufacture wooden furniture and agricultural implements.

**Stone
Carving**

There are about 30 families of stone workers in the village Dhakotha in Anandapur Community Development Block. They mostly belong to the tribal class. There is a co-operative society at Dhakotha to assist the stone workers. The stone workers get stones from the local stone quarries and prepare various kinds of stone utensils. The economic condition of these stone carvers is not good. They have taken to agriculture and field labour as their subsidiary occupations.

**Cane and
Bamboo
Work**

Bamboo work is also one of the important cottage industries of the district. A large number of people in the near about villages of Telkoi, Mahadeipur Patna and Hatadihi earn their livelihood through this industry. Especially the Harijan families of Mahadeipur Patna prepare various kinds of mats, baskets and other kinds of goods which find ready market in nearby towns and villages. Five Industrial Co-operative Societies have been established at Mahadeipur Patna, Telkoi and Hatadihi for the development of this industry which, during the year 1979, gave part-time and casual employment to 152 persons.

A statement showing the number of units set up in artisan sector in the district with capital investment and employment generated during last five years ending 1984-85 is given below :

Year	No. of units set up	Capital investment in lakhs of Rs.	Employment Potential
1980-81 ..	1,019	8.69	1,530
1981-82 ..	2,416	34.48	3,624
1982-83 ..	2,131	36.57	3,197
1983-84 ..	3,558	56.13	5,337
1984-85 ..	5,567	161.51	7,158

There are only four Panchayat Samiti Industries in the district. Out of these, two are oil pressing units viz., the Tara Taila Silpa Co-operative Society and the Jhumpura Grama Panchayat Oil Seed Processing and Marketing Co-operative Ltd., located at Tara and Jhumpura respectively. Of the other two, one is a carpentry unit and the other is a saw mill located at Anandapur and Ghatagan respectively. These Panchayat Samiti Industries gave employment to 25 persons.

Panchayat
Samiti
Industries

For the development of village industries the Cottage Industries Board helps in sanctioning working capital, loan, managerial subsidy, etc., and the Orissa Small Industries Corporation supplies machinery to the educated unemployed for putting up small industrial units. Apart from this, the Orissa State Financial Corporation and the Commercial Bank also finance the entrepreneurs.

According to a new policy of the Government of India the District Industries Centre with a General Manager as head of the office is operating in the district since 15th August, 1978. To assist the General Manager in his work there are five functional Managers and five Assistant Managers. Besides, there are also other office staff in the establishment. The function of this office is to help in establishing new industries in the district by way of supplying schemes, negotiating for finance, land, power, etc.

District
Industries
Centre

The State Government have provided many facilities for the development of the existing industries as well as for the establishment of new industries (both small-scale and cottage). Under the State aid to Industries Act, these industries are allowed financial assistance

State Assi-
stance to
Industries

KENDUJHAR

to obtain raw materials from outside India on liberal terms. They are also assisted to obtain machineries on hire purchase basis. Electricity is made available to them at subsidised rate and steps are taken for proper marketing of their products. The industries avail free technical advice and the State Government awards stipends for technical education with a view to supply technical hands to different industries. Many training centres have been established in the State to train students in different technical trades.

Since 1983-84, a scheme to provide self-employment to the educated unemployed youths has been taken up. Under the scheme the beneficiaries are given loan up to Rs. 25,000 by different banks on recommendation of District Industries Centre for different schemes of industries and business. They are allowed 25 per cent subsidy against the loan sanctioned.

The table below indicates number of beneficiaries sanctioned with loan and number of beneficiaries set up different industrial servicing and business units in the district in 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Year	No. of beneficiaries sanctioned loan by different banks.		No. of beneficiaries assisted, and set up different industrial servicing and business units	
	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No.	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	298	55.46	272	33.5
1984-85	224	47.87	211	26.16

The Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board gives financial and technical assistance to industrial co-operatives. The State Government have given a grant of Rs. 3,43,700 under K.V.I. programme and Rs. 17,00 under handicraft scheme during the year 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been received from the Secretary, Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board, for distribution of hand-tools among the artisans of the villages in the district who were affected by the tornado of 1978.

Industrial Estate

There are two industrial estates in the district, one at Barbil with 15 sheds and the other at Kendujhargarh, with 5 sheds established in the years 1971-72 and 1974-75 respectively. In 1982-83, 12 sheds were occupied in Barbil and one in Kendujhargarh industrial estates. There is a proposal for construction of another 5 sheds and a developed area near Joda where the entrepreneurs will be given chance to set up their own industrial units.

Action is being taken for a survey of the industrial potential of the district for putting up mainly forest-based and consumer industries. After the advent of the D. I. C. programme in the district, with the arrangement of technical knowhow, adequate financial assistance, comprehensive training to artisans and marketing facilities, the future of the village and the co-operative industries in the district seem to be bright.

**Industrial
Potential and
Plan for
Future
Develop-
ment**

The working class of this district may be broadly divided as factory workers, mine workers and miscellaneous workers.

**INDUSTRIAL
WORKERS**

About 1,701 workers have been employed in 15 registered factories of the district. Among them 73 per cent belong to Ferro-Manganese Plant, Joda, and Kalinga Iron Works at Barbil. The rest 27 per cent have been employed in other mills and factories.

There were 22 registered trade unions in the district till September, 1978. Generally the workers of registered factories and mines have formed trade unions to safeguard their interest. All these trade unions are affiliated to different All India trade union organisations like INTUC, INMWF, ATTUC, etc. with a view to ameliorate their grievances and to improve their conditions of service.

**Labour and
Employees'
Organisation**

Almost all the major factories and mines in the district have provided amenities to their employees. The welfare measures include recreation clubs, rest sheds, canteens, first-aid, drinking water, medical facilities, hutments, etc.

Besides, the Labour Department takes necessary steps for proper implementation of various labour laws in force in the district through their district office located at Kendujhar. The Central Government also ensures similar measures in respect of the central sphere undertakings.

There is, in fact, no labour movement in the district. Mining labourers are getting minimum wages fixed for various minerals. But inspite of assured employment and regular wages, the general economic condition of the labourers does not appear to be satisfactory. Heavy drinking habit is one of the main factors of their economic and social misery.

**Labour
movement
and
General
condition of
mining
labourer**

Details about the labour welfare measures have been given in Chapter XVII—Other Social Services.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING
AND FINANCE
History of
Indigenous
banking in
the district

The village money-lenders, namely *sahukars*, *mahajans* and *mahantas* constituted the main bulk of the indigenous bankers in the past. Agricultural finance in the shape of paddy loan was given by the indigenous bankers, notable among them were the temple Amars. These temple Amars played an important role in the field of rural credit and charged interest at the rate of 37.5 per cent annually. The village money-lenders were lending money to the needy people at an exorbitant rate of interest which differed from place to place. They lent money against pledge of gold ornaments, silver ornaments, land, household utensils, agricultural implements or standing crops in the field. The crop in the field was usually bought by the money-lender himself during the harvest time at a nominal rate and the price was adjusted against the loan including the interest. The Kabuliwallas were also found lending money to the poor village folk as well as the workers in the industrial areas. Sometimes loans were advanced clandestinely and dubious ways of collection of arrears were adopted by the money-lenders. During the Durbar rule a portion of the credit requirements was met from the State exchequer. Taccavi loans were given to the agriculturists at the time of their need but it was too small in consideration of the requirements.

General
credit facilities
available
in the district

In recent years service co-operative societies, credit co-operative societies, marketing societies and banks have entered into the field with the aim to advance paddy loan and cash loan to the needy people, both Adivasis and the non-Adivasis. The first institutional banking organisation came into existence in the district on the 18th April 1950 with the inauguration of the Kendujhar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Kendujhar.

An economic survey conducted by the Government of Orissa in 1954-55 revealed the indebtedness of the cultivating families only. Nevertheless, since these families constitute the overwhelming majority, the condition with regard to their indebtedness will give a broad picture of the state of rural indebtedness. Besides, the survey took into account only those loans which remained undischarged at the time of survey. Loans which were fully paid during the year of survey were not taken into account.

The survey indicated that debts were incurred for family consumption which accounted for 63.90 per cent. To meet the expenditure on social ceremonies and litigation, 24.56 per cent of the total debt were

*Economic Survey of Orissa (1954-55), Vol. I, by Prof. Sadasiv Misra

incurred. These alone accounted for 88.46 per cent of the total debt of the farmers which were distinctly burdensome. Of the total debt, 11.54 per cent were incurred for various productive purposes, of which 9.06 per cent accounted for expenditure on cultivation, 0.95 per cent for purchases of land and bullocks, and 1.53 per cent for investment in business.

As regards the source of credit, the chief source were the money-lenders. The data showed that 96.99 per cent of the total amount of debt were obtained from money-lenders, some of them were professionals and some others, agriculturists. On certain occasion, some farmers secured loan either from Government or from other sources, but this constituted only 3.01 per cent.

Loans were incurred not only in cash but also in kind, and the interest charged by one money-lenders from the same customer in respect of loans in cash and in kind were also different. As the data revealed 38.48 per cent and 61.52 per cent of the total debt were incurred in cash and in kind respectively.

Of the total loan 87.39 per cent carried 25 per cent as the rate of interest. Besides, 2.99 per cent of the loan carried an interest of 37.5 per cent and above. Loans at 3.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent appear reasonable, but only 8.42 per cent of the total rural credit were obtained at such rates of interest. These rates were charged usually in cases of loans from Government agencies, co-operative societies and banks. Of the total loan, 1.20 per cent carried no interest which were usually lent out by friends and relatives for a short time.

In recent years, a number of co-operative societies and banks have accelerated their activities. But the influence of private money-lenders has not yet been considerably moderated. Paradoxically, the money-lenders exploit the tribal people to the last of their bones, and still enjoy the confidence of the borrowers. The fact is that they are easily approachable, secondly the borrowers have not to suffer from the perils of nonstrous red-tapism; thirdly, sometimes the money-lenders advance loan without any landed security and so the borrowers have no fear of attachment of property.

Role of
Private
money-
lenders and
financiers

The money-lenders of the district may be classified into rural and urban, professional and non-professional. The distinction between rural and urban money-lenders is based purely on their areas of operation. As regards the difference between a professional and a non-professional money-lender, the former primarily combines his business with other trade, whereas the latter who are land owners, affluent widows etc., lend money on good security to those who are fairly known to them.

The private money-lenders and financiers still supply a sizable portion of rural credit. Their oppressive character is not very different from that of their counterparts elsewhere, but they now operate under severe restrictions imposed by the Orissa Money-lenders Act, 1939 and the Orissa Money-lenders Amendment Act, 1975. By these Acts, the money-lender is required to register himself and obtain licence for carrying on business. He is also required to maintain regular account books and to deliver statement of accounts to the licensing authority. The rate of interest on different types of loans have been legally fixed, such as, simple interest of 9 per cent per annum in case of secured loan and up to 12 per cent per annum in case of unsecured loan. A money-lender is punishable with imprisonment or fine or both in case of default. The offences punishable under this act are non-cognisable.

Besides, the Government have amended the Orissa Co-operative Societies Act so that people can avail loans easily. Paddy loan is advanced under 'Crop Loan System' to the agriculturists at the time of their need. Moreover, the commercial banks have come up to render necessary credit assistance to the agriculturists, manufacturers, business men and others for productive purposes at a low-rate of interest which forced the private money-lenders to be somewhat moderate in their demand.

However, it is difficult to give any reliable statistics of the number of money-lenders and the volume of business transacted by them. There are many private money-lenders carrying on business without a license. So, the following list shows the number of registered money-lenders in the district with the amount of loan advanced by them for the years 1968 to 1978.

Period	No. of money-lenders registered	Amount of loan advanced (in Rs.)
1968 ..	118	5,97,898.00
1969 ..	101	5,22,244.00
1970 ..	81	13,63,698.00
1971 ..	111	6,85,898.00
1972 ..	67	4,02,498.00
1973 ..	85	4,72,999.00
1974 ..	75	4,46,094.00
1975 ..	244	17,69,744.00
1976 ..	Nil	Nil
1977 ..	1	75,000.00
1978 ..	2	13,000.00

There are four commercial banks, viz., the State Bank of India, the Bank of Baroda, the Bank of India, and the United Commercial Bank operating in the district. The State Bank of India has four branch offices located at Anandapur, Barbil, Kendujhar and Hatadihi. The Bank of India has thirteen branch offices located at Barbil, Champua, Ghasipura Ghatagan, Joda, Jhumpura, Harichandanpur, Kendujhar, Suampatna, Telkoi, Hatadhi, Dhenkikote and Sampada. The Bank of Baroda had opened a branch office at Barbil on the 17th April, 1969. The United Commercial Bank opened a branch office on the 30th December, 1975 at Baliparbat. Thus the total number of commercial bank offices in the district was 19, and the total deposits and advances as on 31st March, 1977 were Rs. 3,49, 74, 000 and 1, 23,27, 000 respectively.

**Commercial
Banks**

Post Offices are the most important agencies for the savings of the people, specially in interior areas. The number of account-holders in Post Office Savings Banks is increasing steadily from year to year. In March 1974, there were 30, 603 account-holders which rose to 52, 155 in March, 1978. In 1977-78 (April to March) in Post Office Savings Banks an amount of Rs. 1,78,02,000 was standing at the credit of the account-holders.

**Post Office
Savings
Bank**

In Cumulative Time Deposit scheme, during this period, there were 5, 786 account-holders with a net balance of Rs. 45,70,000 at the credit of the account-holders. In Post Office Recurring Deposit scheme there were 18,179 account-holders in March 1978 with a net balance of Rs. 30,29,000. In Post Office Time Deposit scheme there were 392 account-holders in March 1978 with a net amount of Rs. 68,39,000 standing at the credit of the account-holders.

In the Co-operative sector there were three Land Development Banks, one Central-Co-operative Bank and 48 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in 1984. This apart, there were 67 other Co-operative Societies district.

**Co-operative
Bank and
Credit
Societies**

The Kendujhar Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. was established on the 18th April, 1950, with headquarters at Kendujhar. This bank is the only financing agency of the district in the co-operative sector and finances all the co-operative societies. The major portion of its fund, however, goes to the affiliated primary credit societies. It accepts various types of deposits from the affiliated societies as well as the public. Besides, the Bank has undertaken to handle bill business. The membership of the Bank, by June, 1984, consisted of 134 co-operative societies including the State Government.

**The Kendu-
jhar Central
Co-opera-
tive Bank
Ltd**

At the end of June 1984, the bank had a share capital of Rs. 81.75 lakhs. The deposits, reserve funds, borrowing and working capital of the bank were Rs. 223.55 lakhs, Rs. 33.08 lakhs, Rs. 392.12 lakhs and Rs. 778.37 lakhs respectively. The bank made a net profit of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the percentage of collection over demand was 61.38 per cent.

Land Development Bank

In 1984, there were three Land Development Banks located at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. The Land Development Bank at Kendujhar was established on 3rd July, 1961. At the end of June 1984 it had a membership of 8,341 persons with Rs. 6.67 lakhs, Rs. 1.04 lakhs and Rs. 103.22 lakhs as share capital, reserve fund and working capital respectively. The Land Development Bank at Anandapur was established on the 27th October, 1965. At the end of 1984 it had a membership of 5,039 persons with Rs. 6.78 lakhs, Rs. 0.27 lakhs and Rs. 109.10 lakhs as share capital, reserve fund and working capital respectively. The Land Development Bank at Champua was opened on the 23rd January, 1968. At the end of June, 1984 it had a membership of 5,178 persons with Rs. 4.23 lakhs, Rs. 0.13 lakhs and Rs. 53.28 lakhs as share capital, reserve fund and working capital respectively. At the end of June 1984, these banks advanced Rs. 14.92 lakhs as loan to the members for purchasing tractors, pump-sets, for digging wells and for land improvement.

Large-Sized Co-operative Societies

In 1984, there were 19 large-sized co-operative societies with a total membership of 96,341 persons. These banks had a total working capital of Rs. 577.83 lakhs of which share capital was Rs. 66.50 lakhs. These banks advanced Rs. 196.02 lakhs as loan to its members up to the end of June 1984.

Service Co-operative Society

In 1984, there were 29 Service Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 42,894 persons. These societies function at village level as the agencies for distribution of agricultural inputs and agricultural credit to the farmers. The societies had a total working capital of Rs. 347.81 lakhs up to the end of June 1984, of which the paid-up capital was Rs. 36.03 lakhs. The reserve fund and deposits were Rs. 4.02 lakhs and Rs. 3.05 lakhs respectively. The societies advanced Rs. 95.97 lakhs as short and medium term loans to the members.

Employees' Credit Co-operative Societies

In 1984, there were twenty eight Employees' Co-operative credit Societies with a total membership of 2,222 persons. At the end of June 1984, the societies had a total working capital of Rs. 23.68 lakhs of which paid-up capital was Rs. 3.54 lakhs.

House Building Co-operative Society

In 1984, there were three House Building Co-operative Societies with a membership of 437 persons. At the end of June 1984, the societies had a working capital of Rs. 5.99 lakhs of which paid-up capital was Rs. 0.74 lakhs. By the end of June 1984, these societies made an advance of 2.07 lakhs to its members.

With the nationalisation of the insurance companies a sub-office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India was opened at Kendujhar on the 13th November, 1958. Subsequently, in 1963, the sub-office was closed as sufficient business was not secured. But a Development Centre under the control of an Assistant Branch Manager functioned at Kendujhar under the administrative control of the Branch Manager, Baleshwar. In 1973, however, a sub-office was opened again which was raised to the status of a branch office in 1975 under the control of a Branch Manager. He is assisted by one Assistant Branch Manager, three Development Officers and 60 agents.

GENERAL
AND LIFE
INSURANCE

Life Insu-
rance Corpo-
ration of
India

At present, there are about fifteen thousand policy-holders in the district. During the period 1973-74 to 1977-78, about five and a half crores rupees of business was done by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district. The annual business done by the branch office, during this period, is furnished below.

Year	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Rs.	82,81,000	1,21,76,000	1,20,23,000	1,06,71,750	1,11,54,500

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has advanced loans on long-term basis on house building scheme to the Government of Orissa and to private persons. Besides, a number of persons have been granted loans against their policies for meeting various requirements like daughter's marriage, medical expenses, etc. The rate of interest for house building loan is 12.5 per cent. The rate of interest on loans against policies is 7.5 per cent. It has advanced loan to the Government of Orissa under housing scheme and colonies have been set up at the district headquarters to meet the housing problems of the Government employees. It has also advanced loan to the Kendujhar Municipality for water supply in the town.

Settlement of claims of the policies either on maturity or death are taken up by the authorities of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district and every year about 40 to 50 policies to the tune of rupees two to three lakhs are settled.

In the district three General Insurance Companies, viz., the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., the United India Insurance Company, Ltd. and the New India Assurance Company Ltd., are functioning. These are subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India and are doing insurance on fire burglary, automobiles, etc.

General
Insurance
Corporation
of India

State Assistance to Industrial Development

Up to October 1978, a sum of Rs. 22, 81, 144 was advanced by the State Government under the Orissa State Aid to Industries Act to entrepreneurs for purchasing machinery, raw materials and construction of buildings. The State Bank of India, the Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda also advanced Rs. 11, 52, 800 in total to the entrepreneurs to build up their working capital. In 1977-78, Rs. 36,665 as grant and Rs. 1,27,300 as loan were advanced to 24 Village Industrial Co-operative societies. In the above year, Rs. 18,250 as grant and Rs. 4,000 as loan were advanced to 7 handicraft co-operative societies. Under the Village Industries Scheme 55 artisans were given Rs. 23,775 as grant and Rs. 73,425 as loan. Twelve handicraft artisans were advanced a sum of Rs. 5,200 as grant. A sum of Rs. 25,000 was received from the Orissa Khadi and Village Industries Board for distribution of hand tools to the artisans of the tornado affected villages of Sainkul police-station.

Currency and Coinage

The little white glossy shells, *cyprea moneta*, which are popularly known as *cowries*, are nowadays rarely to be met with. In the past, it played a great role in the currency system of the land. There are evidences of the prevalence of cowry currency in Orissa as well as in the district up to the beginning of the 10th century A. D. In 1808, the British Government introduced their own coins called *Sicca rupee*. This hasty step to stop the cowry currency which constituted the main medium of exchange among the vast majority of the people for centuries resulted in an abnormal fall in the price of cowry upsetting the whole monetary system and causing misery and hardship to the people at large.

The find of Kanishka's coins in this district is of great significance which indicates intercourse of this region with the Kushan empire during the 1st-2nd century A. D.

The East India Company circulated their own coins in the British possessions in India. These coins and paper currencies were also in circulation in the ex-State of Kendujhar.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district on the 1st April, 1957 along with British coins. Gradually British coins were withdrawn from circulation and the people are now fully adapted to the decimal system of coinage. Coins and paper currency of different denominations of All-India standard are in circulation.

TRADE AND COMMERCE
Course of Trade

In early times, trade and commerce were carried on through the river Baitarani. Merchants sailed with their merchandise to different places and there were commercial and cultural relationship with prosperous towns in northern India. Besides, the discovery of Kushan coins indicate the commercial intercourse of this region with

the Kushan empire. There was also a trade route which stretched from Dharmasala (in the Cuttack district) in the north-westerly direction up to Anandapur and then following the Baitarani valley it reached Khiching in Mayurbhanj district. In the medieval period Muslims marched to Orissa through this route.

During the rule of the feudatory Chiefs there was a road from Champua to Vyasasanagar (in the Cuttack district) touching important villages *en route* and passing through Kendujhar and Anandapur. There was also the old Midanapore-Sambalpur road, which had dwindled down to a track but still could be traced along its whole length. There were three other tracks, one running through the plains of the eastern plateau, another running from Kendujhar to Anandapur and the third from Anandapur to Bhadrak border in the Baleshwar district.

At present there are 4 railway stations in the district used mainly for transporting iron ore and other minerals from the district. The National Highway No. 6 passes through the district. The Express Highway No. 2 starts from Joda and proceeds up to Bambari through different mines. Three State Highways pass through the district which maintain direct communication with all the adjoining districts. Besides, there are Major District Roads, Other District Roads and village roads which serve the purpose of internal communication in the district. Trade and commerce are being carried on through these routes.

A small minority of the people were engaged in trade, while the majority found occupation in agriculture. Manufacture was limited to tussar cloths in Anandapur. Coarse cotton cloths, agricultural implements, stone ware, bamboo baskets with lids, bellmetal and brass pots and heavy brass ornaments were also manufactured and exported to the neighbouring areas.

IMPORTS
AND
EXPORT

Pre-Independence
period

Trade consisted of the export of rice, oilseeds, lac, tussar cloth, hides, *mahua*, horns, *sabai* grass, timber, fuel, honey and molasses. The hide and horns trade was in the hands of Muslim traders from outside the district. Timber export was confined to a few sleeper merchants and petty traders in the ex-State. The export trade was principally in the hands of petty outside merchants and a few local traders. The pack-bullocks carried salt and cotton goods for sale in the interior, and in return they took back harvest produce in the winter and summer months, when a brisk trade ensued. The Muslims of Chhot Nagpur and other places usually carried on trade by pack-ponies and dealt in salt, cloth, oil, tinsel ornaments and beads, mirrors, cheap finery, tobacco, indigenous drugs, match boxes,

cotton yarn, spices, etc. The Marwaris and other trading classes found their way in and established shops at convenient centres and markets. The export of lac, rice, and cereals was large. These were collected by traders at various rural markets and despatched to Cuttack and the neighbouring districts.

The district has remarkable potentialities of mineral wealth. In or about the year 1917, Frederick Dundas Whiffin, the then Manager of the Bengal Timber Trading Company in the ex-State of Gangpur, during his tours in Kendujhar happened to suspect the existence of rich iron ore deposits. In that year he was granted the first prospecting licence over an area of 240.8607 square kilometres in the Champua subdivision but no minerals were exported by him. Subsequently the licence was transferred to Messrs. Bird and Company. In 1923-24 the royalty on minerals exported by this Company amounted to Rs. 2202.00. In 1943-44, the total receipts as royalty on minerals exported amounted to Rs. 1,14,592.06.

Post-Independence
Period

Trade and commerce in the district are mainly agro-based and forest-based. Trade relation of the district is mainly with the adjoining districts of Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Baleshwar, Sundargarh and Singhbhum. Jajpur Road is the nearest town and rail-head which mostly controls the trade of the district. The north-eastern part of the district has trade link with Mayurbhanj district.

The chief exports of the district are paddy, rice, jute, oil-seeds, lac, mustard, niger, timber, *sabai* grass, *mahua*, and vegetables. Iron ore is mostly despatched to the iron and steel factories located at Burnpur, Villai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Barbil (in the district) by road and railways. It is also exported to foreign countries, viz., China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea and Guinea by ship through the ports of Paradeep, Haldia and Vishakhapatnam. Manganese, Chromite and quartzite minerals are also exported mostly to Jajpur Road in Cuttack district, Thiruveli in Koraput district, and Joda in Kendujhar district.

The revenue received by the Government on account of the mines was Rs. 129.82 lakhs in 1978-79.

The important commodities imported are rice, wheat, sugar wheat products, fertilizers, grocery, iron and steel goods, cement, kerosene oil, salt, stationery, medicines, fancy goods, agricultural implements, machinery, petrol, oil, cloth, readymade garments, electrical goods, spices, automobiles, utensils, etc.

According to the Census of 1961, 2,317 persons in the district were engaged in trade and commerce of which 2,016 were male and 301 female. Out of the total traders, 433 were engaged in wholesale trade, 1,838 in retail trade and 46 in miscellaneous trade. Among the retail traders, 899 persons or 48.9 per cent dealt in cereals and pulses. In 1961, the district had a total number of 1,515 shops including shop-cum-dwellings, restaurants, etc., out of which 1,093 were situated in the rural area and 422 in the urban area.

Trade
Centres

The following figures show the total number of registered dealers and the gross turnover during the period 1971-72 to 1977-78.

Year		Number of registered dealers	Gross turnover (Rs. in lakhs)
1971-72	..	393	1,74,477
1972-73	..	416	1,60,123
1973-74	..	429	1,66,750
1974-75	..	421	1,95,426
1975-76	..	426	2,79,003
1976-77	..	435	2,24,854
1977-78	..	421	2,37,839

The shops in the rural areas deal mostly with the daily requirements of the local people, such as, gram, salt, sugar, oil, spices, cereals, etc. In the urban areas comparatively better equipped shops are found not only to meet the demand of the urban population but also to cater to the needs of the village folk. The chief commercial centres of the district are Kendujhar, Anandapur, Barbil, Champua and Telkoi.

Kendujhar is the district headquarters and is 114 kilometres on road from Jajpur Road, its rail-head, to which it is connected by regular bus service. There are also bus services from Kendujhar to all the subdivisional headquarters and other important places of the district. Trade and Commerce have developed here as it is the headquarters of the district. The town has mostly retail traders. There are a few wholesale dealers also who deal mainly in paddy, rice, pulses, timber, cloth and minor forest products. There is a daily market and a few shops which deal in various articles of daily necessities and luxuries. The weekly market sits here on every Sunday. Vegetables,

Kendujhar

rice, paddy, oil-seeds, pulses, minor forest products, clothes and live-stock, such as, cow, bullock, goat and sheep are usually sold. People of the area sell their local produce and purchase articles of daily necessities as well as other requirements.

Anandapur

Anandapur is the subdivisional headquarters of a subdivision of the same name and is situated at a distance of 80 km. from the district headquarters and 34 km. from Jajpur Road, its rail-head. It is on the road in between Kendujhar and Jajpur Road and is connected by regular bus services. The principal crops grown in the area are paddy, jute, mustard and pulses. There are a few retailers at Anandapur. There is a daily market and a few shops which deal in various articles of daily necessities and luxuries. Barapada, Nandipada and Deogan near Anandapur are the wholesale centres for rice and paddy.

Barbil

Barbil is the headquarters of a police station in Champua subdivision and is situated at a distance of 77 km. from the district headquarters. It is growing very fast as a mining and industrial area. It is also a terminal railway station which facilitates export of minerals. There is a daily market and a few shops to cater to the local needs. A weekly market sits here on every Sunday.

Champua

Champua is the subdivisional headquarters of a subdivision of the same name and is situated at a distance of 53 km. from the district headquarters, to which it is connected by regular bus service. The town has mostly retail traders. There are a few wholesale merchants also who transact business mostly in rice, paddy, pulses and oil-seeds. There is a daily market and a few shops. A weekly market sits here on every Sunday.

Telkoi

Telkoi is the headquarters of a Tahsil and a police station. The principal crops grown in the area are paddy, mustard, niger, til, black gram, green gram and potato. Lac and tusser are the important trade of the area. There is a small daily market and a few grocery shops. A weekly market sits here on every Friday which is the biggest in the area.

Dhakotha

Dhakotha is the headquarters of a Grama Panchayat and is situated at a distance of 12 km. from Anandapur. State Highway No. 11 passes through the village as a consequence of which many buses and trucks ply regularly. It is an important market centre of the district so far commercial crops like rice, black gram, green gram, kulthi, maize and ragi are concerned. Vegetables are also grown in large quantities. A big weekly market sits here on every Sunday.

Fakirpur

Fakirpur is a village on the left bank of the river Baitarani. A number of fishermen live here and earn their livelihood by fishing. Varieties of earthen pots are prepared by the potters of the village which

have earned a reputation in the district. The weavers of the village are skilful in weaving tusser cloths. The place has a daily market with a few shops to meet the daily requirements of the people.

Salabani is the headquarters of a Grama Panchayat under Anandapur Community Development Block and is situated at a distance of 5 km. from Anandapur. A big weekly market sits here on every Wednesday where cows, buffaloes, goats and poultry assemble in large numbers for sale. Other commodities for sale include vegetables, black-gram, green-gram, Kulthi, arhar, ragi, til and maize. Businessmen from different places of the district as well as from Bhadrak in Baleshwar district and Jajpur Road in Cuttack district visit this market for transaction. The market is also famous in the area for cock-fighting which is held usually during the months of Margasira to Phalguna (November to March).

Salabani

In rural areas greater portion of the local trade is carried on at various weekly markets (hats) usually held once a week. At these markets villagers dispose of their surplus stocks of rice, pulses and other local produce, and make purchases of cotton or piece-goods, trinkets, utensils, spices, sweets, tobacco, kerosene oil, salt, fancy articles, etc. These weekly markets are the most important channels of agricultural marketing of the district. The economy in the district is not yet fully monetised and, as a matter of fact, barter system still prevails in the remote corners of the tribal areas. The Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people of the district live mostly in the interior regions and for these people weekly markets are of great economic importance since they sell their local produce in the market and buy in exchange the daily requirements. Merchants from the town areas and from outside the district visit these markets to buy goods at a cheaper rate. Trade in cattle is carried on in some big weekly markets. Fowl and eggs are also available in these markets.

Rural
Market
Centres

A list of the rural marketing centres in the district is given in Appendix I.

The object of the regulated market is to regularise the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities with a view to give a fair deal to the sellers as well as to the buyers. The producers are provided with market intelligence and storage accommodation. Market practices relating to bidding, weighing, and delivery of goods are regularised and payment of the actual value to the cultivators is assured.

Regulated
Market

The Kendujhar Regulated Market was inaugurated on the 19th July, 1967 at Kendujhar. The market area (i. e., the area for which a regulated market is established) comprises 10 Grama Panchayats of Kendujhar police station, 14 Grama Panchayats of Patana police station, 4 Grama

Kendujhar
Regulated
Market

Panchayats of Pandapada police station, 8 Grama Panchayats of Hari-chandanpur police station, 4 Grama Panchayats of Kanjipani police station, 5 Grama Panchayats of Telkoi police station, 1 Grama Panchayat of Champua police station, 1 Grama Panchayat of Ghatgan police station and Kendujhar Municipality area. The market-yard at Kendujhar comprises 10.65 acres of land on which stand the office building, godown and a shed for cattle. The management is carried on by a Market Committee consisting of 15 members representing agriculturists, traders and members nominated by the Government and the local authorities. The Market Committee collects information regarding the prevailing price in other markets and disseminates the same for the information of the producers. The price of different commodities is also sent to the All India Radio, Cuttack, for broadcasting.

The Regulated Market Committee is providing better facilities to the producer-sellers. The notified commodities are sold in the market-yard but open auction is not practised at Kendujhar Regulated Market. The producer-seller exercises his option to sell at the rate offered. If he likes he can withhold his stock to take a chance for a better bargain. The weighment is done by the licensed weighmen under the committee in the presence of the seller or his representative. The buyer has to pay the value of the stock within 24 hours from the time of delivery under the supervision of the market staff.

For this regulated market the regulated commodities are as follows :

Jute, paddy, maize, ragi, Bajra, black-gram, green-gram, niger, khesari, groundnut, linseed, mustard, potato, onion, tomato, mango, vegetables, Saru, tamarind, ginger, arhar, Kulthi, bunt, castor, turmeric.

Animals and Birds :

Poultry, cattle, goat, sheep

The income and expenditure of the Regulated Market for 1978 were Rs. 3,21,587.62 and Rs. 3,31,711.43 respectively.

Anandapur
Regulated
Market

The Anandapur Regulated Market was inaugurated on the 9th June, 1965 at Anandapur. The market area (i. e., area for which a regulated market is established) comprises 5 Grama Panchayats of Ghatgan police station, 8 Grama Panchayats of Anandapur police station, 7 Grama Panchayats of Soso police station, 8 Grama Panchayats of Sainkula police station and the entire area of Jajpur Road Notified Area Council under Korai police station of Cuttack district. The market-yard is situated at Barapada in an area of 5 acres of land about 11 km. from Anandapur. On a portion of the market-yard stands the office building, well, godown, farmers rest house, drying platform, and auction hall. Electricity has been provided inside the market-yard and it is surrounded by brick walls.

The administration is carried on by a Market Committee which is also empowered to take all administrative decisions in connection with the working of the Regulated Market. The first market committee consisting of 15 members was constituted in 1965.

At the Anandapur Regulated Market a notice board is kept by the market committee inside the yard for general information, on prevailing prices at various other markets for the benefit of the producer-sellers.

The following are declared regulated commodities for this Regulated Market:

Sunhemp, jute, paddy, maize, ragi, black-gram, green-gram, bunt Chana, Khesari, groundnut, linseed, coconut, Gur, sugarcane, orange, mango, lemon, banana, tamarind, potato, onion, sweet potato, turmeric; animals : sheep and goat.

The following table shows the name of commodities, quantity sold and their value during 1977-78 (1st November, 1977 to 30th October, 1978).

Name of Commodities	Quantities sold (in quintals)	Value (in lakh)
Rice ..	8,999	13.73
Paddy ..	1,436	1.15
Jute ..	12,497	22.39
Potato ..	1,754	2.68
Onion ..	1,141	1.56
Gur ..	183	0.39
Vegetables ..	5,243	..
Mustard ..	10	0.03
Til ..	271	0.81
Chilli ..	244	2.03
Kulthi ..	229	0.31
Turmeric ..	14	0.07
Groundnut ..	179	0.49
Name of animals	(in numbers)	Total value (in rupees)
Goat ..	883—	32,294
Cattle ..	16—	
Poultry ..	615—	
Total value ..		45,90,294

The principal sources of income of the Regulated Market are the market fees collected from the sellers and the licence fees collected from the traders. These constitute nearly 85 per cent of the total income of the Regulated Market. The other minor sources of income are the rents collected, sale of forms, etc. The income and expenditure of the Regulated Market for 1978 were Rs. 3,76,246.61 and Rs. 1,19,697.19 respectively.

Co-operative Marketing Societies

There are two Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies. These societies mainly deal with agricultural inputs. Besides the Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies, there are 29 Consumers' Co-operative Societies, one Wholesale Co-operative Store, 25 Milk Supply Co-operative Societies, Two Labour Contract and Construction Societies, and Seven Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies and one Small traders Co-operative Society.

Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies

In 1984, there were two Regional Co-operative Marketing Societies located at Kendujhar and Ghasipura. At the end of June, 1984 the total membership of these Societies was 457. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and deposit of these societies were Rs. 100.19 lakhs, Rs. 12.86 lakhs, Rs. 0.01 lakh, and Rs. 2.93 lakhs, respectively. The value of the sales of agricultural produce and other requisites during the year was Rs. 25.74 lakhs.

Wholesale Co-operative Societies

In 1984, there was one Wholesale Co-operative Society. At the end of June 1984, the membership of the store was 35 co-operative societies and 647 individuals. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and deposit were Rs. 9.46 lakhs, Rs. 3.83 lakhs, Re. 0.07 lakh, and Re. 0.18 lakh respectively. During the year the store transacted business in foodgrains and other articles to the value of Rs. 16.58 lakhs.

Primary Consumers' Co-operative Societies

In 1984, there were 29 Primary Consumers' Co-operative Stores. At the end of June, 84 the membership of these stores were 4035 persons. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and deposits were Rs. 25.38 lakhs, Rs. 2.36 lakhs, Rs. 1.33 lakhs and Rs. 2.71 lakhs respectively. During the year these stores transacted business in foodgrains and other consumer articles to the value of Rs. 63.71 lakhs.

Milk producers' Co-operative Societies

In 1984, there were 25 Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 1009 persons. The working capital and paid-up capital were Rs. 2.25 lakhs and Re. 0.31 lakh respectively. During the year, the societies sold milk worth Rs. 5.29 lakhs.

Labour Contract and Construction Societies

In 1984, there were two Labour Contract and Construction Societies with a total membership of 421 persons. The working capital and paid-up capital were Rs. 2.48 lakh and Re. 0.03 lakh respectively.

In 1984, there was one Small Traders' Co-operative Society with a total membership of 178 persons. The working capital and share capital were Rs. 5.36 lakhs and Re. 0.48 lakh respectively.

Small
Traders'
Co-operative
Society

In 1984, there were seven Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 325 persons. The working capital and share capital were Rs. 2.48 lakhs and Re. 0.03 lakh respectively.

Lift Irriga-
tion Co-
operative
Societies

There is a Merchants' Association located at Kendujhar. The object of the association is to promote business in the district. The association collects and disseminates information relating to trade and commerce to the members. The management of the association is vested in a Managing Committee.

Merchants'
Association

The trading schemes of the Food and Civil Supplies Department, Government of Orissa, commence on the 1st November of each year and end on the 31st October of the succeeding year which is known as the Kharif year. During the Kharif year 1983-84, the Government had distributed essential commodities, such as, rice, wheat and sugar through 1146 Fair Price Shops. The following table shows the name of commodities, quantity sold, and their value during the year 1977-78.

State
Trading

Name of Subdivision	Rice in Quintals	Value in Rs.	Wheat in Quintals	Value in Rs.	Sugar in Quintals	Value in Rs.
Anandapur	11,058	28,83,003.60	8,062	15,49,516.40	16,00	63,55,295
Kendujhar ..	18,148	44,04,072.00	17,654	33,93,098.80	25,125	99,79,650.06
Champua ..	25,429	61,86,566.80	25,840	49,66,448.00	22,347	88,76,228.30

Prior to the introduction of the metric system the weight in common use in the district was the seer of 80 *tolas*. The common measure of volume was *mana* in all transactions of rice, paddy, and other foodgrains. For measuring length *hatha*, *gira*, yard, foot and inch were in use. The local land measurement were 16 *biswas* equal to one *gunth*, 25 *gunths* equal to one *mana* and 20 *mana* equal to one *bati* in lower Kendujhar, comprising mostly the Anandapur subdivision. In upper Kendujhar comprising mostly the Kendujhar and Champua subdivisions the same measurements were in force but here 20 *gunths* were equal to one *mana*.

Weights
and
Measures

These measures varied not only in nomenclature but also in capacities from area to area. Materials from which those measures were constructed

also varied from place to place. As a result of such differences in the use of weights and measures there was ample scope for the traders to cheat the consumers.

So, with a view to overcome these difficulties, the metric system of weights and measures was enforced as an all-India standard from the 1st April 1962. Initial difficulties were experienced by both the consumers and the traders, but after regular practice and propaganda through the distribution of conversion tables, charts and pamphlets, the system is now easily understood by the people.



APPENDIX I

Market and market-days in different subdivisions as in 1978

Name of the subdivision (1)	Name of the market (2)	Day in which the market sits (3)
Kendujhar	.. Dhenkikote	.. Saturday
	Bankapatuli	.. Friday
	Ghatagan	.. Tuesday
	Harichandpur	.. Friday and Monday
	Saharpada	.. Sunday
	Nuagan	.. Sunday
	Kendujhargarh old town	.. Sunday
	Kendujhar-Dharmasala	.. Sunday
	Suampatana	.. Wednesday
	Palasapanga	.. Tuesday
	Khiraitangiri	.. Tuesday
	Rajanagar	.. Thursday
	Bhagamunda	.. Wednesday
	Revnopalaspal	.. Sunday
	Brahmanipal	.. Sunday
	Daitari	.. Sunday
Barbil	.. Barbil	.. Sunday
	Barbil	.. Daily
	Joda	.. Daily
	Boneikala	.. Tuesday
	Bileipada	.. Monday
	Kandara	.. Thursday
Champua	.. Champua	.. Daily
	Jhumpura	.. Daily
	Karanjia	.. Sunday
	Bhuinpur	.. Wednesday
	Jyotipur	.. Friday
	Jajapasi	.. Thursday
	Ukhunda	.. Saturday
	Jhumpura	.. Wednesday
	Parsala	.. Friday
	Rimuli	.. Monday
	Kalikaprasad	.. Thursday

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME TRADE ROUTES

In ancient times the main trade route coming from the south crossed the Mahanadi somewhere near Cuttack and passing "up to Dharmasala stretched in the north-westerly direction up to Anandapur in Keonjhar on the Vaitarani and then following the Vaitarani valley it reached Khiching in western Mayurbhanj. From Khiching the road went in north-easterly direction up to Bahalda in Mayurbhanj via Bamanghati (modern Rairangpur town). From Bahalda it went in a northerly direction via Saraikela to the Manbhum district where it touched the Subarnarekha valley. From this place the road to Gaya or Patna is quite possible¹" It is along this trade route that ancient archaeological relics and Kusan coins have been found. It is suggested that this route was followed by the Nanda king, Ashoka, and Karavela. During medieval period Muslims invaded Orissa and it is known from 'Tarikh-i-Firozshahi' that the army of Firoz Sah proceeded through Khiching, Sitabinji, Viraja to Cuttack from Jaunpur in 1361.

The Bhanja ruler Dhanurjay Narayan who ruled from 1867-1905 was first to make an attempt to open roads in the ex-State of Kendujhar. Up to 1907-08, the ex-State had no road available throughout its length for wheeled traffic. Communication was then difficult but roads and bridges were under construction. A main road from Champua to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (now South Eastern Railway) at Vyas-Sarovar in the south in Cuttack district touching important villages *en route* and passing through the ex-State headquarters and Anandapur was under construction. The old Midnapore-Sambalpur road which passed through the district was in a ruined condition. There were two other tracks in Upper Kendujhar, one running through the plains of the eastern plateau and another running from the ex-State headquarters to Anandapur subdivision parallel to the main road. There was a second class road from Anandapur to Bhadrak border in the Baleshwar district. After two decades, i. e. in 1937-38 the length of road in the ex-State was 379 miles (606.40 km.) which, however, increased to 450 miles (720 km.) during the next ten years.

Mode of Conveyance in old time

In olden days elephants and horses were mainly used by the aristocrats as the means of conveyance. In the painting at Sitabinji attributed to cir 500 A. D. we find the scene of a royal procession representing the king on the back of an elephant and some of his retainers on horses while a few others are depicted marching on foot.

1. P. Acharya—Studies in Orissan History, Archaeology and Archives, p. 446

Besides horses and elephants, palanquin was in use by respectable persons and this mode of conveyance was in vogue as late as the 19th century. Bullock-cart, the vehicle of the common man, was the cheap mode of transport and conveyance in the plains of the district since remote past. The luggages were being carried by men in *bhars*. In the early part of the 20th century the Ruler brought the first motor vehicle to the locality. It was plying for some distance from Kendujhar to Anandapur and from Kendujhar to Champua. Public bus service was introduced towards the later part of the 1st quarter of this century.

After the formation of the district, more particularly during the five-year plan periods, various measures have been taken to improve the condition of the existing roads and to construct new ones by different Government departments and local bodies. This has resulted in the rapid increase of the road mileage of the district. In the early sixties of the present century the length of the roads stood at about 1,755 miles (2,808 km.) in the district. The density of road mileage was 55 miles (88 km.) per 100 sq. miles (258 sq. km.) of area against the State density of 36 miles (57.6 km.) to 100 sq. miles (258 sq. km.). In spite of higher density, the roads do not touch all parts of the district yet. The statement below shows the length of different categories of roads maintained by the Public Works Department in the district.

Road Transport

Category of roads		Kilometres
National Highways	..	101
State Highways	..	202.2
Expressways	..	13
Major District Roads	..	104.1
Other District Roads	..	76.80
Classified Village Roads	..	515.30

Touching the district at Tinda near Mayurbhanj border, National Highway No. 6 passes through Khiraitangiri, Kendujhargarh, Suakati, Kanjipani and Telkoi. Then the road leaves the district towards Pal-lahara in Dhenkanal district border. The length of the road in the district is 101 km. The road meets the State Highway No. 11 (Jarada- Champua road) at Kendujhargarh. The road facilitates transportation of mineral ores, forest and agricultural products of the district. There is an inspection bungalow at Kendujhargarh.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

National Highway No. 6

There are two major high level bridges under construction in this road. The bridge over the Aradei Nala will have three spans of 20 metres each and 2 end spans of 8 metres each. Total length of the bridge will be 80.80 metres. The bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 11,85,500.00. The other bridge over the river Baitarani will have three spans of 25 metres each. Total length of the bridge will be 78.65 metres. The bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 13,88,000.00. The breadth of these bridges will be 7.50 metres.

**STATE
HIGHWAY
State High-
way
No. 11
(Jarada-
Champua
Main Road)**

The State Highway No. 11 touches the district of Kendujhar at Jarada and proceeds up to Champua. The road connects the State of Bihar. Constructed in the early part of this century, the road is 150 km. in length in the district. This is a black-topped and all-weather road. It passes through Ramachandrapur, Anandapur, Dhakotha, Ghatagan, Dhenkikote, Kendujhargarh, Palasapanga and Rimuli. At Kendujhargarh, the road crosses the National Highway No. 6. This is an important road as it connects the district headquarters with Jajpur-Kendujhar Road Railway Station. The road is covered by avenue trees. The inspection bungalows are situated at Ramachandrapur, Anandapur, Kanto, Ghatagan, Dhenkikote, Gopalpur, Kendujhar, Palasapanga, Parsala and Champua.

**State High-
way No. 10 B
(Rimuli-
Bhadrasahi
Road)**

The State Highway No. 10-B starts from the State Highway No.11 at Rimuli and passes through places like Nardpur, Sankarpur, Gobindapur, Bileipada and Joda and then meets the State Highway No. 10 at Bhadrāsahi. Total length of this black-topped and all-weather road is 27.2 km. in the district. One inspection bungalow is situated at Joda.

**State High-
way No. 10 A
(Barbil-Koira
Road)**

The State Highway No. 10-A starts from Barbil and connects Koira of Sundargarh district. The length of the road in the district is 25 km. The entire length is black-topped. This is an all-weather road. There is one inspection bungalow at Barbil.

**EXPRESS
HIGHWAY
Express
Highway
No.II(Joda-
Bambari
Road)**

Joda-Bambari road starts from Joda and proceeds up to Bambari through different mines. The road for its first five km. is categorised as classified village road and for the rest 13 km. as the Expressway No. II. The Expressway portion of the road is black-topped.

**MAJOR
DISTRICT
ROAD
Major
District
Road No. 85,
(Barbil-Nalda
Road)**

The Barbil-Nalda road begins from the State Highway No. 10 at Barbil and starts for Singhbhum border via Nalda. This black-topped road is 7 km. in length. This is a fair-weather road.

The Dhenkikote-Patana road starts from the State Highway No.11 (Jarada-Champua main road) at Dhenkikote and proceeds towards Karanjia of Mayurbhanj district via Patana and Saharpada. This is a fair-weather road. It is 35 km. in length out of which 19 km. are metalled. There is an inspection bungalow at Dhenkikote.

Major District Road No. 10 (Dhenkikote-Patana Road)

Starting from the Major District Road No. 73 at Anandapur, the Anandapur-Karanjia road runs for 12.1 km. in the district and then proceeds towards Karanjia of Mayurbhanj district. This is a metalled and fair-weather road.

Major District Road No. 10-A (Anandapur-Karanjia Road)

The Anandapur-Bonth road starts from the State Highway No. 11 at Anandapur and proceeds towards Baleshwar border. In the district, the road is 18 km. in length. This is a black-topped and fair-weather road.

Major District Road No. 73 (Anandapur-Bonth Road)

The Naranapur-Pandapada road starts from the State Highway No.11 at Naranapur and meets the Pandapada-Harichandanpur classified village road at Pandapada. This is an earthen and fair-weather road, and is 16 km. in length.

Major District Road No. 12-B, (Naranapur-Pandapada Road)

In length 16 km., the Kunar-Banspal earthen and fair-weather road starts from the National Highway No. 6 at Kunar and leads to Banspal where it meets the Suakati-Banspal-Kadakala classified village road.

Major District Road No. 12 C, (Kunar-Banspal Road)

One of the Other District Roads maintained in the district is the Chhenapadi-Hadagarha road. This is an all-weather black-topped road of 16 km. in length. The road starts from the Major District Road No.73 at Chhenapadi and connects Hadagarha. Another road from Satkutania to Patana connects the State Highways No. 11. Out of the total length of 60.8 km. of the road only one km. is black-topped.

OTHER DISTRICT ROADS

There are the following 21 roads with a total length of 515.30 km. categorised as the classified village roads. Out of these, first 13 roads with a total length of 330 km. are under the management of the Roads and Buildings organisation whereas the rest 8 roads with a total length of 185.30 km. are controlled by the National Highways organisation. Most of these are earthen roads and are in good condition.

CLASSIFIED VILLAGE ROADS

Sl. No.	Name of the road	Length	Condition of the road
(Under the Roads and Buildings Organisation)			
1.	Ghatagan-Daitari Road	.. 47 Km.	Fair-weather
2.	Pipilia-Patana Road	.. 16 km.	Ditto
3.	Kendujhar-Saharpada Road	.. 35.20 km.	Ditto
4.	Suakati-Banspal-Kadakala Road	.. 42 km.	Ditto

Sl. No.	Name of the road	Length	Condition of the road
5.	Jhumpura-Ukhunda Road	.. 16 km.	Fair-weather
6.	Pandapada-Harichandanpur Road	.. 20 km.	Ditto
7.	Barbil Town Road	.. 4 km.	All-weather
8.	Champua-Chamakpur Road	.. 16 km.	Ditto
9.	Bambari-Godiatopa Road	.. 20 km.	Fair-weather
10.	Palasapanga-Kadakala Road	.. 37 km.	Ditto
11.	Ramachandrapur-Harichandanpur Road	60.8 km.	Ditto
12.	Barigan-Brahmanipal Road	.. 11 km.	Ditto
13.	Joda-Bambari Road	.. 5 km.	..
(Under the National Highways Organisation)			
14.	Barbil-Kiriburu Road via Balani	.. 10 km.	Fair-weather
15.	Bambari-Dhubna Road	.. 8 km.	Ditto
16.	Suakati-Dhubna Road via Banspal and Kadakala	.. 56 km.	Ditto
17.	Telkoi-Kaliahata Road via Bimala	.. 51 km.	Ditto
18.	Saharpada-Udayapur Road	.. 16 km.	All-weather
19.	Sailong-Deogan-Keshadurapal Road (From Deogan to Keshadurapal)	... 7.80 km.	Ditto
20.	Harichandanpur-Bhagamunda Road	.. 25.50 km.	Fair-weather
21.	Dadhibamanpur-Tartara-Kantipal Road	11 km.	Ditto

Roads maintained by different Grama Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis of the district are about 2,750 km. and 1,050 km. respectively. These are dust roads.

Grama Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti Roa

Rural Engineering Organisation (now defunct) maintained 268.80 km. of roads in the district. These roads are (1) Nuduripara-Kaliahata (48 km.), (2) Dhenkikote-Santarapur (14.40 km.), (3) J. C. Main Road to Tara (6.40 km.), (4) J. C. Main Road to Medinpur MIP site (4.80 km.), (5) Pipilia-Barei (4.80 km.), (6) Karanjia-Turumunga (32 km.), (7) Raisuan-Kusumita-Baradapal-Hatikucha (16 km.), (8) Saharpada-Machhagarh (19.20 km.), (9) Sailong-Deogan (9.60 km.), (10) Barapada-Nandabar (25.60 km.), (11) Barapada-Batto (9.60 km.), (12) Ramachandrapur-Balibarua (14.40 km.), (13) Anandapur-Bansagarh (9.60 km.), (14) Anandapur - Gayalamunda-Panasadihi (28.80 km.), (15) Hatadihi-Samana (16 km.) and (16) Orali-Salania (9.60 km.).

Roads maintained by Rural Engineering Organisation

This apart, the organisation had taken up construction of 30 km. of rural link-roads in this district during the year 1978-79. All these are fair-weather roads. The Rural Engineering Organisation had spent Rs. 19,58,208.00 in the district for maintenance of roads in 1978-79.

At present the Forest Department maintain 185 km. of non-metalled but motorable roads in the district. The important forest roads are : (a) Chhenapadi-Sajonpal (25 km.), (b) Kaliahata-Padanaga (14 km.), (c) Kanto-Baiganpal (30 km.), (d) Brahmanipal-Palasapal (30 km.), (e) Sagadapata-Kanto (17 km.) and (f) Sunaripasi-Khuntapasi (12 km.).

Forest Roads

The four urban local bodies of the district, viz., the Municipalities of Kendujhar and Barbil and the Notified Area Councils of Anandapur and Joda maintain 397.01 km. of roads including 0.23 km. of cement-concrete, 28.64 km. of black-topped and 368.14 km. of other roads. Out of these roads, the Kendujhar Municipality, the Municipality of Barbil, the Notified Area Council of Anandapur and the Notified Area Council of Joda maintain 57.51 km., 105 km., 99 km. and 135.50 km. respectively.

Municipal Roads

Marketable commodities are generally carried by head-loads and *bhars* from interior villages to the roadside 'Hats'. As major portion of the district is hilly, bullock carts are used in plains only. Where possible trucks are extensively used. Boats are also used in the river Baitarani for the purpose of transporting goods. Cycle-rickshaws are seen in

Vehicles and Conveyances

Municipal and Notified Area Council areas. The statement given below indicates the number of bi-cycles, cycle-rickshaws and bullock carts registered by different urban local bodies from 1975-76 to 1977-78.

Name of the local body	1975-76		
	Cycles	Cycle-Rickshaws	Bullock carts
	2	3	4
Barbil Municipality ..	500	10	10
Anandapur Notified Area Council	988	42	128
Kendujhar Municipality ..	1,478	83	30
Joda Notified Area Council	495	7	14

1976-77			1977-78		
Cycles	Cycle-Rickshaws	Bullock carts	Cycles	Cycle-Rickshaws	Bullock carts
5	6	7	8	9	10
700	10	10	590	10	12
911	29	63	700	48	52
1,813	141	57	1,588	121	25
756	10	8	640	10	8

During 1977-78 there were 14,569 cycles, 109 cycle-rickshaws and 818 bullock carts licensed by different Grama Panchayats of the district.

Up to 1977-78, number of motor vehicles registered in the district was 4,082 which included 518 motor cycles/scooters, 494 jeeps/land rovers, 321 cars, 31 taxis, 36 contract carriages, 167 stage carriages, 3,291 trucks and goods carriages, 184 tractors/trailors, 30 auto-rickshaws/three-wheelers, 2 petrol/water tankers and 8 miscellaneous vehicles.

The normal rate for hire per km. are Rs. 3 for truck and Rs. 2 for bullock cart. In urban areas, the cycle-rickshaws charge about Re. 1 to Rs. 1.50 per km.

Most of the routes of the district were taken over by the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation (then the State Transport Service) on 1st April, 1948 for plying buses. In the beginning a separate unit under the Baleshwar Zone of the Corporation was formed for the district and the headquarters was fixed at Kendujhargarh. The Kendujhar unit was in charge of an Assistant Station Master. At present the unit is managed by the District Transport Manager, who is assisted by one Officer of Class II rank, and 129 Class III and 65 Class IV employees. Now private parties have also been permitted to ply buses on all the routes covered by the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation in the district.

The statement below indicates the routes covered by the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation in the district with distance and condition of each route.

Sl. No.	Routes covered	Length (km.)	All-weather or Fair-weather	No. of trips	No. of buses plying
1.	Kendujhar to Bhubaneshwar	235	All-weather	1	3
2.	Kendujhar to Cuttack ..	205	All-weather	1	1
3.	Kendujhar to Ahiyas ..	166	All-weather	1	2
4.	Kendujhar to Tata ..	187	All-weather	1	1
5.	Kendujhar to Kiriburu	121	All-weather	1	1
6.	Kendujhar to Rairangpur	123	All-weather	1	2
7.	Kendujhar to Nalda ..	113	All-weather	1	1
8.	Kendujhar to Telkoi ..	51	Fair-weather	1	1
9.	Kendujhar to Pal-lahara	80	Fair-weather	1	1
10.	Kendujhar to Sambalpur	234	Fair-weather	1	3
11.	Kendujhar to Banspal ..	30	Fair-weather	1	1
12.	Kiriburu to Cuttack ..	318	All-weather	1	3
13.	Karanjia to Bhubaneshwar	288	All-weather	1	3
14.	Kendujhar to Dhenkikote	30	All-weather	1	1

Hat (weekly)

The State Road Transport Corporation have provided waiting halls for passengers at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. As per departmental rules, students, athletes and blind men are given concession to travel in the corporation buses. The Corporation charges 10 paise per passenger for ordinary buses and 12 paise for express buses. The charge per 20 kg. of luggage per km. is 5 paise (1985).

The statement below shows the number of passengers travelled and gross income from fare and freight (in Rs.) of the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation in the unit during last three years ending 1977-78.

Year		Gross Income	Gross km.	Income per km.	Number of Passengers travelled
1975-76	..	27,62,182-92	17,85,015	1-55	12,63,369
1976-77	..	27,28,130-23	17,08,763	1-60	11,47,333
1977-78	..	25,62,480-44	15,26,147	1-69	10,83,785

**REGIONAL
TRANSPORT
AUTHORITY**

The Regional Transport Authority, Kendujhar, was last constituted in 1977. It consists of four official and four non-official members. The District Magistrate is the Chairman and the Regional Transport Officer is the Member-Secretary of the Authority. Permits have been issued to private parties to ply 41 buses on the following routes by the Regional Transport Authority.

Name of the route	Length in km.
Buses plying inside the district	
Bameibari-Champua	.. 54
Hat Bus	.. 212
Hat Bus	.. 145
Rimuli-Nalda	.. 45
Deogan-Keshadurapal	.. 150
Pithagola-Kiriburu	.. 159
Patana-Bameibari	.. 135
Madhukeswari-Barbil	.. 190
Patilo-Joda	.. 118
Tinda-Barbil	.. 102
Champua--P. B. Goda	.. 158
Tangrapada-Banspal	.. 75
Balibarua-Bameibari	.. 191
Balani-Turumunga	.. 201
Nalda-Bameibari	.. 40
Padanaga-Kendujhar	.. 66
Pandapada-Tinda	.. 64

Name of the route	Length in km.	
Buses plying from the district to other districts of Orissa and other States		
Kendujhar-Calcutta	..	352
Barbil-Chakradharpur	..	115
Kiriburu-Tata	..	153
oda-Tata	..	174
Barbil-Karanjia	..	119
Barichandanpur-Karanjia	..	114
Kiriburu-Jajpur-Kendujhar Road	..	227
Karanjia-Sunapentha	..	80
Kalikaprasad-Rourkela	..	214
Barbil-Jajpur-Kendujhar Road	..	201
Kendujhar-Cuttack	..	205
Champua-Cuttack	..	263
Surusuan-Kendujhar via Karanjia	..	80
Idayapur-Tambahara	..	109
Kendujhar-Sukinda	..	138
Kendujhar-Daitari	..	169
Thakurani-Jajpur-Kendujhar Road	..	205
Kendujhar-Rourkela	..	220

The stage carriages charge 10 paise per km. per passenger in the ordinary services. The contract carriages charge more or less the same rate, though no rate has been fixed for them. The charge of a taxi is about Rs. 1.50 per km.

The district has only a few km. of railways in its western part. The lines have been laid mainly to be used for lifting iron ore and other minerals from this district. The construction of a line from Padapahar Station on the Rajkharswan-Gua branch line of the Howrah-Nagpur main line of the South Eastern Railway to Banspani of the district of Kendujhar was taken up in the early part of 1956 and completed in April 1958. The line which runs for about 19 km. in the district has two railway stations at Deojhar and Banspani. There is another railway line which links this district from Barjamda Railway Station of the Rajkharswan-Gua branch line. The line proceeds up to Balani Khadan. The construction of the rail-link from Barjamda to Barbil was taken up in 1923 and the line was opened on the 16th February, 1926. The extension of the line from Barbil to Balani Khadan was taken up in 1958 and was completed in 1960. The

RAIL
ROAD

length of the line within the district is about 10 km. and there are two railway stations, viz., Barbil and Balani Khadan. Since the 26th January, 1979, a passenger train has started running up to Barbil. The opening of the lines have played an important role in the economy of the district. The low grade iron-ore carried through these lines to different plant sites-with less cost is now considered highly economical. The rail-head for the district is Jajpur-Kendujhar Road Station on the Howrah-Madras main line of the South-Eastern Railway. The distance of this station from Kendujhargarh, the district headquarters, is about 114 km. There is a railway out-agency at the district headquarters.

In March 1977 work started for construction of another branch line from Jakhpura in the Cuttack district on the Howrah-Madras main line to Daitari of Kendujhar district with an estimated cost of Rs. 5.19 crores. Only 2.839 km. of this 33.049 km.—long rail route passes through the district of Kendujhar. This is a part of the proposed 179.595 km. long Jakhpura-Banspani rail track which has been estimated to cost Rs. 67.39 crores. Out of the total length, 149.385 km. of this rail route will pass through the district of Kendujhar. Sixteen stations including thirteen of Kendujhar district have been proposed to be constructed on this track, besides the existing stations of Jakhpura and Banspani.

The line is intended to deal mainly with the transportation of iron-ore from the deposits around Gandhamardan, Daitari, Juriri and Tomka to Paradeep port from where it is to be exported to different countries.

WATERWAYS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES

The river Baitarani is navigable mainly in rainy season for some distance in the Anandapur subdivision. Timbers and fire-wood from the forest areas are normally transported through the river up to Jajpur in Cuttack district. Generally boats of 30' to 40' in length and 3' to 4' in breadth are used in this river to carry passengers and local products.

A number of ferries are maintained by different Grama Panchayats in the district. A list of these ferries is given in Appendix I.

The ferry on river Baitarani at Anandapur is an important one. It connects Bhadrak-Anandapur road with Jarada-Champua road and there is ferry arrangement throughout the year. Previously this ferry was being leased out by the Revenue Department. Now it is managed by the Anandapur Notified Area Council.

An account of the major bridges in the district is given in the table overleaf.

Name of the major bridge	Location	Name of the road	Year of construction	No. of spans with length and breadth	Total length and breadth	Type of bridge	Cost of construction (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kusej bridge	.. 36.00 km.	J.C. Main Road (SH 11)	Ex-State period	13 × 50'-0"	715'-0" L 14'-8" B	Brick arch	Not available
Musal Bridge	.. 58.00 km.	Ditto	Ditto	7 × 50'-0"	380'-0'	Brick arch	Ditto
Sindhi Bridge	.. 17.00 km.	Ramachandrapur-Harichandanpur road	1975	7 × 25'-0"	193'-0" L 24'-0" B	C.R. 2C.C. masonry with R. C. C. slabs	4,10,000.00
Aradei Bridge	.. 4.5 km.	Satkutania-Patana Road.	1973	5 × 60'-0"	320'-0" L 24'-0" B	Open foundation R. C. C. bridges	13,75,000.00
Aradei Bridge	.. 146.00 km.	J. C. Main road (SH 11)	Ex-State period	25 × 30'-0" 1 × 200'-0"	1120'-0" L 14'-0" B	Brick masonry in lime girder bridge	Not available
Aradei Bridge	.. 135.00— 136.00 km.	Ditto	Ditto	8 × 30'	240'-0" L 19'-0" B	Brick Arch	Ditto
Baitarani Bridge	.. 173.00 km.	Ditto	Ditto	2 × 200'-0"	400'-0" L 14'-6" B	Stone masonry in lime girder bridge	Ditto
Baitarani Bridge	.. 12/2 to 12/4 km.	Rimuli-Bhadra-sahi Road (SH. 10-B)	1955	6 × 15'-0" 6 × 30'-0"	322'-0" L 23'-9" B	R. C. C. Submersible bridge	Ditto

**Transport
by Air**

There is no regular air service to the district. However, the district has two landing grounds located at Raisuan and Tanto. Both the airstrips were constructed in 1963. Raisuan, 8 km. in distance from Kendujhar is connected with the district headquarters by the State Highway No.11 and Tanto, situated at a distance of 9 km. from Barbil, is served by the State Highway No.10 A. Areas of Raisuan and Tanto airstrips are 3,210'-0" \times 1,180'-0" and 3,600'-0" \times 5,20'-0" respectively. Raisuan is a temporary landing ground and is used in summer only.

**Travel
Facilities**

In olden days communication facilities in the district were very poor. People had to travel on foot or by bullock carts on dusty roads. Travelling was risky as the forest roads were mostly infested by wild animals and highwaymen. The district is covered with hills and forests which make the interior most inaccessible even at present. The district has a number of places of interest like Sitabinji (a place of historical importance), Gonasika (a mountain where the river Baitarani has its origin), Sana Ghagara and Bada Ghagara waterfalls and Joda and Barbil (industrial towns). The people, in general, have respect for visitors. In the past visitors were being usually accommodated in the Mandaghars prevalent till this day in the tribal localities and in the premises of the village temples or monasteries in the plains. There are no travelling agents or guides in the district.

There are four lodging houses at Kendujhar managed by private parties. Hotels with vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are available at Anandapur, Ghatagan, Kendujhargarh, Champua, Telkoi, Hadagarha, Barbil and some other places of the district. In the mining belt of Barbil-Joda, a number of guest houses have been constructed by some notable mining concerns. Some of these are Joda View, Joda; Nalda Club, Nalda and Barbil K. I. W. Guest House, Barbil.

**Dharmasala,
Circuit house,
Inspection
Bungalows
and Rest-
Sheds**

There is only one Dharmasala at Kendujhargarh. One Circuit house with six suites is also available at the same place. There are 15 inspection bungalows and 29 rest-sheds in the district. The inspection bungalows except one, are maintained by the Public Works Department (R & B) and the rest-sheds are looked after by the Revenue Department. There are two forest rest houses located at Barbil and Hadagarha under the Forest Department. The inspection bungalows when vacant can be hired by the public on payment of a fixed rent per day. Gazetted Officers of the State Government are entitled to occupy the bungalows rent-free for a particular period. The rest-sheds are meant for the officers of the Revenue Department. A statement showing the location, connecting roads etc., of the inspection bungalows and a list of the Revenue rest-sheds are given in Appendix II (A & B).

At the time of merger with the province of Orissa the ex-State of Kendujhar had five post offices located at Anandapur, Ghatagan, Kendujhargarh, Palasapanga and Champua. Both Anandapur and Kendujhargarh were sub-post offices with telegraph facilities available only at the former.

Post Offices,
Telegraphs
and
Telephones

From the date of merger to the last day of January 1953, the district was under the administrative control of the Cuttack Postal Division. From the 1st February, 1953 it was placed under the Baleshwar Division. The Postal Division at Kendujhar was created on the 15th September, 1966 with the districts of Kendujhar, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj. On the 28th December, 1972, when this composite division was divided districtwise into three postal divisions, the district of Kendujhar had 285 post offices including one head office, 31 departmental sub-offices and 253 extra-departmental branch offices. By the end of 31st March, 1979 the number had increased to 337 post offices including one head office, 40 departmental sub-offices, 7 extra-departmental sub-office and 289 extra-departmental branch offices.

Out of these, there were 37 combined post and telegraph offices located at Kendujhargarh, Kendujhar Bazar, Kendujhar New Market, Kendujhar Court, Anandapur, Banspal, Ramachandrapur, Bhadrasahi, Barbil, Balani, Baneikala, Champua, Dhenkikote, Fakirpur, Ghasipura, Dhakotha, Khamienta, Ghatagan, Hadagarha, Harichandanpur, Jhumpura, Joda, Kiriburu Base Camp, Kiriburu Hill Top, Kushaleswar, Matkambeda, Nalda, Rajanagar, Naranapur, Raisuan, Padmapur, Saharpada, Salapada, Suakati, Suampatana, Talpada and Telkoi.

By the end of 30th September, 1978 the district had 27 long distance and 13 local public call offices. The long distance public call offices are located at Dhakotha, Hatadihi, Khamienta, Kushaleswar, Sainkula, (all under the Anandapur Telephone Exchange); Kalikaprasad, Rimuli, (all under the Champua Telephone Exchange); Barasahi, Bhadrasahi, Balani, Kiriburu (Hill top), Kiriburu (Township), Nalda (all under the Barbil Telephone Exchange); Banspal, Dhenkikote, Ghatagan, Harichandanpur, Jhumpura, Padmapur, Pandapada, Rajanagar, Suakati, Sompatna, Telkoi, Turumunga, Raisuan and Udayapur (all under the Kendujhar Telephone Exchange). The local public call offices are functioning at Anandapur, Ghasipura, Salapada (all under the Anandapur Telephone Exchange); Champua (under the Champua Telephone Exchange); Barbil, Matkambeda (all under the Barbil Telephone Exchange); Atapur, Kendujhargarh Head Post Office, Kendujhar Court, Mandua, Naranapur (all under the Kendujhar Telephone Exchange); and Joda and Baneikala (all under the Joda Telephone Exchange).

The classified list of post offices of the district as on the 31st March, 1979 with volume of business transacted from 1975-76 to 1977-78 is given in Appendix III.

**Radio,
Wireless
and Pigeon
service**

There is no radio station in the district. The All India Radio is shortly establishing one K.W. radio station at Kendujhar. Number of radio sets licensed in 1975, 1976 and 1977 were 4,490; 4,254 and 14,215 respectively.

There are four police wireless stations located at Kendujhargarh, Barbil, Anandapur and Daitari. These stations generally transmit messages relating to the law and order problems in the district. This apart, messages relating to natural calamities in the district like flood drought etc. and election messages are also sent through these stations.

The district police department have kept trained pigeons at Kendujhar, the district headquarters, and at Champua, Anandapur, Kanjipani, Barbil and Harichandanpur lofts. This apart, boomerang pigeon service is available at Pandapada, Patana, Hadagarha, Daitari Suakati, Telkoi, Kaliahata, Bameibari and Kiriburu. The pigeons have rendered valuable services, particularly in the interior parts of the district, during all the general and mid-term elections.

**Telephone
Exchanges**

There are following five telephone exchanges in the district.

Sl. No.	Location of the Exchange	Type and capacity	No. of lines	Date of opening
1	Kendujhar	200 L CBNM	195	31-3-1956
2	Barbil	200 L CBNM	137	31-3-1959
3	Anandapur	50 L SAX	39	31-3-1967
4	Joda	100 L CBNM	82	21-3-1969
5	Champua	25 L CBNM	11	27-3-1972

**Transport
Owners'
and
Employees'
Associations**

There is one truck and bus owners' association at Kendujhargarh viz, the Kendujhar Truck and Bus Owners' Association. The association with 32 members was registered in 1978-79.

Besides, there are also four transport employees' associations in the district, viz., (a) the State Transport Employees' Union, Kendujhar (b) the Orissa State Commercial Workers' Union, Baliparba (c) the All Orissa Motor Transport Employees' Association, Kendujhar and (d) the Transport Workers' Union, Joda. The State Transport Employees' Union has been in existence long since. The Orissa State Commercial Workers' Union was formed in 1972, followed by the All Orissa Motor Transport Employees' Association in 1977 and the Transport Workers' Union in 1978. These Unions have 20 (approximately), 752, 150 (approximately) and 50 members respectively.

APPENDIX I

List of Ferries maintained by different Grama Panchayats of the district

Name of Panchayat Samiti	Name of the Grama Panchayat	Name of the Ferry Ghat	Location	Name of the river
1	2	3	4	5
Ghasipura	Batto	Batto	Batto	Baitarani
	Saladei	Balibarua	Balibarua	Do.
		Odapada	Odapada	Do.
	Ambo	Ambo	Ambo	Do.
		Karagola	Karagola	Do.
	Gohira	Talagan	Talagan	Do.
Telkoi	Telkoi	Telkoi Hat Ferry Ghat	Telkoi	Samkoi
Hatadihi	Bangore	Hadagarha	Hadagarha	Salindi
	P. Gochhia	Mugupur	Mugupur	Baitarani
	Samana	Samana	Samana	Do.
		Agiria	Agiria	Do.
	Habaleswar	Habaleswar	Habaleswar	Do.
		Jambara	Jambara	Do.
Anandapur	Bailo	Tukuna	Tukuna	Do.
	Kodapada	Kodapada	Kodapada	Do.
	Dhakotha	Amrang	Amrang	Do.
	Kolamati	Tavakuda	Tavakuda	Do.
	Panchupali	Panchupali-Bancho	Panchupali	Do.
		Panchupali Regular ferry	Mugupur	Do.

APPENDIX I (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Saharpada	.. Udayapur	Raipur	Raipur	Baitarani
		Udayapur	Udayapur	Do.
		Raikala } Badajuli }	Raikala	Deo
	Malarpada Tinda	Mangalpur— Tinda border	Mangalpur	Do.
		Ganiabarei— Chitarposi border }	Ganiabarei	Do.
		Mayurpa- nkha— Belda border }	Mayurpankha	Do.
		Baliposi	Baliposi	Do.
		Chemana— Malarpada border }	Malarpada	Baitarani
	Khuntapada	Balitota	Balitota	Do.
	Kapundi	Kapundi Patana	Kapundi	Baitarani
		Begna Patana	Begna	Do.
	Damahuda	Kendujoda	Kendujoda	Do.
	Digipasi	Budhaban Madka	Budhaban	Deo
	Khajirapat	Duaghat	Duaghat	Baitarani
Banspal	.. Saharpur	Saharpur	Saharpur	Do.
Kendujhargarh	.. Kendeipasi	Kalisui	Kalisui	Aradei
Joda	.. Chamakpur	Chamakpur	Chamakpur	Baitarani
		Murusuan	Murusuan	Do.
	Bameibari	Belda	Belda	Do.
		Uchubali	Uchubali	Do.
	Jajang	Gurtuan	Gurtuan	Do.
		Jajang-Kamal pur	Jajang	Do.

APPENDIX I (concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Fatana	.. Patana	Patana	Patana	Baitarani
	Tangarapada	Nuapada	Nuapada	Do.
	Kendeipasi	Silpada-Raipur	Raipur	Do.
		Anladiha	Anladiha	Do.
	Rajanagar	Rajanagar	Rajanagar	Do.
	Turunga	Gamlei	Gamlei	Do.
	Damuria	Tando	Tando	Do.
	Erendei	Mirigikhoji	Mirigikhoji	Do.
Jhumpura	.. Balibandha	Parbatipur	Parbatipur	Aradei
	Chauthia	Baulamalia	Baulamalia	Do.
		Hastinapur	Hastinapur	Do.
	Nahabeda	Champadihi	Champadihi	Baitarani
	Basantapur	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	Do.
	Malda	Patuakudar	Patuakudar	Do.
Champua	.. Rimuli	Rimuli-Bramah-nagoda	Rimuli	Aradei
	Sadangi	Kankada	Kankada	Baitarani
	Rangamatia	Bankia-Dhanpasi	Bankia	Do.
		Rangamatia-Kendua	Rangamatia	Do.
		Raruanbeda-Nuabada	Raruanbeda	Do.
	Sarei	Tuntuna	Tuntuna	Do.
		Sarei	Sarei	Do.
	Champua	Fagu	Champua	Do.
	Jyotipur	Retanggoda-Mokuna	Kemundia	Do.

APPENDIX II (A)

List of Inspection Bungalows

Sl. No.	Location of the Inspection Bungalow	Name of the Road	Facilities offered	Rent
1	2	3	4	5

MAINTAINED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (ROADS AND BUILDINGS)

1	Ramachandrapur	J. C. Main Road S. H. 11	2 suites with electrification and sanitary fittings	For State Government Gazetted employees energy charges at the rate of Rs. 1-50 per day from 15th March to 15th November and Re. 0-75 per day from 16th November to 14th March. For private and other State Government and Government of India employees those who are not authorised by the Public Works Department, Orissa, they have to deposit Rs. 5 per day with energy charges as mentioned above.
2	Anandapur	Ditto	4 suites with electrification and water supply	
3	Mareigan	Anandapur-Bonth Road M. D. R. 73	Declared unsafe due to damaged condition	
4	Deogan	Anandapur-Deogan road	Two suites with electrification	
5	Kanto	J. C. Main Road S. H. 11	One suite with no electricity	

6	Ghatagan	..	J. C. Main Road	Two suites with electricity
7	Dhenkikote	..	Ditto	Ditto
8	Gopalpur	..	Ditto	Two suites with no electricity
9	Kendujhar	..	Ditto	3 suites with electrification and water supply arrangement
10	Parasala	..	Ditto	2 suites with electrification and sanitary fittings
11	Palasapanga	..	Ditto	Ditto
12	Champua	..	Ditto	Ditto
13	Joda	..	Rimuli-Bhadrasahi Road S. H. 10 B	Ditto
14	Barbil	..	Barbil-Koira Road S. H. 10 A	4 suites with electrification and water supply arrangement

MAINTAINED BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT

15	Barbil	..	Ditto	2 suites
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APPENDIX II (B)

List of Revenue Rest-Sheds

Name of the Tahsil	Location of Rest-Shed
Kendujhar	.. 1 Saharpada 2 Machhagarh 3 Rajanagar 4 Bhagamunda 5 Harichandanpur 6 Kendeipasi 7 Pithagola 8 Hundapalaspal 9 Revnapalaspal 10 Patana 11 Dumuria 12 Suakati
Telkoi	.. 1 Banspal 2 Janghira 3 Sirigida 4 Kadakala 5 Kaliahata
Anandapur	.. 1 Gayalamunda 2 Ghasipura 3 Purnabandhagoda 4 Baniapanka 5 Baripal 6 Danara 7 Soso
Champua	.. 1 Champua 2 Karanjia 3 Jyotipur 4 Ukhunda
Barbil	.. 1 Barbil



सत्यमेव जयते ..

APPENDIX III

Classified list of Post Offices of Kendujhar Division as on the 31st March, 1979

KENDUJHARGARH H. O. 758001 CO * PCO (Second Class)	24. Salbani .. S
KENDUJHAR BAZAR SO 758002 CO PCO C	25. Tartara .. S
1. Badaneuli .. S	26. Taruan .. S
2. Baunsuli .. S	ANANDAPUR COLLEGE ND TSO (TPO O—596) C
3. Bhulda .. S	BANSPAL-758072 EDSO CO PCO
4. Bodapalasa .. S	BARBIL LSG-758035 CO * PCO
5. Champei .. ES	27. Bhuiyanraida .. S
6. Ghuturu .. ES	28. Guali .. S
7. Khiraitangiri PCO .. S	29. Thakurani .. S
8. Mandua .. S	BHADRASAH EDSO-758051 CO PCO
9. Nelunga .. S	BALANI SO-758037 CO PCO C
10. Ranki .. S	30. Belaguda .. ES
ANANDAPUR (O) LSG 758021 CO * PCO	BANEIKALA SO-258038 CO PCO C (TPO O—345)
11. Angarua .. S	CHAMPUA SO-758041 PCO B
12. Badapadana .. S	31. Chamakpur .. S
13. Balduan .. S	32. Jagannathpur Ashram S
14. Bankhidi .. ES	33. Jamadlaka .. S
15. Bansgarh .. S	34. Kodagadia .. S
16. Kathakata .. ES	35. Panchapokharia .. S
17. Kantipal .. S	36. Sarei .. S
18. Kendukhunta .. ES	DHAKOTHA EDSO-758049 CO PCO
19. Nuagan .. S	DHENKIKOTE SO-758029 PCO C
20. Patsura .. ES	37. Bhoabeda .. S
21. Padmapur .. S	38. Chinamaliposi .. S
22. Purunaghati .. S	39. Kathabari .. S
23. Raitola .. S	

40. Ketang	.. S	67. Santosapur	.. S
41. Manoharpur	.. ES	68. Tancipal	.. S
42. Pipilia	.. S	69. Trilochanpur	.. S
43. Poipani	.. S	GHATAGAN SO-758027 PCO C	
44. Santarapur	.. S	70. Badajamupashi	.. S
45. Sanmasinabila	.. ES	71. Bankandhaldharpur	ES
FAKIRPUR SO-758022 CO C		72. Baratipara	.. S
46. Ambagadia PCO	.. S	73. Gadadharpur	.. S
47. Ambo	.. S	74. Kendudiha	.. ES
48. Bancho	.. S	75. Kundapitha	.. ES
49. Biridi	.. ES	76. Manata	.. ES
50. Girigan	.. ES	77. Rajabandha	.. S
51. Jambhara	.. ES	78. Tara	.. S
52. Karagola	.. ES	HADAGARHA SO-758023 CO PCO B	
53. Mugupur	.. S	79. Balibarei	.. S
54. Samana	.. S	80. Bangura	.. S
55. Sankha	.. S	81. Barigan	.. S
56. Sulan	.. ES	82. Dhanurjaypur	.. ES
GHASIPURA SO-758015 CO PCO B		83. Dhenka	.. S
57. Biragobindapur	.. S	84. Kahaliagadia	.. ES
58. Gayalamunda	.. S	85. Padhiaripalli	.. S
59. Gohira	.. S	86. Sadha	.. S
60. Kanto	.. S	HARICHANDANPUR SO-758028 CO PCO B	
61. Khaliamenta CO PCO	S	87. Badanuagan	.. S
62. Kodapada	.. S	88. Badasiadimal	.. ES
63. Kalimati	.. S	89. Bhagamunda	.. S
64. Naduan	.. ES	90. Bhawanrpur	.. S
65. Panasadihi	.. S	91. Bila	.. S
66. Sailong	..S	92. Dhangardiha	.. S
		93. Gandadiha	.. S
		94. Hundapalaspal	.. S

95. Jiranga	..	ES	126. Deojhar	..	S
96. Kadodiha	..	S	127. Guruda	..	S
97. Kantala	..	ES	128. Jajang	..	S
98. Karadapal	..	ES	129. Kandara	..	S
99. Masinajori	..	ES	130. Khandabandha	..	ES
100. Pitapiti	..	S	131. Nayakrishnapur	..	ES
101. Pithagola	..	S	132. Silijoda	..	ES
102. Revnapalaspal	..	S	KARANJIA SO-758044		
103. Sagadapata	..	S	133. Badnai	..	S
104. Sunapentha	..	S	134. Bankia	..	S
105. Tambahar	..	ES	135. Banda	..	S
106. Thakurpada	..	ES	136. Chauthia	..	S
JHUMPURA SO-758031	CO	PCO C	137. Kalunga	..	S
107. Balibandha	..	S	138. Kasipal	..	S
108. Chipinda	..	ES	139. Nandapur	..	S
109. Kandaraposi	..	S	140. Padmapur	..	ES
110. Kanjipani	..	ES	141. Raruangoda	..	ES
111. Kasipal	..	ES	142. Uchabali (Cuttack district)	S	
112. Khuntapada	..	ES	KENDUJHAR NEW MARKET ND TSO CO PCO B (TPO O-184)		
113. Malada	..	ES	KENDUJHAR SCIENCE COLLEGE ND C (TPO O-520)		
114. Nahabeda	..	ES	KENDUJHAR COURT ND SO PCO B		
115. Palasapanga	..	S	KENDUJHAR ATAPUR ND TSO C		
116. Parjanpur	..	S	KIRIBURU BASE CAMP SO-758039 CO PCO B		
JODA BAZAR ND TSO C			KIRIBURU HILL TOP-758040 CO PCO B		
JODA LSG SO-758034 CO PCO			KUSHALESWAR SO-758025 CO PCO B		
117. Anseikala	..	ES	143. Balarampur	..	ES
118. Balda	..	S	144. Balipal	..	ES
119. Bichakundi	..	S			
120. Bamebari	..	S			
121. Basantapur	..	ES			
122. Banspani	..	S			
123. Bileipada	..	S			
124. Choramalda	..	ES			
125. Dabuna	..	S			

145. Bangurkota (Cuttack district)	S
146. Baripal ..	S
147. Bhandaridiha ..	S
148. Daradipal ..	S
149. Jalsuanpatna ..	ES
150. Kanpur ..	S
151. Kansa ..	S
152. Kesudurapal ..	S
153. Kharpal ..	S
154. Kochianandi ..	S
155. Samukanandi ..	ES
156. Tangiripal ..	ES
157. Tarimul ..	S
158. Uchabali ..	ES

MATKAMBEDA SO-758036 CO PCO B
NALDA EDSO-758042
 (TPO O-464)

NARANAPUR SO-758014 CO PCO C
 (TPO O-163)

159. Badapichula ..	ES
160. Badaposi ..	ES
161. Balabhadrapur ..	ES
162. Basantapur ..	S
163. Boxibarigan ..	S
164. Dimbo ..	S
165. Haladharpur ..	S
166. Hunda ..	ES
167. Janghira ..	S
168. Junga ..	ES
169. Kudiposi ..	ES
170. Maidankel ..	S

171. Mishramal ..	ES
172. Patilo ..	S
173. Purumunga ..	S
174. Raghunathpur ..	S
175. Rutisila ..	ES
176. Tentalaposi ..	ES

PANDAPADA EDSO-758071

RAISUAN SO-758013 CO PCO C

177. Bauripada ..	S
178. Gobardhan ..	S
179. Kempasada ..	ES
180. Mahadeijoda ..	S
181. Nuagan ..	S
182. Padmapur PCO CO	S
183. Sankeri ..	S

RAJANAGAR SO-758017 CO PCO C

184. Badagambharia ..	ES
185. Jamunapasi ..	S
186. Kendeipasi ..	S
187. Murusuan ..	S

RAMACHANDRAPUR EDSO CO PCO
RIMULI SO-758047 (TPO O-573)

188. Amalanigola ..	ES
189. Gumura ..	S
190. Naradpur ..	ES
191. Nischintapur ..	ES
192. Parsala ..	ES
193. Rajia ..	ES

SAHARPADA SO-758016 CO PCO B

194. Badabaliposi ..	S
195. Bartania ..	S
196. Begna ..	S

197. Bholabeda	..	S	223. Tukuna	..	S
198. Damahuda	..	S	SUAKATI SO-758018	CO PCO C	
199. Digiposi	..	S	224. Guptaganga	..	S
200. Gholkund	..	ES	225. Jatra	..	ES
201. Goras	..	ES	226. Kanjipani	..	S
202. Kapundi	..	ES	227. Kadakola	..	ES
203. Kharikapada	..	ES	228. Nayakote	..	ES
204. Machhagarh	..	S	229. Pandadar	..	S
205. Mirigikhoji	..	S	230. Phuljhar	..	ES
206. Raidiha	..	S	231. Singipur	..	ES
207. Tavasarda	..	S	232. Taramakanta	..	ES
208. Tando	..	ES	233. Urumunda	..	S
SAINKULA SO-758043	PCO	C	SUNDRA SHIV MANDIR ND	C	
(TPO CK-530)			(TPO O-595)		
209. Aati	..	S	SUAMPATANA SO-758030	CO PCO C	
210. Bato	..	S	234. Brahmanideo	..	ES
211. Bhaluka	..	ES	235. Dumuria	..	ES
212. Garhabandhagoda	..	S	236. Erendei	..	S
213. Madanpur	..	S	237. Gobarbeda	..	ES
214. Madhukeswari	..	S	238. Musakhuri	..	S
215. Machhalo	..	S	239. Saraskela	..	S
216. Pandua	..	S	240. Tangarpada	..	S
217. Purunabandhagoda	..	S	TALAPADA SO-758026	CO PCO C	
SALAPADA SO-758020	CO PCO B		241. Baliparbat	..	ES
218. Bailo	..	ES	TELKOI SO-758019	CO PCO	B
219. Belabahali	..	S	242. Akula	..	ES
220. Khalana	..	S	243. Bhimakund	..	S
221. Panchupali	..	S	244. Bimala	..	S
222. Tolangpada	..	S	245. Binjabahal	..	S
			246. Blrabarpur Nuagan	..	ES
			247. Chhamunda	..	S
			248. Dueldiha	..	S
			249. Debalapal	..	ES
			250. Gora	..	S
			251. Jata	..	S

252. Karadangi	..	ES
253. Khuntapada Charigarh		S
254. Nuadihi	..	ES
255. Oriya	..	ES
256. Padanaga	..	S
257. Raisuanpatkholi	..	ES
258. Salaikana	..	S
259. Saruali	..	ES
260. Sirigida	..	S
261. Tana	..	S

TURUMUNGA SO—758046 PCO C

262. Budhikapudi	..	S
263. Chemana	..	S
264. Childa	..	S
265. Fulkanlei	..	ES
266. Jyotipur	..	S
267. Kankada	..	S
268. Sadangi	..	ES

UDAYAPUR SO—758045 C
(TPO CK—518)

269. Baikala	..	S
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270. Gujitangara	..	ES
271. Jamada	..	S
272. Khajarapat	..	ES
273. Khuntapada	..	S
274. Khuntapingu	..	S
275. Malarpada	..	S
276. Silipada	..	ES

UKHUNDA SO—758032 C

277. Asanpat	..	S
278. Bada Dumuria	..	ES
279. Baria	..	S
280. Bhuinpur	..	S
281. Bhodaposi	..	ES
282. Gidhibas	..	ES
283. Handibhanga	..	S
284. Jali	..	S
285. Niundi	..	ES
286. Padua	..	S
287. Radhikadeipur	..	ES
288. Raikala	..	ES
289. Rasabantala	..	ES
290. Sarasinga	..	ES
291. Tukudiha	..	ES

SYMBOLS :

*=Cash Office

E=Experimental Branch Offices

A=Class I Sub-Offices

B=Class II Sub-Offices

C=Class III Sub-Offices

R.S.=Railway Station

T.B.O.=Town Branch Offices

C.O.=Combined Offices

N.D.=No Delivery Offices

P.C.O.=Public Call Offices

E.D.S.O.=Extra Departmental Sub-Offices

S=Branch Offices vested with Savings Bank Power

T.S.O.=Town Sub-Offices

L.S.G.=Lower Selection Grade Offices justified as per standard
and not held by 20 per cent LSG Officials.

APPENDIX III (Concluded)

Postal business of Kendujhar Division from 1975-76 to 1977-78

(a) Money Orders		No.	Amount (Rs.)
1975-76	..	1,30,350	1,11,27,717.67
1976-77	..	1,37,629	1,17,00,197.40
1977-78	..	1,38,695	1,27,40,772.54
(b) Savings Bank Deposits		No. of accounts	Amounts (Rs.)
1975-76	...	39,936	1,03,37,852.60
1976-77	..	42,446	1,15,81,624.87
1977-78	..	65,568	1,97,61,380.91
(c) Savings Bank withdrawal			
1975-76	..	..	86,32,602.83
1976-77	..	..	1,07,11,355.22
1977-78	..	..	1,14,39,583.94
(d) Registered letters		Issued	Delivered
1975-76	..	1,07,135	88,540
1976-77	..	1,19,288	1,32,406
1977-78	..	1,01,440	1,41,938
(e) Registered Parcels			
1975-76	..	9,951	39,874
1976-77	..	10,720	42,260
1977-78	..	9,468	39,438
(f) Parcels			
1975-76	..	1,065	2,268
1976-77	..	1,120	2,415
1977-78	..	1,250	2,571
(g) Ordinary letters		Posted	Delivered
1975-76	..	..	57,60,620
1976-77	..	7,56,32,396	76,64,668
1977-78	..	7,82,03,647	78,25,987
(h) National Savings Certificates Issued		Number	Amount (Rs.)
1975-76	..	738	74,030.00
1976-77	..	878	1,33,780.00
1977-78	..	930	4,55,200.00
(i) National Savings Certificates discharged			
1975-76	..	832	1,12,814.00
1976-77	..	1,209	2,00,752.00
1977-78	..	950	1,82,198.57

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The foregoing chapters have dealt with the principal sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, Industries, Banking, Trade and Commerce, and Communications, in which a major portion of the working population is engaged. This does not, however, exhaust the whole field of economic activity of the district. A considerable number of the working population is engaged in other occupations or miscellaneous occupations like public administration, learned professions (teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc.) and personal services. Those who are in administration or learned professions form the intellectual class and despite their small percentage exert maximum influence in all the affairs of the district. In domestic and personal services, the occupation of the barbers, washermen, tailors, drivers, etc., are also essential for the society and they constitute an important social group.

PUBLIC ADMINIST- RATION

Both the educated and the uneducated people prefer jobs in the public administration departments as they get service security and other benefits. According to the report on the Census of Employees published by the Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Orissa, the following table and analysis indicates the number of persons engaged in various branches of public administration in the district of Kendujhar as on the 31st March, 1974.

Class-wise distribution of regular employees in the district as on 31-3-74.

Category of State Government Employees	Strength of regular employees
Class I	23
Class II	212
Class III	4,364
Class IV	1,372
Total	5,971

Again, according to this Report, out of 1,827 employees in the State quasi-establishments, 1819 persons were working as regular employees and 8 posts were vacant. Similarly, in the local bodies establishments, out of 235 employees 233 persons were working as regular employees and 2 posts were vacant.

Besides providing dearness allowance, the State Government has made provision for granting festival advances to the lowpaid employees (getting less than Rs.500/—) and loans for the construction of residential buildings. The Government also made loan advances for the employees for the purchase of bicycle, scooter and motor vehicles. Besides travelling allowance, Government servant while on tour get accommodation facilities in the rest-sheds, inspection bungalows and circuit houses. Except these, the employees get facilities to reimburse expenses incurred in connection with the medical treatment of self and members of their families dependant on them. Sometimes a sum of rupees one thousand is made available to them in special cases to meet the expenses of medical treatment. In addition to the above benefits, the State Government servants are allowed to encash earned leave to the extent of 30 days in a block period of two years. This scheme has been operating since 1973. Group Insurance Scheme has also been made compulsory for the Government employees. As a result, members of the family of a deceased employee are entitled to substantial financial aid.

Amenities
provided to
Government
Servants

The Central Government employees of the corporations like the Life Insurance Corporation of India and Food Corporation of India have their own schemes of allowances, leave, medical relief, Provident Fund, gratuity and bonus.

There are different Government Employees' Organisations in the district. They are, All India Postal Employees' Union, Class IV; All India Life Insurance Corporation Employees' Federation, Kendujhar Unit Class III and IV sub-staff; Life Insurance Corporation Class II Employees' Association; Kendujhar Electrical Workers' Union (I. N. T. U. C.); Non-Gazetted Co-ordination Committee; State Transport Employees' Association; Nikhila Utkal Class IV Employees' Association; All Orissa Settlement and Consolidation Technical Employees' Association; Agricultural Sub-overseers' Association; Kendujhar District Secondary Teachers' Association; Kendujhar District Primary Teachers' Association; Kendujhar District Lower Secondary Teachers' Association; Kendujhar District Trained Matric Teachers' Association; All Orissa Non-Gazetted Veterinary and Technical Officers' Association; and All Orissa Public Works Department Employees' Union. The employees have joined their respective unions with a view to get redress of their grievances. They become members of the respective organisations to safeguard their service interests and for recreational and cultural purposes too.

Employees'
Organisa-
tions

Lawyers, doctors, teachers, artists, writers, engineers etc. come under this profession.

LEARNED
PROFESSION

**Legal
Profession**

Legal profession includes lawyers and their clerks and petition writers. These people serve the client in securing justice in civil and criminal matters according to the prevailing Acts and Rules. They live in urban areas where the courts are situated. The fee charged by each lawyer varies according to the nature of the case and the popularity of the lawyer who deals with it. The lawyers have their Bar Associations at places like Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. The respective Bar Associations function through their presidents and secretaries and look to the professional interests of the lawyers. The economic condition of the litigant public of this district is not good and consequently their paying capacity to the lawyers is low. The general economic condition of the lawyers is not as good as that of the lawyers in the coastal districts of Orissa.

There were 66 lawyers in the district in 1978. Kendujhar being the district headquarters had the highest number of lawyers.

The following table gives the number of lawyers in three important areas in the district during the year 1978.

Town	Year 1978
Kendujhar	35
Anandapur	18
Champua	13
Total	66

**Medical
Profession**

Altogether 418 persons were engaged in medical and other health services in the district as on the 31st December, 1977. The category of staff and the number of persons engaged in these services are given below.

Occupations	Number of persons
Allopathic doctors	77
Homoeopathic doctors	25
Ayurvedic doctors	18
Nurses	36
Auxiliary Nurses and Mid-wives	78
Sanitary Inspectors	40
Lady Health Visitors	16
Pharmacists	43
Paramedical Workers	5
Vaccinators	55
Radiographers	13
Laboratory Technicians	}
Laboratory Assistants	
Health Assistants	
	9
Total	418

Besides the above Government service holders, there are some more who are doing medical and health services privately.

In general, the economic condition of the allopathic doctors is good. Besides the remuneration pertaining to their job, a doctor who has a good name and experience in the profession generally earn more by private practice and maintain a better standard of living.

Besides allopathy, homeopathy and ayurvedic professions are also gaining popularity in the district. There are 25 registered homeopathic doctors practising in the district. Some of them are practising privately. About 11 homeopathic dispensaries are functioning in the district. Poor people usually prefer homeopathy as it is less costly.

There are many village quacks who practise both Ayurvedic and allopathic medicines. Varieties of medicinal plants are available in the jungles of the district. The rural people are accustomed to the indigenous system of herbal medicines. At the time of the ruling chief there was an Ayurvedic dispensary at Kendujhar town. That dispensary has been shifted to Shaharapada in the same district. There were 18 Ayurvedic dispensaries functioning in the district as on the 31st March, 1978. Besides, some registered private practitioners also practise Ayurvedic medicine. On the whole their economic condition is good. The rural folk are much benefited by this system of medicine as it is not very costly.

A teacher, in the true sense of the term, is a friend, philosopher and guide to a nation. The teacher works in different educational institutions and plays a significant role in the social and cultural life of the people. Among all the learned professions, the educational service has attracted fairly a large number of persons. The following table indicates the number of recognised educational institutions of various categories in the district and the number of teachers serving during the academic session 1977-78.

Teaching
Profession

Category of Educational Institutions	No. of institutions	No. of Teachers
Primary (Lower Primary and Upper Primary) schools	1,046	3,056
Middle English schools	250	1,198
High English schools	73	1,077
Colleges	2	100
Total	1,371	5,431

Apart from this, there are some technical schools like the Orissa School of Mining Engineering at Kendujhar and Nicholson Forest School at Champua having 26 and 3 teachers, respectively.

Until recently the economic condition of the teachers in schools was not at all encouraging. A teacher, excepting those employed in higher educational institutions, is always considered to be a poor employee. The salary they receive is not sufficient to maintain the minimum standard of living. Most of them, therefore, take to private tuition or other part-time occupations to supplement their income. Now due to the sanction of higher pay scales and other service benefits their economic condition seems to be somewhat better.

Veterinary Profession

In recent years many schemes in the field of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services have been worked out for the development of livestock and poultry. Prior to independence this district was completely backward in this respect. No proper care was being taken in the event of illness as a result of which the quality and quantity of livestock and poultry deteriorated. To treat and give relief to ailing animals and to check the outbreak of diseases through vaccination, Government have posted in the district, veterinary doctors, livestock inspectors and stockman. In 1978, 154 persons were engaged in the district in the veterinary profession out of which 44 were veterinary doctors. The rest were Livestock Inspectors, Stockman and technicians attached to different veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions in the district.

Artists and writers

There were 62 artists, writers and related workers in the district according to the 1961 Census. The total number included only one female.

Engineering Profession

For the developmental activities in various organisations, the district required the services of engineers, architects, surveyors, draftsman, etc., in large numbers. They discharge their duties in the Roads and Buildings Department, National Highways, Public Health Department, Rural Engineering Organisation, Electricity, Irrigation and Agriculture Departments, and different Government of Orissa undertakings. The strength of different categories of engineering personnel in the district in 1978 was as follows—

Category	Number
Engineer	.. 233
Draftsman	.. 12
Surveyor	.. 2
Tracer	.. 17
Architect	.. ..
Other technical persons	.. 42
Mechanic	.. 2

The profession includes the services of domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors, etc. In course of time these professions have undergone a remarkable change with the changing social and economic pattern of the society.

DOMESTIC
AND PER-
SONAL SER-
VICE

The persons engaged in domestic services include house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers. According to 1961 Census their total number in the district was 283. Their number considerably increased in 1979. The nature of work of a domestic servant in the urban area differs from that of a servant in the rural area. In rural areas, domestic servants are mostly employed during the agricultural seasons for agricultural operations. In urban areas they are employed on full-time or part-time basis for attending to various routine domestic work.

Domestic
Servants

A domestic servant's employment is dependant on the sweet will of his master and at the same time the servant is free to leave his employer at any time without notice. Now with the change of time it is difficult to get a domestic servant as people do not like to work with meagre payment which they get besides food and clothes.

Hair cutting is the traditional occupation of the barbers. In rural areas the barber moves from door to door with his small wooden box which contains all necessary instruments for hair-cutting and shaving. Some of the villagers even today pay him in kind. According to the 1961 Census, there were 390 barbers and related workers in Kendujhar district. It was found that there were 34 hair dressing saloons in Anandapur, Barbil and Kendujhar towns which were mostly proprietary concerns. Some of the proprietors hire a room or wooden cabin and pay a monthly rent which varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30 per month. According to a survey conducted by the Municipality and the Notified Area Councils of Kendujhar district 40 persons were engaged in these saloons. Usually the owner of the saloon works in the saloon. But in a big establishment the employees are paid wages either on fixed or piecemeal basis. The monthly income of the owner of a saloon varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 per month.

Hair
cutting

With the establishment of hair-cutting saloons the practice of barbers going from house to house, especially in the towns, have practically stopped.

Previously washing of clothes was the hereditary occupation of the Dhobas. They used to collect clothes from house to house and return them after washing. This practice still continues in the rural areas and to a certain extent in the urban areas. The growth of urbanisation and spread of education coupled with the increase in the income

Laundries

of a considerable section of the population have increased the demand on the service of the washerman. As a result, a number of laundries are managed by the Dhobas, a few others have also adopted this profession purely from business point of view.

According to the 1961 Census, the number of persons engaged in this occupation in the district was 1,202 of which 985 were males and 217 females. A good number of laundries are found in the urban areas of Kendujhargarh, Anandapur, Joda and Baril.

In Kendujhar district it was found that most of the laundries are family concerns where the owner with the help of his family members carry on the business. Big establishments employ a few workers on monthly payment basis. Majority of the laundries are housed in the owners own wooden cabin or house. The poor people usually don't make use of the laundry. The average income of a laundry varies from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 per month.

Tea Stall

During last few decades drinking of tea has become very popular both in the villages and towns. To meet the increasing demand tea-stalls are coming up like mushrooms both in the urban and rural areas of the district. In 1978, there were 198 tea stalls in Barbil and Kendujhar Municipality and Anandapur Notified Area Council areas of the district.

To run the stall, the proprietor has to depend on milk (cow or buffalo) and sugar. Most of the people in the district can not afford to drink milk, but they take tea. Due to the scarcity of milk the tea stalls also use baby food like Amul Spray, Vijaya Spray and milk powder for preparing tea and coffee. The owner charges 25 paise for an ordinary cup of tea and 50 paise for a special cup of tea. A cup of Coffee costs between 50 to 75 paise. The price varies according to the quantity and quality of tea or coffee served. Most of these stalls also sells light refreshments for the convenience of the customers. The monthly income of these establishments depend upon their size and locality in which they are situated. In order to maintain a stall the owner generally engages one or two persons to help him in his work.

Pan-bidi shops

Pan-bidi shops are found in large number in the district. These are generally run by the owners on a raised platform, or in wooden cabins especially by the side of hotels, cinema houses, railway stations, bus-stands, near office areas etc. Some shops of this category only sell Khilipan, *bidis*, cigarattes, matchboxes etc. while others sell confectionaries and additional items like bread, biscuit, powder, hair oil comb, candle, etc.

In 1978, there were 128 Pan-bidi shops in Anandapur and Barbil urban areas of the district. In all, 142 persons were engaged in this occupation. The monthly income of these establishments ranged from Rs. 150/— to Rs. 700/— and this depended upon the size of the shop and locality in which they were situated.

Bicycle is known as the common man's mode of conveyance as it provides cheap and ready means of transport. To keep the cycle in running condition there is a greater demand for cycle repairing shops. The small repairing shops are one-man units while the bigger ones employ one to two workers. In many shops boys are employed to do small jobs. The workers are paid according to their working efficiency. The gross earnings of the owner of a cycle repairing shop varies from Rs. 100/— to Rs. 500/— per month. Some cycle repairing shops also undertake repairing of stoves, petromax lights and torch-lights. The number of cycle repairing shops is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Cycle Repair-
ing Shops

Since long, tailors have become indispensable to society. The Census of 1961 recorded 532 persons as tailors, cutters and related workers in the district. A large number of tailoring shops are found in the urban areas. Nowadays tailoring shops have also come up in the rural areas.

Tailoring

It is found that a small tailoring shop usually owns one sewing machine whereas a medium sized shop has three to six machines. The survey revealed that in most of these establishments the members of the family are engaged. Small boys do minor work like fixing buttons, repairing of garments etc. Well established concerns employ eight to nine workers. Some of the workers are paid at piece-rates while others are paid on salary basis. The stitching charges vary from place to place and also from one tailor to another according to the skill and reputation acquired by him. The monthly income of a tailoring shop ranges between Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,000/-. It is found that more than 45 per cent of the tailoring shops are established in rented premises and the rent paid by the tailors vary from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 60/- per month. The business of these shops is brisk during fairs, festivals and ceremonies.

In Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956 is in force in Kendujhar, Barbil and Joda urban areas of the district. The Labour Officers visit the shops and establishments at these places to find out whether the workers employed therein are properly paid, given holidays and have fixed working hours. They also look to the safety, health and welfare of the workers. Till 31st March, 1978,

Employment
in shop and
commercial
establish-
ments

there were 81 shops and 92 commercial establishments in the three towns, namely, Kendujhar, Barbil and Joda of the district. A total number of 914 workers were in employment in these shops and establishments.

Drivers,
Conductors
and Cleaners

The rapid development of road transport in recent years brought about the growth of a class of workers, viz., drivers and conductors. In 1975, 3,088 persons were engaged in driving different varieties of light and heavy motor vehicles. In 1975, 303 persons were engaged as bus conductors in Kendujhar district. In 1978, the number of motor vehicle drivers in the district rose to 4035.

There were 151 cycle rickshaw pullers in the district during the year 1977-78. They ply cycle rickshaw on hire basis for transporting passengers and light goods. Their number is more in Kendujhar town than in other urban areas of the district.

Apart from these, there are persons who ply bullock and other animal-driven carts. The number of persons following this occupation was 87 in 1977-78.

Other useful
services

Besides the above occupations, there are persons who render useful services by engaging themselves in the following occupations. Their number in the district according to the 1961 Census is as follows :—

Occupations	Number of workers
1	2
1. Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgerman ..	146
2. Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths ..	827
3. Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet makers, Coopers and related workers.	650
4. Basket weavers and related workers ...	1,537
5. Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers of grains and related Food workers	755
6. Potters and related clay formers ..	826
7. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers.	2,622

(1)	(2)
8. Fisherman and related workers ..	40
9. Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book Binders and related workers	40
10. Hawkers, Pedlars and street Venders ..	61
11. Electricians and related Electrical and Electronics workers	43
12. Loggers and other forestry workers ..	393
13. Postmen and messengers ..	20
14. Police Constables, Investigators and related workers	219
15. Watchmen, Chowkidars and Darwans ..	200
16. Stenographers and Typists ..	19
17. Telephone, Telegraph and related Telecommuni- cation operators	106
18. Money-lenders and Pawn Brokers ..	2
19. Shoe makers and shoe repairers ..	202
20. Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweet-meat makers	1,047
21. Miners and Quarrymen' ...	7,134

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

In the early part of the 20th century a few people were engaged in trade, while the majority found occupation in agriculture. Manufacture was limited to tusser cloths in Anandapur and a fine wire for the *sitar* was being made at Kendujhar. Coarse cotton cloths, agricultural implements, stone ware, bamboo baskets with lids, bell-metal utensils, brass pots for drinking water and heavy brass ornaments were also manufactured which provided employment to many.

According to the Census of 1951 there were 5,88,441 persons in the district of which 2,94,902 were males and 2,93,539 were females. The Census of 1951 ascertained the "economic status" and the "means of livelihood" of persons. On the foregoing basis, people were divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz., the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. In the district there were 5,28,972 persons (89.89 per cent) who belonged to the agricultural classes and 59,469 persons (10.11 per cent) who belonged to the non-agricultural classes. Among the agricultural classes were included (a) cultivators of land, wholly and mainly owned; and their dependants, (b) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned; and their dependants, (c) cultivating labourers; and their dependants, and (d) non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants. The non-agricultural classes comprised persons including their dependants who derived their principal means of livelihood from (a) production other than cultivation, (b) commerce, (c) transport and (d) other services and miscellaneous sources.

These eight livelihood classes were divided each into three sub-classes, namely, self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants in order to indicate their economic status.

The following figures show the number of persons deriving their principal means of livelihood and economic status as classified in the Census of 1951.

Livelihood classes and sub-classes	Self-supporting		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	125,564	21,683	120,493	240,420	17,928	2,884
(a) Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned; and their dependants.	102,652	18,031	107,649	207,094	14,604	1,617
(b) Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly un-owned; and their dependants.	3,295	430	3,138	6,095	551	206
(c) Cultivating labourers; and their dependants.	18,714	2,490	8,617	25,921	2,671	1,048
(d) Non-cultivating owners of land agricultural rent-receivers, and their dependants.	903	732	1,089	1,940	102	13
NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES	16,696	3,815	12,891	24,489	1,330	248
(a) Production (Other than cultivation)	7,172	1,377	4,013	9,862	626	92
(b) Commerce ..	1,443	337	1,056	2,118	169	43
(c) Transport ..	128	..	169	229	7	9
(d) Other Services and miscellaneous sources.	7,953	2,101	7,653	12,280	528	104

During 1954-55 an economic sample survey¹ was undertaken for the rural population of the district in which the family was taken as a unit. The survey showed that 76·8 per cent were agricultural families. Of the agricultural families 55·3 per cent belonged to the classes of cultivators of land wholly owned, 5·8 per cent were cultivators of land unowned, 1·5 per cent were non-cultivating owners, 14·0 per cent were agricultural labourers and 0·2 per cent did not come in any of these classes.

The non-agricultural classes were divided into four main occupational-groups. Of the total non-agricultural families 12·1 per cent derived their major source of income by working as labourers, 0·8 per cent from trade, 6·1 per cent from production other than cultivation, 3·6 per cent from service and other professions, and 0·6 per cent did not come in any of these classes.

In 1961, there were 334,911 workers in the district which constituted 45·05 per cent of the total population. Besides, there were 408,404 persons treated as non-workers. Of the total working population 221,368 persons were engaged as cultivators and 49,933 as agricultural labourers. Besides, 15,440 persons were engaged in mining and quarrying, 15,887 persons in household industry, 1,366 persons in manufacturing other than household industry, 738 persons in construction work, and 2,317 persons in trade and commerce. In transport, storage and communication 2,941 persons were engaged. There were 24,921 persons who followed other avocations not enumerated above.

The total number of workers in 1971 was 292,413 which constituted 30·60 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 54·14 and 6·50 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1961 the total number of workers made up 45·05 per cent of the total population and male and female workers respectively constituted 58·59 and 31·26 per cent of the corresponding total population.

In the total working population, cultivators, agricultural labourers and other residual workers respectively accounted for 53·27, 22·03 and 24·70 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 66·10, 14·91 and 18·99 per cent. The reason for the sharp decline in the participation rates among females could partly be attributed to the change in the definition of workers adopted for 1971 Census as compared to that of 1961. According to 1971 definition, a man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties or a student attending in

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. I, by Dr. Sadasiv Misra.

institution, even if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as full-time worker, should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. Application of this test might have resulted in non-inclusion, particularly in the rural areas, of a large number of housewives and students as workers in 1971 Census although they would have been classified as such in 1961.

The following table shows the number of workers according to the categories of workers as classified in the Census of 1971.

Categories of workers		Males	Females
Cultivators	..	150,785	4,994
Agricultural labourers	..	53,252	11,152
Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	..	4,518	466
Mining and quarrying	..	13,663	7,914
Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :			
Household industry	..	6,039	1,733
Other than household industry	..	3,848	369
Construction	..	970	79
Trade and Commerce	..	6,216	374
Transport, Storage and Communications	..	3,536	974
Other services	..	18,862	2,669
Non-workers	..	221,645	441,456

The total number of main workers in the Census of 1981 was 361,219 which constituted 32.40 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 53.25 and 11.20 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1971 the total number of workers made up 30.60 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 54.14 and 6.50 per cent of the corresponding total population. In the total main working population, cultivators, agricultural labourers and other residual workers respectively accounted for 50.47, 22.68 and 26.85 per cent in 1981. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 53.27, 22.03 and 24.70 per cent. The marginal workers constituted 6.57 per cent of the total population in the Census of 1981.

Thus according to the Census of 1981 the total working population (Main workers plus Marginal workers) formed 38.97 per cent of the total population and the balance 61.03 per cent depended on the former for their livelihood. This shows higher dependent ratio for the

district largely accounting for a low standard of living. The participation rate of 1961 and 1971 was 45.05 per cent and 30.60 per cent respectively. However, it is difficult to compare with general participation rate in the intercensal period because of frequent changes in the definition of workers. Among the workers male participation is always higher than female participation rate. The male and female participation rates in rural areas are always higher than the urban participation rates. 'Work participation' used in this analysis refers to the proportion of workers to total population and not to the proportion of labour force to total population.

The following table shows the livelihood pattern of the district in the Census of 1981.

Category of workers	Total	Male	Female
Total population ..	1,114,622	562,157	552,465
Main workers: ..	361,219	299,346	61,873
Cultivators ..	182,325	165,148	17,177
Agricultural Labourers ..	81,897	54,945	26,952
Household Industry ..	9,150	7,281	1,869
Other workers ..	87,847	71,972	15,875
Marginal workers ..	73,259	11,292	61,967
Non-workers ...	680,144	251,519	428,625

In the Census of 1981 work has been defined as participation in any economically productive activity which may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The main workers are those who have worked for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration. Marginal workers are those who have worked anytime in the year preceding enumeration but have not worked for the major part of the year. Non-workers are those who have not worked anytime at all in the year preceding the enumeration.

THE GENERAL LEVEL OF PRICES

Foodgrains are the cheapest immediately after harvest and dearest immediately before harvest. Prices are also higher or lower according to the nature of the harvest. Besides, if population increases as has been happening, and production of foodgrains does not keep pace with it, prices must rise, obviously because the same food has more mouths to feed. Various other factors including changes in the price of gold and silver, and increased facility of import and export also determine the general level of prices.

Pre-Independence
period

During the period 1903 to 1908, the price of paddy, rice, Arhar, Kulthi, wheat, Barguri, molasses and Mandia was 40·300 kg., 15·160 kg., 12·655 kg., 17·029 kg., 7·056 kg., 13·122 kg., 7·056 kg. and 14·230 kg. per rupee respectively. The price level rose gradually and in 1914 the average price of rice in Champua and Kendujhar subdivisions was 9·330 kg. per rupee while it was less in Anandapur subdivision. In the next year, the average price of rice was very high and it varied from 5·598 kg. to 3·732 kg. in Champua and Kendujhar subdivisions and 7·465 kg. to 4·665 kg. in Anandapur subdivision per rupee respectively. In 1916 the price of rice again rose due to uneven distribution of rainfall. But the year following was an exceptionally prosperous one and there was a bumper crop of paddy which had the effect of lowering the price to a great extent. In 1919 there was some scarcity of foodgrains but the price level remained, more or less, stationary. In 1921 there was a bumper harvest especially of winter rice and the maximum and the minimum price of rice was 16·329 kg. and 8·398 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year there was another bumper harvest and the price of foodgrains decreased. The maximum and the minimum price of rice was 19·595 kg. and 12·596 kg. per rupee respectively. In 1923 the district had a good crop and the price level remained constant. In 1924 the amount of rain which fell during the year was much below the average and considerably less than that of the year before. Besides, damage to crops was also done by herds of wild elephants. Consequently, production of paddy decreased and the maximum and the minimum price of rice was 12·130 kg. and 7·464 kg. per rupee respectively. In 1925, the price of rice rose still higher due to increased demand from outside and the maximum and the minimum price of rice was 10·730 kg. and 6·532 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice remained constant. In 1927 the district suffered a great deal due to high floods in the river Baitarani. The price of rice rose to 5·598 kg. to the rupee in October and dropped as low as 12·888 kg. in December. In 1928 there was slight improvement in the price of rice and the maximum and the minimum price of rice was 12·830 kg. and 6·065 kg. per rupee respectively. In 1929 the maximum and the minimum price of rice as available per rupee was 13·063 kg. and 4·655 kg. respectively. Then came the serious slump when the price of rice dropped considerably. In 1933 the harvest price of paddy, rice, black-gram, green-gram, Arhar, Kulthi, wheat, molasses and Mandia was 65·310 kg., 26·120 kg., 16·090 kg., 13·063 kg., 20·340 kg., 19·595 kg., 13·063 kg., 13·063 kg. and 19·596 kg. per rupee respectively. This price level remained, more or less, constant up to 1937. In 1938 due to uneven and scanty rainfall the price level of almost all foodgrains rose and the harvest price of paddy, rice, black-

gram, green-gram, Arhar, Kulthi, wheat, molasses and Mandia was 42·920 kg., 16·795 kg., 13·063 kg., 9·330 kg., 15·862 kg., 19·595 kg., 9·330 kg., 9·330 kg. and 19·595 kg. per rupee respectively.

Since 1942 there was a phenomenal rise in the prices of agricultural products resulting from the activities of the speculators on account of the Second World War. The Government envisaged hard days that lay ahead and imposed a ban on the export of foodgrains. The Foodgrains Control Order was promulgated and Price Control Committees were set up. The price of paddy, rice, black-gram, green-gram, Arhar, Kulthi, wheat, molasses and Mandia was 18·660 kg., 8·164 kg., 7·464 kg., 4·665 kg., 6·531 kg., 5·598 kg., 3·732 kg., 5·598 kg. and 6·531 kg. per rupee respectively. It was expected that with the end of the war the general food situation would ease. But it did not, and the price level continued to rise gradually without any prospect of recession. In 1945-46 the price of paddy, rice, black-gram, green-gram, Arhar, Kulthi, wheat, molasses and Mandia was 11·197 kg., 5·132 kg., 3·732 kg., 3·732 kg., 3·732 kg., 2·332 kg., 2·332 kg. and 3·732 kg. per rupee respectively.

Post-Independence
period

In the post-Independence period there has been a phenomenal rise in the prices of agricultural produce. In 1954-55 the harvest price of rice, maize, wheat, gram, sesamum, mustard, groundnut, linseed, cotton, jute and tobacco was 3·732 kg., 3·732 kg., 1·866 kg., 2·073 kg., 1·272 kg., 1·866 kg., 2·488 kg., 2·488 kg., 0·622 kg., 1·066 kg. and 0·155 kg. per rupee respectively. This trend of the price level was maintained with slight fluctuation up to 1957 after which there was rise in the price of foodgrains. In 1958 the average wholesale price of rice, wheat, black-gram, green-gram, Kulthi, mustard and jute was 2·320 kg., 2·212 kg., 1·943 kg., 1·702 kg., 2·677 kg., 1·120 kg. and 1·901 kg. per rupee respectively. Towards 1962 there was a marked rise in the price level of foodgrains and the wholesale price of rice, wheat, black-gram, green-gram, Kulthi, mustard, jute and tobacco was 1·420 kg., 1·348 kg., 1·243 kg., 1·048 kg., 1·557 kg., 0·746 kg., 1·308 kg. and 0·156 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year the wholesale price of rice, wheat, black-gram, green-gram, Kulthi, mustard, jute and tobacco fell slightly than the previous year and were available at 1·481 kg., 1·544 kg., 1·584 kg., 1·448 kg., 3·125 kg., 1·084 kg., 1·739 kg. and 0·216 kg. per rupee respectively.

The following table shows the retail price of different commodities for the period 1964 to 1968.

(kg. per rupee)

Commodities		Year				
		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rice (Fine)	..	1.348	1.282	0.889	0.826	0.811
Wheat	..	1.192	1.690	1.705	1.530	1.250
Jowar	..	2.036	1.501	1.838	0.980	1.062
Bajra	..	1.587	1.508	1.846	1.170	0.987
Maize	..	1.288	1.795	1.626	1.383	1.361
Black-gram	..	1.248	1.081	0.995	0.798	0.687
Green-gram	..	1.231	0.954	0.973	0.789	0.730
Mustard	..	0.753	0.771	0.667	0.660	0.581
Tobacco	..	0.145	0.135	0.215	0.181	0.160
Sugar	..	0.734	0.718	0.469	0.599	0.543
Potatoes	..	1.214	1.494	1.475	1.024	1.092

Towards 1969 the price level rose still higher and paddy, Til, mustard, Ragi and black-gram were available at 1.333 kg., 0.666 kg., 0.555 kg. and 0.666 kg. per rupee respectively.

The following table shows the price level of different commodities for the period 1971 to 1977.

kg. per rupee

Name of commodities		Year						
		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Paddy	..	1.250	1.000	0.833	1.000	1.111	1.111	1.250
Til	..	0.666	0.555	0.555	0.666	0.285	0.250	0.333
Mustard	..	0.500	0.400	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.263	0.285
Ragi	..	0.666	0.555	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.400	0.400
Black-gram	..	0.555	0.500	0.500	0.400	0.333	0.333	0.333

The following table shows the price level rise in different agricultural commodities in sympathy with the general rise in cost of living in the country.

kg. per rupee

Name of Commodities	Year				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rice (common variety)	0.465	0.454	0.370	0.333	0.344
Rice (fine variety)	0.454	0.425	0.298	0.253	0.322
Rice (supper fine)	..	..	0.289	0.243	0.312
Wheat	0.512	0.500	..	0.384	0.454
Green-gram	0.270	0.227	0.222	0.263	0.285
Black-gram	0.434	0.400	0.333	0.294	0.217
Bunt	0.256	0.212	0.222	0.222	0.222
Mustard	0.169	0.172	0.181	0.181	0.158
Chilli (dry)	0.119	0.066	0.090	0.083	0.095

THE
GENERAL
LEVEL OF
WAGES

A major portion of the working class population of the district maintains their livelihood by earning wages in farm and non-farm occupations. But it is rather arbitrary to draw a water-tight division between them since many of the labourers engage themselves in farm work and non-farm work at different times in the year. Agriculture being seasonal in character, this is a normal feature of the rural economy. For a considerable part of the year the rural labourers do not find any employment. As such, the daily wages that they earn do not provide a proper indication of their real income. In many places wages are paid in kind, in terms of paddy and grains. If such wages remain unchanged on account of tradition, in spite of the rise in prices, it would be beneficial to the worker. Over very short period, wages in kind do remain unchanged; but since the Second World War with the rise in prices wage rates in kind have also been frequently revised.

Pre-Independence
Period

In the beginning of the 20th century labour was paid mostly in kind and when paid in cash, wages of unskilled labour varied from Re. 0.12 to Re. 0.19 per day. The women's wages varied from Re. 0.10 to Re. 0.13 per day. Skilled labour was at premium and no fixed wage can be

quoted as the majority of this kind was imported and the wages varied with the demand, season and work. The skilled labour available in the ex-State of Keonjhar consisted of carpenters, blacksmiths and masons who got about Re. 0.25 per day. The custom of paying the village artisans, barbers, washermen, sweepers and watchmen in kind at harvest time was common. It was a generally recognised custom for the Chief to demand and obtain *begari* or free labour from certain castes and classes for carrying their luggage or that of any official, and performing various other domestic services, such as, thatching houses, etc. But the persons so employed were always given full daily food and, in some cases, they also had small rent free grants. This privilege was also extended to certain favoured persons, such as, the relations of the Chief and his principal officers. The Chief and the headman of the village also received *bethi* labour for the cultivation of their lands.

Towards 1934, there was a distinctive rise in the rates of wages of the labouring classes which ranged from Re. 0.19 to Re. 0.28 a day. The pinch of unemployment was not felt by the landless classes as a large number of them found remunerative employment in the mining areas. This wage level was maintained up to 1939. In 1941, with the rise in prices of all essential commodities, the wage level was also increased from Re. 0.19 to Re. 0.50 a day. Towards 1943, the general level of wages rose still higher and the wages of agricultural labourers ranged from Re. 0.50 to Re. 0.62 a day.

In the economic sample survey conducted during the period; October, 1954 to September, 1956, it was observed that in the rural economy a large portion of the families derived their chief source of livelihood by earning wages in farm and non-farm occupations and about one-fourth of the total number of families constituted the labouring class. As regards their mode of employment, 79.80 per cent were employed as daily labourers. Labourers engaged on weekly and annual terms constituted 2.13 per cent and 18.07 per cent respectively. A labourer, on the average, got work for 218 days a year.

Post-Independence
period

It is a well-known fact that agricultural labour constitutes the lowest income group in the community. In 1956 agricultural labourers—men, women and children got Re. 1.00, Re. 0.75 and Re. 0.50 per day respectively. Other agricultural labourers, such as, those who water the fields, carry loads, dig wells, etc., were paid at the same rate as that of the field labourers. A herdsman whose work is grazing the cattle got Re. 0.75 per day. The skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, cobbler and blacksmith got Rs. 2.60, Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 2.10 per day respectively. This wage level continued for a short time after which it rose. In 1958 the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, cobbler and blacksmith got Rs. 3.00

per day respectively. Among agricultural labourers, men, women and children got Rs. 1.25, Re. 1.00 and Re. 0.75 per day respectively. Other agricultural labourers got less wages than that of field labourers and men, women and children got Re. 1.00, Re. 0.87 and Re. 0.62 per day respectively. A herdsman got Re. 0.85 per day. In 1962 the wage level rose higher and the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, cobbler and blacksmith got Rs. 3.50, Rs. 3.42 and Rs. 3.67 per day respectively. Agricultural labourers—men and women got Rs. 1.73 and Rs. 1.01 per day respectively. Among other agricultural labourers, men, women and children got Rs. 1.46, Re. 0.97 and Re. 0.72 per day respectively. A herdsman got Rs. 1.30 per day. In between 1963 to 1967 the wage level remained, more or less, constant with slight fluctuation. Since 1968 there was a marked rise in the wage level of both the skilled and the unskilled labourers and they were paid at the rate of Rs. 4.00 and Rs. 2.00 per day respectively. In 1972 the wage level rose further and masons, carpenters and blacksmiths got Rs. 5.00 per day. Male labourers got Rs. 3.50 and female Rs. 2.00 per day. A herdsman got Rs. 1.50 per day. In the next year, the wage level remained steady. In 1974 the wage level rose steeply with the rise in prices, and skilled labourers received Rs. 8.00 per day. Field labourers and other agricultural labourers got at the rate of Rs. 4.00 per day.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is a Central Act and provides for fixing/revising minimum wages in certain employments. This Act came into force with effect from 15th March 1948. Under this Act the State Government have been authorised to fix/revise the minimum rates of wages in different employments like agriculture, construction, timber trading, collection of Sal seeds, Kendu leaf, etc., which are included in the Schedule of the Act. In respect of mines, however, the Central Government fixes/revises minimum rates of wages. For proper implementation of the Act the State Government framed the Orissa Minimum Wages Rules, 1954. The minimum rates of wages can be fixed/revised in respect of those employments, which are included in the Schedule of the Act and in order to cover a large number of workers employed in different types of employments, the State Government/Central Government are adding different types of employments to the Schedule of the Act from time to time. There are at present 65 Scheduled employments in respect of which State Government can fix/revise minimum wages.

Central Government and the State Government are fixing/revising minimum rates of wages in the scheduled employments in their respective spheres from time to time primarily on consideration of rise in the consumers' price index. The minimum rates of wages statutorily fixed for agricultural workers was Re. 0.62 to Re. 0.75 in the year 1954 i:

different areas. Similarly in the non-agricultural sector like construction, rice mill, etc., it was Re. 0.75 to one rupee per day in different areas. The present daily rates of statutory minimum wages are given below :

Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Mines	
Year	Rs.	Year	Rs.	Year	Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1960	0.87 to 1.00	1960	1.25	1982	8.75 (overground)
1965	1.00	1965	1.50		10.50 (below ground)
1972	2.00	1972	2.50	1983	9.75 (overground)
1974	3.00	1974	3.00		11.75 (below ground)
1976	4.00	1975	5.00		
1980	5.00	1981	6.00	1985	11.00 (overground)
1982	6.00	1983	6.50		13.25 (below ground)
1984	7.50	1984	7.50		

The District Labour Officer reports that the actual rate prevailing in the district in May, 1985 is Rs. 7.50 per day for agricultural labourers, Rs. 6.50 per day for unskilled non-agricultural labour and Rs. 7.50 per day for unskilled industrial labour.

For *bidi* workers, the rate for rolling 1,000 *bidis* was Rs. 1.37 in 1952, Rs. 1.50 in 1960, Rs. 3.00 in 1973, Rs. 4.50 in 1976 and Rs. 7.45 in 1982.

During the last two decades or so, some substantial seasonal income accrues to the tribal people from plucking of Kendu leaves and Sal seeds. The price of Kendu leaves payable to pluckers is fixed under the Orissa Kendu Leaves (Control of Trade Act), 1961 every year by Government, keeping in view the recommendation of the Advisory Committee constituted u/s 4 of the Act. One of the aims of the Kendu leaf nationalisation effected in the year 1973, was to give remunerative price to the

Kendu leaf pluckers. In 1973, the price was fixed at 30 leaves per paise. This rate remained stationary till the year 1977. In 1978, 1979 and 1980 it was reduced to 20 leaves. In 1980-81 and in 1982, it was re-fixed at 15 leaves. But in 1983, it was further reduced to 10 leaves per paise. In 1984 and 1985, it was fixed at 12 leaves per two paise. This will show that the income of the tribal people from Kendu leaves has steadily grown from year to year.

Previously there was no use of Sal seeds. With a solvent extraction plant set up by an entrepreneur in Rairangpur of Mayurbhanj district, the tribal people got some income by engaging themselves seasonally during the months from April to June for collection of Sal seeds. The Forest Department had fixed the rate at 20 paise per kilogram of undecorticated Sal seeds and 30 paise per kilogram of decorticated Sal seeds. In 1981, it was raised to 40 paise and 55 paise respectively. This was an executive order. But from the year 1982, on nationalisation of Sal seed trade the Labour and Employment Department have fixed the rates under the Minimum Wages Act and the current prevailing rate is Re. 0.45 paise for undecorticated and Re. 0.90 paise for decorticated Sal seeds. Sal seed is a highly fluctuating crop and no stable out-put could be envisaged in any particular year. The highest production was 13,445 tonnes in the year 1973 followed by 12,758 tonnes in 1979. The lowest was 186 tonnes in the year 1980. In 1984, the collection was 3,978 tonnes. There is, however, wide-spread complaint regarding payment of Sal seed wages to the pluckers to the effect that they are getting less than what is prescribed by Government under the Minimum Wages Act.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The district is mainly agricultural and the prosperity of the people depend in a measure on weather and crops. When the rainfall is copious and evenly distributed throughout the year, people reap good harvest and are contented ; when the contrary is the case the pinch of distress is widespread. In recent years, the impact of urban life, welfare and developmental measures undertaken by the Government, modern means of communication, etc., have effected a good deal of influence on the standard of living of the people.

Pre-Inde- pendence Period

Most of the people depended on agriculture and forest produce. But they were usually poor and needy. Thrift and economy were but little practised, and the desire for accumulation of money was conspicuous by its absence. The cottages were usually mud huts with a thatched roof. The hilly areas were inhabited mainly by the Bhuiyans, Juangs, Bathudis and Gandas. Their ordinary food consisted of rice or other grains boiled into a porridge. They ate mango and numberless jungle roots.

In the early part of the 20th century, a small minority of the people were engaged in trade, while the mass found occupation in agriculture. Manufacture was limited to tusser cloths in Anandapur and a fine wire for the *sitar* made at Kendujhar. Trade consisted of the export of rice, oil-seeds, lac, tusser cocoons, cloth, hides, *mahua*, horns, *sabai* grass, timber, fuel, honey and *gur*. The export trade was principally in the hands of petty outside merchants, supplemented by a growing band of local people. Marwari and other trading classes found their way in and established shops at convenient centres and markets.

During the period 1911—20, agricultural condition was on the whole prosperous, partly due to the rise in the price of agricultural produce. The northernmost subdivision Champua started developing mining and timber industries which attracted a considerable number of people and augmented their standard of living. The construction of Amda-Jamda section railway line also improved the economic condition of the people.

During the period 1921—30, there was a great improvement in the health of the people and the out-turn of principal crops was satisfactory throughout the decade. There was, however, a heavy flood in the river Baitarani in 1927 which affected the health and agriculture of the riparian people.

In the next decade (1931—40) there were poor harvests in 1934, 1935 and 1938. But the rise in the price and the wage level helped to a general improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists and the labourers. The pinch of unemployment was not felt by the landless people as a large number of them found remunerative employment in the mining areas and in the Public Works Department undertakings of the ex-State.

During the period 1941 to 1946 the harvest was exceptionally good except in the years 1942 and 1946. The rise in the price level of foodgrains due to war condition helped the agriculturists to augment their income. A large section of the people also found employment in the Public Works Department and the mining areas of the district. The out-turn of *char*, *kendu*, *kusum*, jack fruit, mango and other edible fruits were also good which helped a lot to the poor people. Owing to unfavourable weather the out-turn of crops in 1942 was not satisfactory. But measures were taken to restrict the export of foodgrains which ensured the supply of foodgrains in all parts of the ex-State. Price of paddy and rice was controlled throughout the ex-State and kept in a reasonable level.

Post-Independence
Period

The period 1951—60 was significant for its planned development of rural economy. Five Year Plans were introduced which contributed to the overall prosperity of the people. Special schemes for the tribal people were introduced through National Extension Service Blocks. The entire district was covered by Community Development Blocks through which many-sided developmental works were undertaken. A number of minor irrigation projects were executed. Improved techniques in agriculture were adopted. Opening of new dispensaries, supply of drinking water in rural areas, programmes to control and prevent epidemic diseases, construction of roads, spread of education, etc., contributed substantially to the material progress of the people. In 1957, a mining school for training technical personnel was established at Kendujhar. In the same year a Science college was also opened at Kendujhar for providing higher education.

The economic survey of 1954-55 indicates that about 88.0 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 81.8 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes families were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Besides, 16.9 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 17.4 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes families belonged to the agricultural labour class. The tribal families of the district got employment as non-agricultural labourers in mining areas and only a smaller percentage of these families was dependent on agriculture as compared with other districts of Orissa. About 55.3 per cent of the agricultural families in the district were owner-cultivators and 14.0 per cent were agricultural labourers. Agricultural tenants constituted 5.8 per cent of the total number of rural families. The *per capita* supply of agricultural land in the district was 0.70 acres which indicates the poor condition of the agricultural economy. The data reveal that in 1954-55 the average level of income per farming family was Rs. 288.95 per year. Next to the farming families in numerical importance were the households who depended primarily, and many of them wholly, on wages by working in farm or in non-farm occupations. Their annual income per family was Rs. 119.53. The data reveal that the net income from the rural trade was Rs. 836.74 on the average per trading establishment. The level of income of the barbers, washermen and priests was exceedingly low which indicates that the families pursuing these avocations belonged to the low income group.

A family budget enquiry was conducted in 1960. The design of the survey was one of stratified systematic sampling. For the purpose of this survey the districts, viz., Kendujhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh were grouped under one region. The data reveal that cereals claimed about two-ninth of the total consumption in the rural areas as against two-eighth in the urban areas. Milk and milk-products claimed a lower proportion in the rural areas than in the urban. Other food items constituted 60 per cent in the rural family budget as against 12.5 per cent in the urban family budget. As regards the non-food items of consumption, the urban people spend a greater proportion of their total expenditure than the rural people. This is spectacularly different in respect of durable and semi-durable goods where the urban people spend a lot more than their counterparts in the rural area.

The above consumption pattern holds good till now and, as one would expect, cereal consumption in the rural areas is primarily in non-cash terms while in the urban areas it is in cash-terms. This clearly shows that the urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while the rural people depend on home-grown stock or that obtained in exchange of goods and services. As regards milk and milk-products, more or less, an even distribution is prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural areas, while in the urban areas cash consumption constitutes the main factor. The trend with regard to cash and non-cash consumption of other food items is in the same direction as that of milk and milk-products both for the rural and the urban areas. In respect of fuel, light, intoxicants, amusements, toilets, clothes and sundry goods the entire consumption is in cash-terms. For miscellaneous goods and services, and durable and semi-durable goods cash consumption both in rural and urban areas is of overwhelming proportion. So, one may conclude by saying that in respect of food items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counterparts in the urban areas while for the non-food items their dependence on market is almost parallel. In other words, the urban people depend on the market for almost everything they use, while the rural people purchase a few items only. The increase in the prices of various articles of daily consumption has hard-hit the urban people. In towns shops dealing in grocery, cloth, stationery, fuel, steel and wooden furniture, utensils, optical

goods, books and periodicals, medicine, fancy goods, etc., have sprung up in large number. The number of automobile repairing shops, bicycle and rickshaw repairing shops, watch repairing shops, tailoring shops, hair-cutting saloons, hotels, vegetable shops, betel shops, etc., are also gradually increasing. The urban areas present a picture of all the socially significant sections of the people from the unskilled labourer to the well-to-do and the rich. The impact of urban life and the modern means of communication have considerably affected the food habits and luxuries of the rural people. Beverage like tea has become common even in village homes. Bicycles have become a common possession. Many fashionable articles like motor-cycles, mopeds, radios, transistors, electric fans, petromax lanterns, stoves, textiles of synthetic yarn, wrist-watches, microphones, goggles, shoes, stainless and aluminium utensils, plastic wares, scented oils, cosmetics, etc., have made their way into the rural areas. With the expansion of communication facilities, businessmen are able to despatch their goods to the remote countryside. Consequently, shops selling varieties of goods, both luxuries and essential commodities, have now appeared in almost all big villages. Tailoring shops, bicycle-repairing shops and tea shops are coming up in every big village. With more money in the hands of the cultivators, use of sugar, Vanaspati ghee, fish, egg, baby-foods, etc., in the villages is becoming common. Many of the big villages have been electrified. Pucca houses have been constructed by the well-to-do people. Model houses, and low-cost houses for the weaker section of the community are being built by the Government in the rural areas as well. The standard of living of the people is improving steadily due to adoption of improved agricultural techniques, execution of irrigation projects, use of improved seeds and manures, establishment of various cottage industries, and above all, general consciousness created through the agency of Community Development Blocks and Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, etc. Organisations for women, and youth are set up to conduct cultural and social activities. With the availability of the co-operative credit, bank loans and Government loans the cultivators find an easy way to escape from the clutches of private money-lenders who used to charge a high rate of interest. The Savings Bank facility and the availability of Small Savings Certificates in Post Offices are inducing many people to keep their savings in Pass Books and National Saving Certificates. With the nationalisation of banks people have been benefited at large by getting cash loans for productive and self-employment purposes. Moreover, various development programmes of the Government evoke an urge for improvement and progress among the people.

The standard of living of the industrial workers in the district is better. The following price index will show their capacity of expenditure. The table below is a consumer price index for industrial workers of Barbil taking 1960 as the base year.¹

Item	1965	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
General ..	119	172	184	183	195	213	285	311	292	309
Food ..	125	189	199	205	222	246	339	361	306	327
Opium, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants	106	120	120	134	128	132	156	210	303	297
Fuel and Light	101	172	172	176	174	162	222	278	348	273
Housing ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Clothing, Bedding and Footwear ..	127	156	158	161	186	223	290	330	342	373
Miscellaneous ..	121	162	171	186	190	210	274	263	273	312

Source: Indian Labour Journal

However, the economic condition of most of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is very poor. They are mostly Juangs and Bhuiyans. The Juangs live in the hill tract called *Juang pirh* and the Bhuiyans live in the adjoining hill tract called *Bhuiyan pirh*. The *Bhuiyan pirh* is confined to Banspal Community Development Block. The *Juang pirh* spread into Banspal, Telkoi and Harichandanpur Community Development Blocks. The Juangs and the Bhuiyans are tradition-bound, shy and secretive in nature. They practise extensively a primitive system of cultivation known as shifting cultivation which is most unproductive and leaves behind a mark of destitution. The method involves cutting and burning of trees and bushes in the hill slopes to prepare patches of land for cultivation. *Rasi* or til along with some pulses are cultivated in these plots in the first year. In the second year the same plots are used for the cultivation of paddy. Mandia and Gangoi are cultivated along with paddy in the borders of the field. In the third or fourth year the land is abandoned and another piece of land is selected for similar cultivation. In addition to agriculture, food gathering occupies a prominent place in their economy. They collect

¹ Economic Survey of Orissa, 1977, by Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Orissa, p. 177

roots, tubers, green leaves and mushrooms from the jungles to supplement their diet. They also collect minor forest products and sell these in barter as well as in cash to meet their necessities. Their dress is simple. Women wear clothes which they wrap several times round the upper part of their body and place one end on the shoulder. They adorn their bodies with various ornaments mostly made of brass and wear long necklaces of beads. Men generally wear a small piece of *dhori* and a napkin.

The problems for the eradication of poverty and sufferings of these tribal people are so vast that the Community Development programmes could not mitigate it. In order to redress their sufferings, the Government of India in association with the Government of Orissa undertook the project called the Tribal Development Agency with a view to bring about significant changes in their economic condition. The Project was sanctioned, with effect from the 1st July, 1974 with an outlay of rupees 1.5 crores to undertake the main economic development programmes, such as ;

- (a) proper utilisation of land and water, development of agriculture and horticulture, settlement of landless families with lands, prevention of shifting cultivation and introduction of afforestation measures to control soil erosion ;
- (b) introduction of subsidiary occupations like rearing of goat and sheep, piggery, poultry, dairy development, bee-keeping, sericulture, etc. ;
- (c) strengthening of co-operative and marketing infrastructure supplemented by a net-work of link roads ; and
- (d) undertaking debt relief measures specially to free the tribal people from their existing burden of debts and to safeguard against alienation of tribal lands and their restoration to the original owners.

The project area comprises three Community Development Blocks, viz., Banspal, Telkoi, and Harichandanpur in Kendujhar subdivision with an area of 3,562.796 square kilometres and a total population of 1,70,095 persons according to the Census of 1971. Of the total population 1,04,736 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes and 13,686 to the Scheduled Castes. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores the Tribal Development Agency received a total grant-in-aid of Rs. 138 crores till 30-6-1979 when the project was closed, the total outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores was utilised under the programme in the following schemes.

Name of the Programme	Financial outlay (Rupees in lakhs)
1. Agriculture including supply of bullocks, implements, oil seed developments and input assistance	33.09
2. Horticulture (backyard plantation, mango <i>insitu</i> plantation and guava orchard)	2.30
3. Reclamation of wastelands and land development	22.50
4. Irrigation including lift irrigation, MIPs and dugwells	30.00
5. Animal husbandry ..	3.83
6. Afforestation ..	4.00
7. Communication ..	25.00
8. Co-operation ..	9.00
9. Rural Industries including sericulture ..	1.50
10. Training and publicity ..	1.10
11. Administration ..	17.68
	<hr/> 150.00

The impact created in the area by the T.D.A. (Tribal Development Agency) required constant follow-up action. To continue the process of tribal development the T. D. A. was converted into another agency called Integrated Tribal Development Agency (I. T. D. A.) with effect from the 1st July, 1979. Two such agencies were started, one at Kendujhargarh covering all the Community Development Blocks of Kendujhar subdivision and another at Champua covering all the C. D. Blocks of Champua subdivision. Like the T. D. A., the I. T. D. A. was also a registered body under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. There is a Project Level Committee/Governing Body overseeing the working of the agency headed by the Collector as the Chairman and a Class I Officer of the State Administrative Service as the Project Administrator of Kendujhar I.T. D. A. area. For Champua I. T. D. A. the Subdivisional Officer functions as the Project Administrator in addition to his own duties as its area and population are less than those of Kendujhar I. T. D. A. The district level officer of different departments incharge of development works are the members of the I. T. D. A. along with the M. P., M. L. A.s and Chairman of the Panchayat Samities. The B. D. O. continues to remain as the grass-

Integrated
Tribal
Development
Agency

root level officer for implementation of the I. T. D. A. programmes, such as identification of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries within the criteria fixed by the Government, sponsoring of applications of the identified Scheduled Tribes to the financing institutions for sanction of loan and for delivery of income generating assets, etc. Besides family-oriented programmes, the I. T. D. A. also allots some funds for creating critical infrastructure like small irrigation works, repair of primary school buildings etc., and contributes substantially to the education of tribal children by putting up low cost hostels. According to programmes, Government will establish at least one low cost hostel for tribal people in each of the 87 Grama Panchayats in I.T.D. A. areas.

Juang Development Agency

To take care of special needs of development of the Juangs, a Micro Project called 'Juang Development Agency' (JDA) covering 20 Juang villages of Banspal Panchayat Samiti is also functioning in this district with special allocation from the Government of India.

Modified Area Development programme

As Anandapur subdivision is not included in the Scheduled Area (Scheduled Tribe population being less than 50 per cent), I. T. D. A. programmes could not be extended to that subdivision. All the same the number of Scheduled Tribes inhabiting that subdivision is not small. Therefore, a special development programme called "Modified Area Development Programme" (M. A. D. A.) was introduced in the year 1978-79 covering the jurisdiction of Hatadihi and Anandapur C. D. Block areas. The Subdivisional Officer, Anandapur, functions as Chairman of the governing body of the M. A. D. A. and schemes are implemented through the normal Block agency with additional allocation but without any additional staff.

Integrated Rural Development programme

Experience showed that implementation of various plan schemes did not percolate down below to benefit the weaker section of the society. As a result, even with increase in Gross National Product (GNP) in the country, the level of backwardness and the percentage of people below the poverty line did not diminish. From the very start of the Sixth Five Year Plan, emphasis was, therefore, shifted to family-oriented poverty eradication programmes by preparing suitable schemes for the uplift of each individual family below the poverty line. A survey for estimating percentage of families below the poverty line undertaken by the Government of India shows that the percentage of such people is the highest in Orissa, i. e., 66.40 per cent against the all India average of 48.13 per cent. There has yet been no districtwise survey in Orissa to determine the percentage of people below the poverty line in each district. Poverty line is defined as income of Rs. 65 per capita per month at 1977-78 prices corresponding to

minimum 2,400 calories requirement per person in rural areas and Rs. 75 per capita per month corresponding to 2,100 calories requirement in urban areas. (Owing to steep increase in the cost of living since 1977-78, this income limit is no longer valid in real life situations).

To ensure development of persons below the poverty line through family oriented schemes, a special programme called the Integrated Rural Development Programme (I. R. D. P.) which was first conceived and initiated in a few selected Blocks in the country in the Fifth Five Year Plan was extended to all the development Blocks in the country from the Gandhi Jayanti day on 2nd October, 1980 as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State Governments. This agency replaced the previous agency called the Small Farmers Development Agency (S. F. D. A.) started in 1978-79 and which had also replaced another agency called Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency (M. F. A. L.) functioning from 1970-71. The latter two agencies had much smaller scale of assistance to be applied to smaller number of schemes and beneficiaries. Under the concept of I. R. D. P. schemes are increased in number and its terms were liberalised and expanded to include the beneficiaries not only small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers but also rural artisans.

To effectively implement the above poverty eradication programmes, the District Development Organisations had to be strengthened. At the district level a single agency being responsible for implementation of all such special programmes, called the District Rural Development Agency (D.R.D.A.) under the Chairmanship of the Collector and with a Class-I Orissa Administrative Officer or a senior scale I. A. S. Officer as the Project Director was constituted. A number of subject-matter specialists on Veterinary, Agriculture, Co-operation, Statistics and Industry were appointed as Additional Project Officers to assist the agency in identification of thousands of families of the target group in each Block, preparation of plans for assisting these families, arranging credit support from nationalised Banks, monitoring the progress and implementation of the schemes and other follow-up action to ensure that the beneficiaries derive lasting benefits whereby they cross the poverty line. The normal pattern of assistance to individual families is 25 per cent subsidy for small farmers and 33½ per cent for marginal farmers and landless labourers. But for tribal people a uniform subsidy of 50 per cent was fixed. The balance amount required for implementation of the various family-oriented development schemes was to be arranged through bank finance of the various nationalised banks on a differential rate of interest (D.R.I.) which is 4 per cent against the normal commercial rate of 18 per cent.

District
Rural
Development
Agency

The aim under the I. R. D. A. was to raise 600 families per C. D. Block per year above the poverty line during the period of Sixth Five-Year Plan. The annual allotment of Rs. 6 lakhs per Block fixed in 1981-82 was raised to Rs. 8 lakhs per Block since 1982-83. Out of this, 10 per cent could be spent on infrastructure development, 7½ per cent for establishment and 82.50 per cent towards subsidy to individual families on specific poverty eradication programmes for the benefit of the target group, i. e., the small farmer, marginal farmer or an agricultural labourer, or a village artisan. The small farmer was defined as a cultivator with land holding below 5 acres in unirrigated area and below 2.5 acres in irrigated area. The marginal farmer was defined as a cultivator holding land up to 2.5 acres in unirrigated area and 1.25 acres in irrigated area. An agricultural labourer was defined as a cultivator without any land holding except homestead and deriving more than 50 per cent of his income through agricultural wages. In Kendujhar the I. R. D. P. was initially started in two C. D. Blocks, namely, Ghasipura and Hatadihi in 1980-81. In 1981-82, it was extended to all the 13 C. D. Blocks of the district. The following figures show the sectorwise and itemwise coverage of beneficiaries under the I.R.D.P. for the period 1980-81 to 1983-84.

Sector/Item	Number of beneficiaries
Agriculture—	
Land Development	793
Horticulture	498
Supply of bullocks and bullock carts	7,817
Minor Irrigation—	
Dugwell	2,530
Pump set	217
Individual tank	18
Community Minor Irrigation	40
Lift Irrigation Project	3,397
Animal Husbandry—	
Milch animals	1,298
Goat and sheep	7,728
Piggery	147
Poultry and duckery	33

Sector/Item	Number of beneficiaries
Fishery	338
Sericulture and Bee-Keeping	7,985
Industry, Service and Business	859
Village Industry and Rural Artisans Programme	1,271
Tertiary Services—	
Repairing and maintenance shop	83
Tailoring shop	340
Rickshaw puller	230
Bullocks with bullock cart	186
Small business	3,534
Others	2,148
Total	41,490

Of these, 22,012 were Scheduled Tribes and 6,572 were Scheduled Castes. This is in addition to Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries covered under I. T. D. A. and M. A. D. A. programmes which are special programmes for the benefit of the tribal people only.

As stated above, Orissa is in the lowest wrung of backwardness so far as poverty is concerned. The I. R. D. Programme sponsored to benefit the poor people is an all India programme and it applies to all the states equally. This was not considered sufficient to raise the economic level of the poorer people of Orissa. It was in this context that the State Government launched a special programme called Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor (E. R. R. P.) in 1980 with a view to assisting above 5 lakh families to cross the poverty line over a period of five years. E. R. R. P. envisages schemes to benefit the poorest 10 beneficiaries in each of the approximately 50,000 villages in the State so as to enable them to get a steady income of about Rs. 3,000 per year from some moveable or immoveable asset, against the annual economic ceiling of about Rs. 3,500 for the target group under I. R. D. A. An E. R. R. P. beneficiary is a poor family whose total annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,200 and which has no income producing asset. The pattern of assistance is 100 per cent subsidy on land-based and fishery schemes and 75 per cent subsidy on animal husbandry and other tertiary schemes.

Economic
Rehabilita-
tion of Rural
Poor

KENDUJHAR

The following is the achievement under different schemes under E. R. R. P. from 1980-81 to 1983-84.

Schemes	Number of beneficiaries
Land-Based Scheme—	
Annual cropping ..	170
Cashew ..	2,351
Canal embankment cocoanut plantation	950
Animal Husbandry Scheme—	
Dairy ..	704
Goatery ..	2,115
Sheepery ..	321
Piggery ..	116
Poultry ..	3
Duckery ..	1
Fishery Scheme—	
Tank ..	733
Reservoir ..	80
Non-Agricultural Employment Scheme—	
Tusser ..	271
Mulberry ..	66
Handloom ..	4,534
Carpentry ..	12
Blacksmithy ..	20
Bullock cart ..	67
Others ..	2,750
Total	15,264

Out of the above, 5,962 are Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and 2,190 are Scheduled Caste beneficiaries.

National
Rural
Employment
Programme

In the rural areas of Orissa landless agricultural labourers form the poorest sector of the population. They get employment for about 100 days in a year in the rainfed areas which count for about more than 80 per cent of the cultivated area. The

Food for Work Programme (F. W. P.) was conceived in January, 1977 as a centrally sponsored scheme for generation of additional employment opportunity in the rural areas by utilising the surplus foodgrains in the country and it continued up to October, 1980. This was re-vamped, re-constructed and re-named as National Rural Employment Programme (N. R. E. P.) in October, 1980 for providing supplementary employment opportunities to work-seekers during the lean employment periods of the year and thereby improve their nutritional status and strengthen the rural infrastructure. F.W.P. was being executed by giving only foodgrains to the labourers at subsidised prices. Under N. R. E. P. each labourer gets only 1 kg. of foodgrains as a part of his wage and the balance in cash. In order that the investment under this programme yields maximum benefit, works are dispersed in the whole Block area. Projects of afforestation, basic amenities to benefit Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes communities, minor irrigation works, soil conservation, land development, etc., have been assigned priority under this scheme. Middlemen, such as contractors are eliminated and payment is made through muster-roll, and work is executed either through village committees or the Grama Panchayats. Wage component for a project should not be less than 50 per cent of the project cost. The cost is shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the State. In Kendujhar district, the programme was started in 1980-81 and till the year 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 220.82 lakhs has been spent on different work projects in the district under N. R. E. P.

Towards the end of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, it was, however, felt that the hard-core of rural poverty particularly pertaining to employment opportunity for the landless during the lean agricultural season has to be tackled in a more direct and specific manner. Therefore, towards the last period of 1983-84, the Government of India introduced a new scheme with 100 per cent assistance to the State Government called Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (R. L. E. G. P.), with two basic objectives, namely, (1) to improve and expand employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guaranteed employment to at least one member of landless labourer household up to 100 days in a year, (2) creation of durable assets to strengthen the rural infrastructure which will lead to rapid growth of rural economy. In 1984-85, Kendujhar district was given an allotment of 79.71 lakhs which was fully spent.

Another poverty eradication programme called Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (T. R. Y. S. E. M.) was also started in the country as a part of the I.R.D. Programme with a view to providing self-employment opportunities for the rural youth. TRYSEM pre-supposes mainly three things for the rural youth to take up self-employment, i.e.,

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment

short training course, credit facilities, and marketing facilities. The objective was to train at least 40 youths in each Block. Till 1984-85, 2,142 youths have been trained out of which 1,567 have been rehabilitated under different schemes like carpentry, tailoring, cycle repairing, wool knitting, smithy, dairy, etc.

Bonded
Labour

The Government of India enacted a legislation called the **BONDED LABOUR SCHEME (Abolition) Act, 1976** for the abolition of bonded labour system (Bethi system) with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker section of the society. With effect from 25th October, 1975, every obligation of a bonded labour to re-pay any debt as remained unsatisfied stood extinguished and that bonded labourer got free from such obligations. Any agreement or custom in respect of the enforcement of bonded labour system was made illegal and punishable under the Act. But the emphasis remained more on rehabilitation of the bonded labourers rather than on prosecution of bonded labourer keepers. This Act replaced the Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1948 (Regulation 1 of 1948) which had aimed at making the Bethi system illegal without making provision for rehabilitation of the helpless bonded labourers.

A centrally sponsored plan scheme for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers came into operation during 1978-79 on 50:50 matching contribution basis. During the period 1980-81 to 1984-85, 1,766 bonded labourers were identified, 1,073 were released and rehabilitated at a total expenditure of Rs. 30.82 lakhs.

Twenty
Point
Economic
Programme

An important economic programme called the **20-Point Economic Programme** was introduced in the country in July, 1975 for social and economic development of the poor people which aimed at both infrastructure development and beneficiary uplift programmes. It was implemented through various plan and non-plan schemes under the Central and State Governments. It was revised and re-oriented in 1980 and a new 20-point programme was introduced as a charter of economic liberation. In view of Orissa's backwardness and heavy constraints of people below the poverty line, the programme has greater significance for the State as a whole and this district in particular. The items of the new 20-point economic programme is given below :

1. Increase irrigation potential, develop and disseminate technologies and inputs for dry land agriculture.
2. Make special efforts to increase production of pulses and vegetable oil seeds.

3. Strengthening and expansion of coverage of—Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme.

4. Implementation of agricultural land ceilings, distribution of surplus land and completion of the compilation of land records by removing all administrative and legal obstacles.

5. Review and effective enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour.

6. Rehabilitation of bonded labour.

7. Accelerated programmes for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

8. Supply of drinking water to all problem villages.

9. Allotment of house sites to rural families who are without them and expansion of the programmes for construction assistance to them.

10. Improvement of the environment of slums, implementation of the programmes of house building for economically weaker sections and measures taken to arrest un-warranted increase in land prices.

11. Maximisation of power generation, improvement of the functioning of electricity authorities and electrification of all villages.

12. Vigorous implementation of afforestation, social and farm forestry, and development of bio-gas and other alternative energy sources.

13. Promotion of family planning on voluntary basis as people's movement.

14. Substantial augmentation of universal primary health care facilities and control of leprosy, T. B. and blindness.

15. Accelerated programmes of welfare for women and children and nutrition programmes for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children, specially in tribal, hilly and backward areas.

16. Spread of universal elementary education for the age-group 6-14 with special emphasis on girls, and simultaneous involvement of students and voluntary agencies in programmes for the removal of adult illiteracy.

17. Expansion of public distribution system through more fair-price shops, including mobile shops in far-flung areas and shops to cater to industrial workers, students' hostels, and making available to students text books and exercise books on priority basis and promotion of a strong consumer protection movement.

18. Liberalisation of investment procedures and streamlining of industrial policies to ensure timely completion of projects. All facilities to handicrafts, handlooms, small and village industries to enable them to grow and up date their technology.

19. Continuation of strict action against smugglers, hoarders and tax-evaders and check of black money.

20. Improving the working of public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and the generation of internal resources.

Achievements under the various sectors are fully dovetailed into the State and Central Plan schemes by making adequate budget provisions. Monitoring Committees have been set up at different levels and the programmes are being reviewed by official and non-official committees in different forums. Some of the beneficiary-oriented poverty amelioration programmes under the new 20-Point Programme are linked up with institutional finance. At the implementation stage certain constraints were observed in smooth flow of credit. To overcome these difficulties various co-ordination committees have been set up at the State and district levels. The Collector co-ordinates the activities of all implementing agencies including nationalised banks in monthly/quarterly meetings.

**GENERAL
LEVEL OF
EMPLOYMENT
IN DIFFERENT
OCCUPATIONS**

The jurisdiction of the District Employment Exchange covers the entire district. The scope of employment in the private sector is limited mostly to flour mills, hullers, saw mills and mining quarries. Some people get employment in the ferro-manganese plant located at Joda. Job opportunities are also found in Government offices and in the recently constructed charge chrome plant at Palasapanga.

**Employment
Exchange**

An Employment Exchange was first started at Champua on the 1st February 1957. It was shifted to Joda on the 22nd June, 1957 and subsequently to Kendujhar on the 11th April, 1961. To meet the employment activities in the district three sub-offices were opened at Joda, Ghasipura and Champua in February 1962, February 1973 and November 1975 respectively. Besides, a Rural Employment Bureau was opened at Telkoi on the 24th February, 1975 to meet the job requirements of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of the area. These offices are under the control of the District Employment Officer with headquarters at Kendujhar.

As regards the employment seekers, generally graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce, under-graduates, matriculates, unskilled workers and skilled workers like electricians, wireman, plumber,

welder, drivers, typists and stenographers registered their names in the Employment Exchange. The following table shows the number of registration, placement and the Live Register for the period 1969 to 1984.

Year		Registration	Placement	Live Register
1969	..	6,762	1,034	3,768
1970	..	8,612	823	3,372
1971	..	8,762	1,043	6,158
1972	..	10,293	1,341	8,178
1973	..	17,967	3,113	17,867
1974	..	13,131	1,166	13,131
1975	..	9,819	1,259	9,818
1976	..	9,300	1,336	11,042
1977	..	9,470	787	14,175
1978	..	10,364	885	16,027
1979	..	12,478	1,058	17,573
1980	..	13,617	840	20,190
1981	..	9,046	715	17,999
1982	..	8,743	1,031	17,648
1983	..	6,958	514	18,223
1984	..	8,593	436	21,547

**COMMUNITY
DEVELOP-
MENT**

The Community Development Programme was introduced in the district with the inauguration of the Community Development Block at Telkoi on the 1st April, 1954. The district has been divided into 13 Community Development Blocks. According to the Census of 1971 the total population of the Community Development Blocks was 894,480.

A list of the Community Development Blocks with their date of inception, number of villages, and Grama Panchayats has been given in Appendix I of this chapter.

The achievements of the Community Development Blocks in the district are narrated below.

Agriculture

During the period, 1st July, 1976 to the 30th June, 1977 out of 660,990.88 hectares of land, 257,588.30 hectares were sown for food crops. During the period April, 1976 to March, 1977 improved seeds of paddy 2,142.87 quintals, wheat 548.78 quintals, jawar 2.21 quintals, maize 251.89 quintals, ragi 53.45 quintals, pulses 22.30 quintals, cotton 0.24 quintal, oil-seeds 77.63 quintals and vegetable seeds 65.67 quintals were distributed. Fertilisers, such as, Calcium Amonium Nitrate 882,784 tonnes, Super Phosphate 608,374 tonnes and Amonium Phosphate 215,186 tonnes were distributed. 3,616 kilograms of green manure seeds were distributed. 810,606 litres of liquid chemical pesticides and 11,656 kilograms of pesticide powder were distributed. Fruit trees of 24,771 number were transplanted and 134,876 numbers of compost pits and 420 quintals of bonemeal were produced. There were 183 private workshops for manufacturing agricultural implements and implements worth of Rs. 3,531 were manufactured during the year.

**Animal
Husbandry
and
Veterinary**

In 1976-77, there were 17 Veterinary dispensaries, 61 Stockman Centres, 25 Artificial Insemination Centres and one dairy farm in the Community Development Blocks. During the period, 8,217 animals were castrated and 615 cows were artificially inseminated. Inoculations and vaccinations were given to 77,991 animals as preventive measures.

**Health and
Rural
Sanitation**

In 1976-77, there were 21 dispensaries, 13 Primary Health Centres, 34 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 21 Family Planning Centres. Besides, there were 8 training centres for Dhais. During the year, 12 smokeless chullahs and 43 wells were constructed. Two wells were renovated.

In 1976-77, there were 1,927 Primary schools and 58 Sevashrams. Of the total Sevashrams 4 were residential schools. Besides, there were 306 Middle English schools and 6 Ashram schools of Middle English schools standard. There were 85 High English schools, and 6 Ashram schools of High English school standard. In these schools 79,128 boys and 43,520 girls were enrolled of which 39,931 boys and 19,474 girls belonged to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There were 3567 male and 190 female teachers of which 2526 male and 126 female teachers were trained.

Education

In 1976-77, there were 65 registered and 333 unregistered Yubak Sanghas with 2246 and 10,421 members respectively. Besides, there were 174 libraries and reading rooms, 5 Adult Literacy Centres, 94 playgrounds, 16 Rural Radio Forums with 48 radio sets and 85 sewing centres where 316 women were trained in sewing.

Social
Education

In 1976-77, there were 210 registered and 276 unregistered Mahila Samitis with 5758 members and 11,493 members respectively. Besides, there were 19 Balwadi centres imparting education to 590 children. Seventy-two Mahila Samitis had their own buildings. Two sewing centres were functioning with 49 sewing machines and 274 members.

Women's
Programme

In 1976-77, there were 287 km., 719 km., 736 km., and 282 km. of roads maintained by the Panchayat Samitis, Grama Panchayats, Public Works Department and Rural Engineering Organisation respectively. Two hundred and eighteen kilometres length of State Highway, 92 km. length of National Highway and 16 kilometres length of rail roads were passing through the Community Development Blocks of the district.

Communi-
cation

During the period July 1976 to June 1977, the net irrigated area was 11,377.29 hectares of which 2678.20 hectares through government canals, 197.90 hectares through private canals, 1220.20 hectares through tanks, 880.63 hectares through wells, 331.52 hectares through tube-wells and 6068.84 hectares through other water sources.

Irrigation

In 1976-77, there were 467 electrified villages. 1284 villages were provided with Primary schools. Post offices and Telegraph offices were provided to 214 and 13 villages respectively. There were 5 model villages and one Gramadan village. Drinking water facility was available to 1794 villages with 2076 drinking water wells, 264 tube-wells, and 380 tanks. There were 5 small-scale industrial units of which one was managed by Grama Panchayat. An area of 26 hectares was brought under soil conservation. There were two units for pisciculture.

General

APPENDIX I

A list of Community Development Blocks with their names, number of Grama Panchayats, number of villages and date of inception.

Name of Block		Number of Grama Panchayats	Number of villages	Date of inception of the Block
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Kendujhar	..	21	237	1-4-1956
Harichandanpur	..	17	211	1-10-1958
Patana	..	15	152	1-4-1960
Ghatagan	..	17	144	1-4-1955
Saharpada	..	14	140	1-4-1962
Telkoi	..	17	146	1-4-1954
Banspal	..	17	169	1-4-1961
Anandapur	..	13	120	1-6-1957
Hatadihi	...	18	204	1-10-1956
Ghasipura	..	19	195	1-10-1962
Champua	..	17	149	10-10-1966
Joda	..	13	117	1-4-1956
Jhumpura	..	15	151	1-10-1959

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The relations between the British Government and the ex-State of Kendujhar were regulated by the terms of the Sanad of 1908. The ex-State paid a tribute of Rs. 1,710—1—3(Rs 1,710.08) to the British Government. In criminal matters the Chief exercised the powers of a first class Magistrate, viz., imprisonment up to two years, fine upto one thousand rupees and whipping up to thirty stripes; certain classes of offences, such as heinous crimes, were excluded from the jurisdiction of the Chief. These excepted cases were committed to the Court of a British Officer for trial. Gopinath Narayan Bhanja, who succeeded to the *gadi* in 1905, had a religious bent of mind. He abdicated the *gadi* in 1907 and the affairs of the ex-State of Kendujhar were kept under the management of the Government from 1907 to 1928 till Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja, the son of Gopinath Narayan Bhanja, succeeded to the *gadi*. During this period a Superintendent had been placed in direct charge of the ex-State under the overall control of the Political Agent.

For administrative purpose the ex-State was divided into three subdivisions, viz., Anandapur, Kendujhar proper and Nayagarh, with Subdivisional Officers in charge. There existed a regular judiciary and executive staff and all branches and departments necessary for proper and careful administration of the ex-State had been organised.

With merger of the ex-State with Orissa on the 1st January, 1948 the district was formed with three subdivisions, viz., Kendujhar, Champua and Anandapur.

General administration of the district vests with the Collector and District Magistrate. In the new set up, the Collector and the District Magistrate is in overall charge of the general, revenue and development administration of the district. He is assisted by one or more than one Additional District Magistrate and a team of other district level officers. He occupies the pivotal position in district administration. He is the guardian of law and order, and the promoter, helper and adviser of the social welfare institutions. He also supplies adequate technical support and facilities to the district level officers. He being the co-ordinating and guiding functionary at the district level, co-ordinates and guides the activities of different departmental officers in the district for the smooth and efficient implementation of different programmes of the Government. He is the Chairman of the District Development Committee of which the officers of different

Administrati-
on at district
level

departments of the Government posted in the district are members. He, as the Chairman of the District Development Board, advises the Government of the programmes to be implemented for the overall development of the district.

In the changed set up, collection of revenue is no longer the primary function of the Collector. The emphasis has been shifted to co-ordination and implementation of developmental activities in the district. Still in addition to his primary responsibility of collecting land revenue (where leviable) and cess and miscellaneous dues of Revenue Department, Government dues of other Departments are also collected by him by virtue of his powers as the Certificate Officer of the district under the Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act and the Central Revenue Recovery Act. Being the Chief Revenue Officer of the district he is responsible for the management of Government land and estates including lease and prevention of encroachments and for maintenance of land records. He, as the District Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code, is also responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. Besides, a lot of other miscellaneous business relating to almost every sphere of administration keeps him constantly pre-occupied. He presides over not less than 54 meetings (monthly, bi-monthly and quarterly, etc.) of various Departments of Government represented by both officials and non-officials (particularly elected representatives) in the district. He is also responsible for relief, rehabilitation and restoration works in case of all kinds of natural calamities like flood, drought, cyclone and tornado etc., which visit quite frequently not only this district but also many other parts of the State. Immediately after Independence and during the first two plan periods (1951-61) he was responsible for almost all development works implemented in the district, besides being the supervising and statutory authority over Grama Panchayats established under the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948 since the year 1950. As 'Captain' of the development team, as he was called, he had to co-ordinate and supervise all development and welfare works in the district. But with the constitution of Zilla Parishads with effect from 26th January, 1961 under the Orissa Panchayat Samiti and Zilla Parishad Act 1959 his role was limited to supervision and guidance as the representative of Government interest in the district and his role became subordinate to that of the elected Chairman of the Zilla Parishad in planning of different programmes in the district, though as Chairman of District Development Committee consisting of only officials connected with execution of development works he was responsible for guidance and supervision. But with the abolition of Zilla Parishad with effect from 1st November, 1968 his pre-eminence as Captain of the team of

all development officers of the district was revived and he became Chairman of both the District Development Advisory Board (later renamed as District Development Board) consisting of both officials and non-officials and District Development Committee consisting of only officials.

The Collector is assisted by officers of various other departments like the Superintendent of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer, the District Public Relations Officer, the District Panchayat Officer, the District Welfare Officer, etc.

The Collector of Kendujhar district is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division, with headquarters at Sambalpur. In revenue matters the Collector is under the control of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner who has powers to revise some of his orders, to supervise his work and to give him general direction. Above the Revenue Divisional Commissioner is the Member, Board of Revenue, who is responsible for the efficient running of revenue administration throughout the State.

After separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate no longer tries criminal cases. Separate Judicial Magistrates have been posted to the district and they are functioning under the supervision of the District and Sessions Judge. The Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates of the subdivisions also function as Munsifs in their respective areas. Besides, three Executive Magistrates for these subdivisions have been appointed as Special Magistrates to act in the absence of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates. They, however, do not try cases. They remain in charge of the routine business and dispose of urgent criminal matters of a routine nature. They are also required to record confessional statements and to hold T. I. parades and to record dying declarations according to law. The Subdivisional Officers and the Subdivisional Magistrates have also been vested with powers to try offences under the Orissa Money Lenders Act and Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976. From the 6th December, 1978 an Additional District and Sessions Judge was posted to the district with headquarters at Kendujhar. Since the 28th February, 1982 the District and Sessions Judge Court has been functioning here.

As mentioned earlier the district has been divided into three subdivisions, namely, Kendujhar, Champua and Anandapur. Each subdivision is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer. He is mainly responsible for the general and revenue administration and for the maintenance of law and order in his area. He is also responsible for smooth execution of all development works undertaken through Block

Administra-
tion at the
Subdivisional
level

agency and also for relief and rehabilitation works in his subdivision during the time and immediately after natural calamities. The Executive Magistrate posted under him is entrusted with the disposal of criminal cases under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and maintenance of law and order. Trial of criminal cases are left to the Judicial Magistrate of the subdivision.

The Subdivisional Officer has general control over the sub-divisional staff of Revenue Department as well as of the Panchayat Samitis and Grama Panchayats in his subdivision. He is directly responsible for the smooth implementation of the programmes of the Panchayat Samitis. As Chief Revenue Officer of the subdivision, he is responsible for proper administration of the Tahsils. He has also powers of control and supervision over the police administration. The Subdivisional Officer also acts as the Estate Officer for all Government properties. Besides, the Subdivisional Officers are also notified as Subdivisional Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Each Subdivisional Office has sections like (1) General and Miscellaneous, (2) Development, (3) Revenue, (4) Establishment, (5) Nizarat, (6) Record Room, (7) Election, (8) Judicial, (9) Welfare, (10) Grama Panchayat, (11) Civil Supplies, (12) Public Relations, etc. These sections are managed by gazetted officers subject to the overall control of the Subdivisional Officer.

The district has seven Tahsils, each in charge of a Tahsildar for efficient revenue administration. There are two Tahsils under each of the two subdivisions of Anandapur and Champua and three Tahsils under the Kendujhar subdivision. The Tahsil offices are located at Kendujhar, Ghatagan and Telkoi in Kendujhar subdivision; Champua and Barbil in Champua subdivision; and Anandapur and Hatadihi in Anandapur subdivision. Of these seven Tahsils, the Tahsildars of Kendujhar and Anandapur are assisted by Additional Tahsildars. A Tahsil is further divided into some Revenue Inspector Circles which are the lowest units for the land and revenue administration. Each circle is in charge of a Revenue Inspector. He has to do multifarious revenue duties like maintenance of land records, detection and booking of encroachments on Government lands, assessment and collection of water rates, maintenance of boundary marks, collection of data for damage to life and property in case of natural calamities, and enquiries on various other miscellaneous items like income certificates, solvency certificate, legal heir certificate, caste certificate, allotment of land to landless etc. He is assisted by one or two Amins and Moharirs according to workload. At present there are 50 Revenue Inspector Circles functioning under these seven Tahsils in the district.

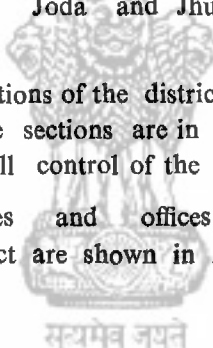
Except Kendujhar Sadar, the other two subdivisions have three Sub-Treasuries of which two are in Champua subdivision located at Barbil and Champua and the other is at Anandapur in Anandapur subdivision. The Sub-Treasuries of Barbil and Anandapur are in charge of junior officers of the State Finance Service. They are designated as Sub-Treasury Officers. The Champua Sub-Treasury is in charge of the Revenue Officer, Champua. Kendujhar, being the headquarters of the district, has got a treasury which is manned by a senior officer of the Orissa Finance Service who is designated as Treasury Officer.

To implement the Community Development Programme the district has been divided into 13 Blocks, each in charge of a Block Development Officer. The Blocks are located at Kendujhar, Banspal, Telkoi, Saharapada, Patana, Ghatagan, and Harichandanpur (in Kendujhar Sadar subdivision), Anandapur, Ghasipura and Hatadihi (in Anandapur subdivision) and Champua, Joda and Jhumpura (in Champua subdivision).

Community
Development
Blocks and
other offices

A list of the various sections of the district office at Kendujhar is given in Appendix I. These sections are in charge of district level officers subject to the overall control of the Collector.

State Government offices and offices of the Government of India located in the district are shown in Appendix II.



APPENDIX I**Different Sections of Kendujhar Collectorate**

1. Revenue
2. Touzi
3. General and Miscellaneous
4. Judicial
5. Bill, Budget and Establishment
6. Emergency
7. Land Acquisition
8. Compensation
9. Development
10. Election
11. Nizarat
12. Land Records and Record Room
13. Welfare
14. Mining
15. Public Relations
16. Civil Supplies
17. Grama Panchayat
18. Library
19. Forest Settlement
20. CARE Feeding
21. District Development Board



APPENDIX II

Offices of the State Government

KENDUJHAR

1. The Collector and District Magistrate
2. The Subdivisional Officer
3. The Divisional Forest Officer
4. The Divisional Forest Officer (Kendu leaf)
5. The Chief District Medical Officer
6. The Chief District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer
7. The Inspector of Schools
8. The Deputy Director of Agriculture
9. The Deputy Director of Mines
10. The Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies
11. The District and Sessions Judge
12. The Superintendent of Police
13. The Assistant Director, Sericulture
14. The Superintending Engineer, P. W. D. (R & B)
15. The Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (R & B)
16. The Executive Engineer, National Highways Division
17. The Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division
18. The Executive Engineer, Electrical Investigation Division
19. The Executive Engineer, Public Health Division
20. The Executive Engineer, Orissa State Electricity Board
21. The District Agriculture Officer
22. The District Inspector of Schools
23. The District Labour Officer
24. The District Employment Officer
25. The District Panchayat Officer
26. The District Welfare Officer
27. The Soil Conservation Officer
28. The Treasury Officer

29. The Regional Transport Officer
30. The Civil Supplies Officer
31. The District Transport Manager
32. The District Statistical Officer
33. The Superintendent of Excise
34. The Assistant Director of Fisheries
35. The District Information and Public Relations Officer
36. The Charge Officer, Settlement
37. The Assistant Engineer, Lift Irrigation
38. The Subdivisional Officer, Electrical
39. The Assistant District Medical Officer, Family Welfare
40. The Assistant District Medical Officer, Public Health
41. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
42. The Piggery Development Officer
43. The Fruit Development Officer
44. The Horticulturist
45. The Superintendent, District Jail
46. The Commercial Tax Officer
47. The District Social Welfare Officer
48. The Inspector of Ayurvedic Dispensary
49. The Project Administrator, Integrated Tribal Development Agency
50. The Special Officer, Juang Development Agency
51. The Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency
52. The General Manager, District Industries Centre
53. The Branch Manager, Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation
54. The Divisional Manager, Central Division, T. D. C. C.
55. The Subdivisional Officer, Public Health
56. The Executive Engineer, Eastern Intensive Investigation Division
57. The Assistant Commandant, Home Guard

58. The Principal, Orissa School of Mining Engineering
59. The Principal, Dharanidhar College
60. The Principal, Women's College
61. The Headmaster, D. N. High School
62. The Headmaster, Government Secondary Training School
63. The Headmistress, Government Girls' High School
64. The District Sub-Registrar
65. The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer
66. The District Probation Officer
67. The District Audit Officer, Local Fund Audit
68. The Executive Officer, Endowments
69. The Superintending Engineer, Electrical Investigation Circle
70. The Assistant Engineer, Agriculture



ANANDAPUR

71. The Subdivisional Officer
72. The District Inspector of Schools, Anandapur
73. The Subdivisional Officer, Public Health
74. The Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D. (R & B)
75. The Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (R & B)
76. The Superintending Engineer, Minor Irrigation Circle, Salapada
77. The Executive Engineer, Baitarani Irrigation Division, Salapada
78. The Sub-Registrar
79. The Sub-Treasury Officer
80. The Subdivisional Police Officer
81. The District Agriculture Officer
82. The Horticulturist
83. The Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies
84. The Subdivisional Medical Officer
85. The Subdivisional Officer, Minor Irrigation
86. The Subdivisional Veterinary Officer

CHAMPUA

87. The Subdivisional Officer
88. The District Inspector of Schools
89. The Subdivisional Officer, Minor Irrigation
90. The Sub-Registrar
91. The Sub-Treasury Officer
92. The Principal, Nicolson Forest Training School
93. The Subdivisional Medical Officer
94. The Subdivisional Veterinary Officer
95. The Sub-judge
96. The Project Administrator, Integrated Tribal Development Agency
97. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer

OTHER PLACES

98. The Executive Engineer, Electrical Division, Joda
99. The Senior Mining Officer, Joda
100. The Executive Engineer, Project (P. H.) Division, Joda
101. The Subdivisional Police Officer, Barbil
102. The Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Barbil
103. The Sub-Treasury Officer, Barbil
104. The Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D. (R & B), Barbil
105. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Barbil

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Kendujhar
2. The Field Publicity Officer, Kendujhar
3. The District Small Savings Officer, Kendujhar
4. The Income-tax Officer, Kendujhar
5. The Subdivisional Officer, Telegraphs, Kendujhar
6. The Sales Tax Officer, Barbil
7. The Welfare Administrator, Iron-Ore Mines & Cess, Barbil

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

In the former days there was no land settlement in the region forming the present district of Kendujhar. The revenue system was simply that of making certain demands upon the village headmen who were left to distribute the burden of the demand upon the cultivators in their villages in any manner they considered suitable¹.

ANCIENT
LAND
REVENUE
SYSTEM

Probably each village was called upon to pay as much as it would bear and agreed to pay. But in those days cultivators were fewer than land available for cultivation. There was the possibility of cultivators pressed by too heavy a demand throwing up their cultivation and shifting to other areas. Hence, this must be having a salutary check upon the capacity of the early rulers in fixing up any unreasonable demands. So far as distribution of demand of a village is concerned the burden would naturally be borne entirely or almost entirely by the agriculturists proper, even though a village might have consisted of cultivators as well as other artisans. This was because in those days there were extremely few agricultural labourers, and the artisans who formed a part of the village organisation were almost entirely maintained for their purpose by the cultivators of the villages².

Prior to the first settlement of the ex-State of Kendujhar the tenantry of the area mainly composed of the Paiks or armed retainers and the pure cultivators. The Paiks were fighting for the Raja when there was war. In peace time they were cultivating their own land and performing ordinary police duties. They, because of their services to the ruler, were enjoying land rent-free. On the other hand the cultivators were supplying the wherewithal for supporting the Raja, his family and his court. On the occasion of some important events in the Raja's family or to provide the Raja any articles of luxury, extraneous cesses were being levied from these tenants from time to time. In nutshell, it can be said that the Chief and his followers took as much as could be extracted from the cultivators and traders living in the ex-State. All that was thus realised was the Chief's own to be spent as he pleased.

The first settlement of the ex-State was made in 1803, the details of which are not, however, available. Bebarta Chintamani Mohapatra made the settlement which was obviously a very rough one as the area

SETTLEMENTS
Settlement
of 1803

¹ Ramadhyani—Report on Land Tenures and the Revenue System of the Orissa and Chhatisgarh States (Vol. I).

² Ibid.

usually sown with 20 *kataki* seers (about 25 kg.) of seed-paddy was fixed as the unit of land measurement. This area was termed as *mana* and 20 such *manas* made a *bati*. Assessment was made only for *jal* lands (wet cultivation). The tenants of Lower Kendujhar, especially of the southern *dandapats*, which were more properly the Mogul Khalishah lands had been accustomed to the measurement rod of Todarmal and his successors. The system of their measurement, it appears, was kept intact in this settlement. A rough comparison with the standard *mana* of Upper Kendujhar was made and the rates were fixed in cash for the lands.

Settlement
of 1858

The next settlement of the ex-State started in 1858 and lasted till 1862. This settlement is popularly called as the 'Bebarta Settlement' as it was made by Bebarta Rai Chandra Sekhar Dhal. The settlement was based upon measurement of land. The original *mana* in Upper Kendujhar which, as said before, covered an area usually sown with 20 *kataki* seers (25 kg.) of seed-paddy, was found to be 18 *dasti padika mana* of 20 *gunths*. Accordingly, the lands were measured with a *padika* of 7 feet 5 inches (2.26 metres). As before, only *jal* lands were assessed. The rent for raiyati holdings was fixed at 8 to 12 annas (Re.0.50 to Re.0.75) and in special cases from 4 to 6 annas (Re.0.25 to Re. 0.37) per *mana*. In this settlement a great number of valid and invalid rent-free holdings were resumed.

Settlement
of 1868

The third settlement of the ex-State was made by Captain Johnstone after the rebellion of 1867. The lands of a great number of Paiks were resumed and *paikali* rates were increased all round to 5 to 7 annas (Re.0.31 to Re.0.44) per *mana*. The raiyati rates were retained unchanged. The revenue of the ex-State in this settlement came upto Rs.50,000.

Settlement of
1870

Maharaja Dhanurjay Narayan Bhanja (1861-1905) commenced fresh settlement *dandapat*¹ by *dandapat* in Upper Kendujhar with occasional revision known as *rafa* from 1870. His Minister, Bichitranda Das, settled Lower Kendujhar in 1878. But the Settlement Officer omitted to specify the total area brought under assessment or the land revenue fixed at these settlements.

Settlement of
1892-1900

A rather more elaborate settlement was started in 1892 and completed in August 1900. It was current till 1913-14. This settlement was said to have started in 1888, but it was interrupted by the Bhuiyan *melee* in 1891. It was resumed the next year when the *melee* was subdued. As the causes of the rebellion were also connected with agrarian discontent the Agent posted by the Government at Kendujhar after the rebellion was directed to undertake a land survey and settlement. The survey was taken up under the

¹ A group of villages formed a Dandapat.

Bengal Tenancy Act. At this settlement no regular survey was made of all cultivable areas, but of only those portions of the villages actually brought under cultivation. The unit of measurement was a *padika* or bamboo pole of a given length which varied from place to place and the area extracted was in *manas* and *gunths* which also varied in Upper Kendujhar and Lower Kendujhar. The lands were classified into six categories, viz., Jala, Kala, Gora, Dahi, Pal and Dalua. The map of the ex-State was prepared.

The total village area of the ex-State excluding Bhuiyan Pirhs and Juang Pirhs as arrived at the Settlement is shown in Appendix I.

For the purpose of revenue assessment the classification was made according to Dandapat and the villages in them, and not on the basis of soil classification. The Dandapats were grouped together according to their situation and then they were divided into three classes. The villages in each of them were again divided into three classes with the result that there were nine different rates of rent adopted in each group of Dandapats for rice land only or altogether 27 rates for Upper Kendujhar. Goda or uplands were divided into four classes though it is found that no distinction was made between the *godas* of different classes of villages and Dandapats. Evidently, the end in view was to increase the land revenue of Upper Kendujhar by 36 per cent.

The fundamental principles and methods adopted in classifying Dandapats and their villages, instead of classifying raiyatwari lands or holdings in village or those followed in arriving at the various rates of rent fixed for different classes of lands, cannot be ascertained from the 1892-1900 Settlement Report wherein only the rates adopted are mentioned without any specific reasons being put forth for their adoption, nor could it be ascertained from looking to the Dandapats and the villages why they were so divided and how such multifarious rates were arrived at. The Dandapats and villages were said to be divided into classes according to their situation amongst hills and jungles or facility of trade or having more cultivated lands than jungles. But this was not proved by facts, for Hunda with three parts covered with jungles and broken by *nullahs* and ravines and quite cut off from communication with the town or other trading centres was taken as a first class Dandapat, while Rajanagar and Gourdesh which contained some of the finest lands in Upper Kendujhar and contained more cultivated lands and were connected with the main road, were classed as second class Dandapat¹.

¹ Final Report of the Survey and Settlement Operations of Keonjhar State (1914-15)

KENDUJHAR

The rates of rent fixed at the 1892—1900 Settlement for Lower Kendujhar seem to be more complicated than those fixed for Upper Kendujhar. There were altogether 17 different rates of 12 sets adopted for 12 groups of villages varying from Rs. 4-2-0 (Rs. 4·12) to Re. 0-8-3 (Re. 0·52) per acre and the rice land was divided into 4 classes instead of 3 in Upper Kendujhar. One *chharam* or 4th class was added to the usual 3 classes of land. Therefore, there were 46 rates in Lower Kendujhar.

The paddy-cultivated lands in Lower Kendujhar are superior to those of Upper Kendujhar. So, the rent fixed in Lower Kendujhar was higher.

The rate of rent fixed (average) on each class of land in this Settlement are shown below.

Class of land	Upper Kendujhar	Lower Kendujhar
1. Wet Rice Lands		
1st class	Rs. 1-10-0 or Rs. 1·62	Rs. 4-2-0 or Rs. 4·12
2nd class	Rs. 1-7-9 or Rs. 1·48	Rs. 3-1-6 or Rs. 3·09
3rd class	Rs. 1-5-3 or Rs. 1·33	Rs. 2-5-2 or Rs. 2·32
2. Goda Lands		
1st class	Re 0-12-0 or Re. 0·75 to Re 0-6-2 or Re. 0·38	Rs. 3-1-6 or Rs. 3·09
2nd class	Re. 0-4-11 or Re. 0·30	Rs. 1-0-6 or Rs. 1·03
3rd class	Re. 0-2-6 or Re. 0·15	Re. 0-12-9 or Re. 0·80
3. Sugarcane	Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 2·50	Rs. 3-1-0 or Rs. 3·06
4. Pal lands	Rs. 2-7-7 or Rs. 2·47 for Goripal and for ordinary Pal Re. 0-12-4 or Re. 0·77	Rs. 1-15-9 or Rs. 1·98 to Re. 0-8-3 or Rs. 0·52

The rents at the above rates were payable for an acre of land. An acre of land was equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ *manas* of Upper Kendujhar and 2 *manas* of Lower Kendujhar.

The cultivated area according to the Settlement of 1892 was 1,42,451 acres in Upper Kendujhar and 79,002 acres in Lower Kendujhar. The total land revenue as arrived at in this Settlement was Rs. 2,24,110·00.

Settlement of
1914-15

The Settlement of 1914-15 actually commenced in November 1911 after C. W. E. Connolly joined as the Settlement Officer in the ex-State. The settlement operations were completed in 1915. This is, so to say, the first regular land revenue settlement in the ex-State as in it a regular chain and plane table survey was made

for the first time. Record-of-rights and village maps were prepared in accordance with the Bengal Tenancy Act. Assessment also was made under the Bengal Tenancy Act, land being classified into two kinds (wet or low land and Goda or upland) with three grades in each. The area traversed, surveyed and settled came to 4,73,154 acres* of cultivated land and 8,70,591 acres of uncultivated land. It contained 1,04,879 holdings and 9,83,513 plots. The survey did not cover the areas inhabited by the Bhuiyan and the Juang tribes. The Settlement which was originally made for 20 years, is still operative in the district and will remain as such till the completion of the revision settlement which is now under way.

The total village area excluding Bhuiyan and Juang Pirhs arrived at in this Settlement (Appendix II) shows a considerable increase as compared to the 1892 Settlement (Appendix I). This increase was due mainly to the reason that during the settlement of 1892—1900, the measurement was not accurate and there were lands which should have been assessed but escaped assessment. These were all detected by accurate chain measurement in this settlement.

The increase in the uncultivated area in Upper Kendujhar is ascribed to the reasons that during the previous settlement only cultivated waste lands including *gochar*, *smanan* and *godas* were shown, but the jungles, hills, rivers and *nullahs* lying within the village boundary were either left out or an approximate area was taken. In this settlement uncultivated area included all waste lands, jungles, hills, rivers, *nullahs* and *godandas* lying within the village boundary. The jungles, hills, reserved forests, Khesra forests, rivers lying outside the village boundary and also the Bhuiyan and Juang Pirhs which were not settled were left out as before. The decrease in the uncultivated village areas of Lower Kendujhar was probably due to wrong or non-measurement of the Anabadi jungles, especially in the villages which were given as *mouzamahal* grants and the area recorded by "Nazar Paimas" approximately.

Settlement records consisted of an index showing the plot number, Khata number, the rayats' name and the area, the 'theriz' showing the name of the raiyat, Khata number, details of the holdings and the rent, and the Khatian which included a Khewat showing the various tenures and rent; and individual Khatas giving the number of the plot, the area, boundaries and rent as well as details of holdings and status. Each raiyat in the settled area was given a *patta* at the settlement which was a copy of the *khata*. In the Bhuiyan Pirh a register showing the tax of each person was maintained. In the Juang Pirh there was no such register and the headman distributed the rent among the raiyats. In the villages of the open tract, the

* One acre = 404687 hectare

village headman had an *ekpadia* (rent roll) showing the area, name and rent against each raiyat. No *ekpadia* was maintained at the headquarters. Village headmen were supplied with receipt books free of charge and no charges were made for the *ekpadia*. No annual register of rent was maintained by the village headman. A duplicate copy of the *patta* could be obtained on payment of Re. 1 but it was not certified as true and was not admissible as evidence though signed by the subdivisional officers. For certified copies, an extra charge was made.¹

The old system of soil classification was not adopted in the 1914-15 Settlement. The very simple and intelligible system adopted in Angul, Saraikela and Porahat was followed.

Lands were classified into two classes i.e. (i) wet lands and (ii) Goda (uplands), each of which were again subdivided into three grades.

First class wet lands, generally known as Bera, were those that were low-lying and obtained sufficient moisture, and were highly manured. These were classed as Aul lands. Second class lands or Duom rice lands were a little inferior to Bera lands. The third class or Soim lands were those that entirely depended on rainfall. They lacked in nutrient and yielded poor crops.

At the settlements prior to 1892-1900, no rent was fixed on the Goda lands. A nominal rent was fixed on these lands in the settlement of 1892. The first class Goda comprised Kala and homestead lands which were heavily manured every year and produced crops like maize, mustard, and vegetables. Second class Goda were ordinary uplands situated at a distance from the homestead lands and were seldom manured, and grew Goda Dhan (Biali), Rasi or Surguja. These lands were not capable of bearing crops every year and were, therefore, cultivated normally every alternate year. The third class Goda lands were generally high and dry for their situation near the foot of the hills. The soil was mostly rocky and covered with gravel and small pieces of stones and therefore, produced poor crops once or twice in two or three years and sometimes four years.

The rice lands in Lower Kendujhar are far superior to those in Upper Kendujhar and are capable of earning higher rates of rent and so it was thought expedient that separate rates should be fixed, but the classification should not be so multifarious as to admit so many different rates; and a simple and well understood rate be fixed throughout Lower Kendujhar based on the same principles as in Upper Kendujhar for usual three classes of land.

¹Ramadhyan—Report on the Land Tenures and Revenue System of the Orissa and Chhatisgarh States. Vol. (III.)

In adopting these uniform rates Santosapur and Pariaripali Dandapats and a part of Anandapur Dandapat, situated in hilly and jungle tracts having more affinity to the villages of Upper Kendujhar, had to be excluded. The rates fixed for them were similar to those of Upper Kendujhar. Santosapur had 66 *mouzas*, Pariaripali 18 and 8 of Anandapur Dandapat; so a total of 92 *mouzas* had to be assessed at Upper Kendujhar rates.

As assessed in the 1914 Settlement, the following table shows the rates of rent per acre of different classes of land in Upper Kendujhar and Lower Kendujhar :

Classification of land	Upper Kendujhar	Lower Kendujhar
(1) Wet Rice Land :—		
1st Class	Rs. 1-12-0 (Rs. 1·75)	Rs. 3-0-0 (Rs. 3·00)
2nd Class	Rs. 1-4-0 (Rs. 1·25)	Rs. 2-12-0 (Rs. 2·75)
3rd Class	Re. 1-0-0 (Re. 1·00)	Rs. 2-4-0 (Rs. 2·25)
(2) Goda Land :—		
1st Class	Re. 0-11-0 (Re. 0·69)	Rs. 3-2-0 (Rs. 3·12)
2nd Class	Re. 0-5-0 (Re. 0·31)	Rs. 1-12-0 (Rs. 1·75)
3rd Class	Re. 0-2-0 (Re. 0·12)	Re. 1-0-0 (Re. 1·00)
(3) Sugarcane	Rs. 2-8-0 (Rs. 2·50)	Rs. 2-8-0 (Rs. 2·50)
(4) Pal Land	Re. 1-0-0 (Rs. 1·00)	Re. 1-0-0 (Rs. 1·00)

So far Upper Kendujhar is concerned when a comparison is drawn with the rent fixed at the 1892 settlement an increase of 2 annas (Re. 0·12) is found in the 1st class wet land and 1 pie (Re. 0·0½) in the second class Goda land. Except this, rent of all other categories of land had been fixed at a decreased rate.

In Lower Kendujhar, when compared with the rates as fixed at the 1892 Settlement, the above table shows an increase only in the Goda land, while the decrease was considerable in all classes of rice, sugarcane and Pal lands.

Two new cesses were imposed during the 1914-15 Settlement: Cesses
(1) school cess and (2) dispensary cess.

Previously, children coming to schools had to pay about 2 annas (Re. 0·12) each per month. This system was considered vexatious and disliked by the people, because once a boy entered his name in the school register, his parents were liable to pay at the rate of 2 annas (Re. 0·12)

per month even after the boy discontinued to attend school. So this system was superseded by the imposition of a new cess called 'school cess' at the rate of 6 pies (Re. 0.03) per rupee of rent payable by the raiyats. Their children were educated free of cost irrespective of their number. This cess was not objected to by anybody. The total assessment of this cess was Rs. 15,565-2-4 (Rs. 15,565.14).

The 'dispensary cess' was levied, like the school cess, at the rate of 6 pies (Re. 0.03) per rupee of rent. The Medical Department was entirely taken over by the Durbar. There was no resentment to the new imposition. The total assessment of this cess was Rs. 15,565-2-4 (Rs. 15,565.14).

**Nistar
Cess**

Nistar cess (forest dues) was formerly assessed at Re. 0-2-6 (Re. 0.15) per acre of wet land and Re. 0-1-3 (Re. 0.08) per acre of upland, but this rate was reduced at the 1914-15 Settlement. The reduced rates were Re. 0-2-0 (Re. 0.12) per acre of rice land and Re. 0-1-0 (Re. 0.06) per acre of upland held by the raiyats both in Upper and Lower Kendujhar. It was also levied at Re. 0-4-0 (Re. 0.25) per house on non-agriculturists.

In Lower Kendujhar where there were no jungles in close proximity of a village, no cess had been imposed. Thus 22 villages in Lower Kendujhar were exempted from Nistar cess.

A higher rate of 50 per cent was levied on the Lakhrajders, Niskar Debottar and Brahmottardars only. Other Dan holders, such as, Panpik, Dutta, Raktapattadar etc., were assessed at the ordinary rates. The total Nistar cess assessed at the Settlement (1914-15) was Rs. 46,146.

**Fluctuating
Cess**

It was shown as having been imposed in 1914, that is, after the settlement. This cess was imposed at the rate of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per year on "foreigners" who entered the ex-State for service or trade. The rate imposed depended on the size of the family. "Foreigners" were persons with less than four to five acres of land.

**Total
Revenue**

As stated in the Settlement Report, the object of the 1914-15 Settlement was to prepare correct record-of-rights till then unknown in the ex-State and to settle a fair and equitable rent under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. As a result, there was a great increase in the cultivated area and a corresponding rise in revenue.

Appendix III shows the total revenue of the ex-State as assessed in the Settlement of 1914-15.

As mentioned elsewhere, eleven villages of Ambo ex-estate of Baleshwar were added to the district of Kendujhar in 1949 in course of minor exchanges of areas. These villages merged with the subdivision of Anandapur. The first rent settlement in these villages was taken up during 1890—1900. Refixation of rent was done from time to time in the form of lump rentals without any distinction between the comparative productivity of different classes of land contained in them. In the revision settlement of 1922—32 a flat rate increase of 25 per cent over the existing rates were adopted and the record-of-rights of these eleven villages were prepared under the provisions of the Orissa Tenancy Act. Besides raiyats, some other tenure-holders of the ex-estate of Ambo were proprietors, sub-proprietors, intermediaries, sub-intermediaries, Bajyapti intermediaries, Bajyapti raiyats and Lakhraj Bahals.

SETTLEMENTS IN
AMBO EX-
ESTATE

More about the previous settlements and tenure system of the area will find place in the District Gazetteer of Baleshwar.

Maharaja Dhanurjay Bhanja issued a special *robakari* (circular) after the Settlement of 1892 in which he mentioned all sorts of grants and also restricted their constant transfer by sale or gift. That order became effective from the 1st January, 1905. The tenures of the ex-State of Kendujhar were, (1) Niskar Lakhraj (rent-free), (2) Tanki Lakhraj (paying quit-rent), (3) Zamindari (paying a fixed nominal rent) and (4) Raiyats (paying full rent).

Tenure
System of
Kendujhar
ex-State

The following shows the detailed division of tenures:

1. Rent-free tenures or Niskar Lakhraj were divided into—
 - (a) Debottar and Pirottat or endowments to the Thakurs (Hindu deities) and Pirs or Mohammedan saints for religious purposes.
 - (b) Brahmottar, either *sasan chakra* or *khudra dans* given to Brahmins only for establishment of *sasans* and maintenance, respectively.
 - (c) Dakhina, gift or endowments to Brahmins, occasionally to Ballav Guru and to Raj Guru.
 - (d) Khairat or Khanja or assignment for running *mathas* or Hindu religious institutions.
 - (e) Khanja assignments of land made for maintenance of Raj family such as Rani Sahiba and Tikait Sahib.
 - (f) Kharposh for maintenance of relatives called Babuan Jagirs.

- (g) Panpik (spittle grant), a permanent gift which was of two kinds—Niskar Panpik and Tanki Panpik.
 - (h) Dutta Niskar which was of two kinds—Dutta Niskar and Dutta Tanki.
 - (i) Service Jagirs given to the servants of the ex-State.
 - (j) Niskar Chinra Jagir
2. Tanki Lakhraj tenures or those paying quit-rent were :
- (a) Debottar
 - (b) Panpik
 - (c) Dutta (gift)
 - (d) Brahmottar
 - (e) Mohatran
 - (f) Miscellaneous Tanki and other petty *dans* made to Bchera, Padhan, Besoi of Kardangi of Charigurh and Bedhayjal's son, etc.

3. Tanki Jagir :

- (a) Jagir granted by (1) the Durbar, and (2) Zamindars
 - (b) Chadah
 - (c) Raktapatta
 - (d) Khorposh of Babu Braja Kishore Mahapatra
- } Granted for special service

4. Zamindari Jagirs :

- (a) Kaliahata
- (b) Dhenka

5. Raiyati (Mahal rent paying)

The total area under each class of tenures in the ex-State during the Settlement of 1914-15 (cultivated and uncultivated) is shown in Appendix IV.

A brief description of these tenures is given below.

Niskar
Lakhraj
Tenure

The Debottar grants were made to deities to carry their worship. This tenure was divided into three kinds; (i) Debottar of the State Thakurs, (ii) of private Thakurs and (iii) Thakurs of Mogulbandi area (outside the ex-State). Under the first category, there were 44 villages or Mouza-mahals in Upper Kendujhar and 34 in Lower Kendujhar. Under the

second category, there were only two Mouzamahals in Lower Kendujhar. There were four Mouzamahals in the third category. Lord Jagannath of Puri whose grants were specially called 'Amrutamanohi' had two and Lord Govindjiu of Jajpur and Kendrapara had two Mauzamahals in Lower Kendujhar.

Under the Brahmottar tenure, there were 17 Mouzas in Upper Kendujhar and 10 in Lower Kendujhar. These constituted as grants to the Brahmins. They were generally of two kinds—(i) Chakra or Sasan Dan and (ii) Khudra Dan. Chakra Dan was given to a set of Brahmins as a unit called Graminya in order to establish Sasans or Brahmin villages which were named after the donors—the Rajas. Share was allotted to each Brahmin of the Sasan at the time of the grant and they enjoyed the *dan* free of rent. But in return they had only to bless the Raja three times every day during their Puja. They were liable to present to the Raja the customary betel-nut and sacred thread twice every year.

The Khudra Dan was an occasional grant which the Raja made to the individual Brahmins during some royal ceremonies and also during the eclipse of the sun or moon, popularly known as Surjyaparag Dan and Chandragrahan Dan. There were also other minor grants called Baitarani Dan, Gangadoka Dan made at the death-bed of the Raja in the hope of recovery, Murtapanchaka, Gocharma, Gomukhi, Bratabedi and Nava Chandan Dan.

Dakhinas (gift or endowments) were made to individual Brahmins occasionally, that is to Rajguru and Ballav Guru at the time of initiation. It was called Mantra Dakhina. Large grants (Ballav Guru Dakhina) had been made to the religious preceptor (Ballav Guru).

Khairats given for the maintenance of Maths or religious institutions where devotees took shelter was known as Math Khanjas. The area covered by this was small.

Khanja or assignments were made for the maintenance of the Raj family. The Rani Sahiba held five Mouzamahals in Upper Kendujhar and three in Lower Kendujhar. The Tikait held 16 Mouzamahals in Upper Kendujhar and one partial in Lower Kendujhar. Most other Khanjas including Kharposh (maintenance) or *jagirs* granted to dependants, kinsmen, servants of the ex-State were resumed in the Settlement of 1892–1900. Those remaining (except two) were resumed and made raiyati in the Settlement of 1914–15.

There were many rent-free service *jagirs* in the ex-State. But most of them were converted into *tanki jagirs* in the Settlement of 1892–1900. Most of the village service *jagirs*, such as, those granted

to carpenters, blacksmiths, washermen, Dakuas, Dehuris etc., were converted into *tanki* instead of rent-free in that Settlement. But in the Settlement of 1914-15 the *jagirs* were again made *niskar* like all other service *jagirs*. The village service-holder had no right to transfer by sale or otherwise the *jagir* lands.

Servants of the ex-State holding *niskar-jagirs* viz., Chamarpaka (literally bearer of Chamar or fly-whisks), Boirakhai (flag-bearer), drummer etc., were considered unnecessary. Their lands were made raiyati on full rent in the Settlement of 1914-15. The *jagir* lands enjoyed by palanquin bearers were not resumed in 1914-15 Settlement.

The *jagir* lands of most of the Paiks including Mujkuri Paiks of Lower Kendujhar were resumed and made raiyati on full rent in the Settlement of 1914-15. The disbanded Paiks were exempted from Bethi, like ordinary raiyats, but were liable to present themselves to the ruling chief or to any high official when he happened to visit their Dandapats and required their service in providing escort or for carrying any urgent communication. The Garnaiks and Dalais received 8 acres of rent-free land and Paiks 6 acres, besides rent-free homestead land.

The Kumbhars or potters enjoyed their homestead lands and *baris* or lands attached to their houses rent-free as they had to supply earthen pots to Thakurs, the Raj family and the ex-State officials while they went on tour to their Dandapats on public purpose.

The service *jagir*-holders failing in their duties were liable for ejectment.

Tanki
Lakhraj

There were a number of grants including Mahatrana, Brahmottar, Dutta and Panpik which were Tanki Lakhraj or quit-rent paying. During the Settlement of 1892-1900, the rates of all sorts of Tanki Lakhraj were fixed at 50 per cent less than the prevailing rates of rent. But in the Settlement of 1914-15, it was raised to 75 per cent.

The Dutta, Mahatrana and Minha grants were given to the families of better caste people as an encouragement to settle in the ex-State. All Mahatrans were made Tanki. Only certain homestead lands were given as Minha or rent-free. Very few were retained in the Settlement of 1914-15.

Tanki and
Service
Jagirs

There were also Tanki and service *jagirs* given either by the Durbar or by the zamindars for maintenance (Kharposh) to the relatives of old Raj family or to private servants of the Raja's household. The Kharposh *jagirs* were all resumed and some fixed

allowances were paid. Most of the *jagirs* of the ex-State servants were resumed and only those retained in the Settlement of 1914-15 were made *jagir niskar* instead of Tanki.

Chadah and Raktapatta *jagirs* were granted to persons who distinguished themselves in some special deeds done in favour of the Ruling Chief during Melees or disturbances. In Lower Kendujhar, there were 467·17 acres of Chadah Tanki, 3·08 acres of Chadah Niskar and 45·42 acres of Tanki Raktapatta lands during the Settlement of 1914-15.

Rent-free grants in the ex-State could not be transferred or partitioned, but rent-paying grants could be transferred with the permission of the Durbār. The Brahmin's grant could be transferred only to Brahmins. Sub-tenants in rent-free or assessed grants could acquire permanent rights after 12 years continuous possession. They were liable to render Bethi.

In the ex-State, there were only two zamindaris; Kaliahata in Upper Kendujhar and Dhenka in Lower Kendujhar. These were ancient tenures dating back to a period long antecedent to the British rule. It is probable that in the unsettled times of the Moghul and Marhatta rule the tenure-holders were virtually independent chiefs having only nominal loyalty to the rulers of Kendujhar. With the establishment of a well-ordered administration, the privileges enjoyed by them went through a gradual process of curtailment for some reason or other and they were reduced practically to ordinary tenure-holders of the ex-State.

Zamindari
Tenures

At the Settlement of 1892-1900 in the zamindaris, rents were settled for the cultivators and the rights of under-tenure-holders recorded exactly as in the *hustabud* part of the ex-State. In the case of Kaliahata 30 per cent of the Mufassal assets were fixed as the State demand and in the case of Dhenka, 40 per cent¹. But in the Settlement of 1914-15 these were raised to 35 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

At the Settlement of 1914-15, there were 27 villages in the ex-zamindari of Kaliahata out of 33 recorded on the 1892-1900 Settlement. The remaining six had been abandoned owing to unusual depredation by wild elephants. The entire zamindari was situated among high hills and dense forests. Most of the cultivated lands of the area are not fertile. At the 1914-15 Settlement the area of the ex-zamindari was recorded as 18,866·86 acres and the

¹. Settlement Report of Keonjhar State for 1305 Amli Year

gross rent was Rs. 2,149-5-1 (or Rs. 2,149-32). Of the total assets, 10 per cent was paid as collection charges. The total revenue paid by the ex-zamindari to the ex-State was Rs. 677 as fixed in the Settlement of 1914-15.

The Dhenka ex-zamindari consisted of two whole villages and three partial villages. The lands are fertile. During the Settlement of 1914-15, the area of the ex-zamindari was 1,183.94 acres. The total assets of this ex-zamindari was fixed at Rs. 2,076-2-2 (Rs. 2,076-13) in the Settlement. The demand of the ex-State was Rs. 941.

The Sanad of the zamindars had been issued more or less like a lease for the term of the settlement. The zamindars had the right to allot waste land for cultivation at rates entered in the Kabuliyat and to appropriate the profits. They had also the right to appoint the Padhan (village headman). But mutation was effected by the Durbar. The zamindars had right to dismiss a Padhan on sufficient grounds. On the occasions like marriage in the Raj family, *magans* were payable at a certain rate. The Sanads issued to them contained clauses regarding *rasad* etc., similar to the raiyats liabilities. The zamindars could apparently issue *pattas* to their Padhans and new raiyats. On the whole the Sanad did not seem to confer adequate protection to the tenants and on many points seemed to be deliberately vague.

Village
Headman
System:
Padhan

The Padhani System was prevalent in the villages of the open tract of the ex-State except in the subdivision of Anandapur where collection was made through 21 Kanoongos. There were also Padhans in the Bhuyan Pirh. Padhans were appointed in consultation with the villagers and votes were said to be recorded. This was an old practice. Ordinarily appointment to these posts followed the laws of primogeniture. In the open tracts, no *patta* or lease was issued to them and they were appointed by a *parwana* of appointment. The *bhogra* land of the Padhan was rent-paying service land and not raiyati land. He farmed for the rents of the village and distributed the village lands amongst the individual cultivators generally giving to each as much as he could cultivate. When a cultivator abandoned his holding, he made over the holding to any other and realised the arrears, if any, from him or the arrear could be distributed among the villagers and the lands made over to the tenant at the annual *jama* only. The land enjoyed by the Padhan could not be alienated or partitioned. He was holding office for the period of settlement and was required to furnish security for an amount larger than the demand of the village.

There were Garnaiks or Sardars who had charge over Dandapats. They supervised the work of the Padhan and held *jagir* lands for which they did not pay rent, but had to pay *nistar* cess. They were to take charge of a dead Padhan's post till the successor was appointed. But their main duty, as ascertained by Ramadhyani, was to "collect the Paiks for the purpose of rendering services to the officers on tour and other occasions as well as producing the villagers and others for *bethi*" wherever these were required. In case of appointment of Sardars all Padhans and leading raiyats were consulted.

Garnaik or
Sardar

The raiyati tenure of the Kendujhar ex-State may be classed as (1) Mahal raiyat, i.e., (a) Ordinary State raiyat; (b) Ordinary State Thakur; (c) Ordinary State Kotchas and (d) Sikim or sub-tenants, (2) Garpurni or Chirole and (3) Chandna and Patna Chandana.

Raiyati
Tenure

At the 1892-1900 Settlement, the State raiyats were settled with cash rent, but those under State Thakur and holding Koth and Khamar lands had to pay rent in kind. They were previously subject to various "*kirans*" abwabs and had no right of occupancy in their lands. They were not getting any concession or remission for failure of crops or bad harvest. That Settlement abolished, with few exceptions, the long resented *bethi*. In the 1914 Settlement, all *bethis* were abolished and the Khoraki allowance was raised from 5 paise to 2 annas (Re. 0.8 to Re. 0.12). The Nij-chas raiyats had to pay rents in cash except in case of Thakurs, where these raiyats paid the rents in kind.

Mahal raiyat

The Sikim or sub-tenants remained generally under the raiyats or Bajiyaptidars. At the Settlement of 1892-1900, raiyats under the Zamindars of Kaliahata and Dhenka, and other tenure-holders in Lower Kendujhar enjoying Mouzamahal Dans, Panpiks etc., were considered as sub-tenants who did not have permanent right over the lands though holding them for many preceeding years. A kind of chit showing the abstract of area and *jama* called *tipa-patta* was introduced and given to such sub-tenants. At the 1914-15 Settlement this was considered not in accordance with the provisions of the Tenancy Act and all raiyats under the Zamindars and tenure-holders were recorded as raiyats with all the privileges of a raiyat of the ex-State. Those under the raiyats were only designated as Sikim raiyats. Usual *pattas* were given to them.

In cases of raiyats who held lands under a Jagir-holder before the 1892-1900 Settlement and that *jagir* was resumed (*bajyapti*) during the Settlement of 1892-1900 and made raiyati, the Sikim raiyats holding these lands were assessed at Rs. 12-8-0 (Rs. 12.50) per hundred

or two annas (Re. 0'12) per rupee above the prevailing rates for Mahal raiyats, but those who held land after that Settlement were treated as ordinary *sikim* raiyats at the usual raiyati rates.

Gharpurni
and Chirole
Raiyat

Lands held personally by the Ruler were Known as "Mahal Nijchas " or " Chirole ". The Gharpurni and Chirole raiyats held land made *khas* by the Durbar and let out to raiyats on rent in kind. At the Settlement of 1914-15, all of these lands had been recorded as non-occupancy tenures, the holders thereof paying rents on annual leases known as *chirole pattas*.

Chandnadars
and Patna
Chandnadars

The Chandnadars possessed only homestead lands and no cultivated lands in the village. They were generally poor and had no cultivation ; nor were they considered as permanent raiyats. The Patna Chandanadars lived in the ex-State solely for the purpose of trade and had only houses and the *bari* attached to them. They were mostly well-to-do persons and had enough to pay the rent. They had no other obligation to the Durbar except that they were bound to assist the ex-State officials like ordinary raiyats.

Record-of-
rights

There was no revenue or tenancy law in the ex-state. Matters of policy and procedure were governed by *rubakaris* (circulars) which could be changed at will and their contents to a large extent depended upon personal equation. The record-of-rights laid down to some extent the rights and liabilities of raiyats. The right of occupancy existed in all lands entered as raiyati at the 1914-15 Settlement and in practice rights of occupancy seemed to accrue also in newly-reclaimed lands. The raiyats could not be ejected except by an order of the court for failure to pay rent or to render such service in the shape of *bethi* etc., as he was required to render on payment of *khoraki* at 2 annas (Re. 0'12) per day. Transfer of land by sale, mortgage, gift etc., was not permitted without the sanction of the Durbar. Mutation fees were charged at 12½ per cent in cases of sale, gift, will or dowry. A standard price was fixed on which the fee was charged, apparently at a minimum rate. The fee was even charged in cases where land which had been abandoned or surrendered was disposed of by auction. On exchanges, the fee was charged from both parties. No fee was charged in cases of succession. If transfer was effected without sanction, the Durbar could confiscate all the lands transferred. Such transfers might be condoned on payment of a *salami* in addition to the mutation fees.

A raiyat could abandon the whole of his holding but not a portion except for sufficient reasons, the onus of establishing which was on the raiyat ; he was liable to pay the rent of the portion abandoned until settled with another raiyat. New lands broken with the sanction of the Durbar were held rent-free for 5 years, dry lands might be converted without enhancement for a period of 5 years. Receipts were to be given free on payment of land revenue. Land revenue was payable in

two instalments of 12 annas (Re. 0·75) and 4 annas (Re. 0·25) in the rupee on the 15th January and 15th April ; but in the Bhuyan and Juang areas the date was different.

In dealing with petitions for reclamation of land, the Forest Officer was consulted and a proclamation was issued to elicit objections. The Forest Officer had to say if the grant might be made and to report the royalty on the trees. The charge payable for the land, if sanctioned, was the royalty on the trees and *salami*, if the area was large or valuable or there was competition for it. The *salami* was not prescribed in the rules and was discretionary. It was generally charged for homestead and other valuable lands. If several people wanted the land it was auctioned.

In cases of surrender, the land was put to auction for resettlement. If abandoned land had been taken possession for a long time (10 or 12 years) by an unauthorised person, a *salami* was taken. If the possession had been for a short time only, the land was auctioned.

Lands formed by alluvion were settled by auction, in cases of diluvion the rent was remitted. The raiyats had the right to use the water of any Bundh, tank, *nullah* and well in their villages belonging to the ex-State administration for domestic purpose or for irrigation.

The raiyats had also the right to all trees growing on their holdings whether self-sown or otherwise except *sal* trees with girth exceeding 35 inches. For such trees they had to pay half the royalty rates if they wished to appropriate the trees. Excisable trees were the property of the ex-State.

The record-of-rights prescribed the liability to carry luggage of the members of the Raj family and officials on tour or supply labour for this purpose on payment of diet charges at 2 annas (Re. 0·12) per day. The raiyat was also liable to construct leaf-sheds and supply fire-wood, straw and leaf-plates free of charge to the officials, the ruler and members of his family. He was bound to supply logs for deities on payment of diet charges, but for small *Sal* and *Simuli* logs of inferior description he was not entitled to any payment within a radius of ten miles (16 km.). For large logs he would get *khoraki*. He had to drag cars of deities free of charge. On the occasion of marriage, death or investiture of thread in the Raj family, raiyats were required to construct leaf huts, provide fire-wood and leaf plates at the Garh (headquarters town) on payment of 2 annas (Re 0·12) per day as *khoraki*. In matters such as *bethi* the record-of-rights conferred little protection. It is shown by the fact that 'Shikar Bethi' which was not prescribed in the record-of-rights was abolished in 1938.

There was no fixed revenue payable by the hill Bhuyans before 1868. They only paid a certain tribute and rendered some personal service. As natural in such cases there would be no limit to the demand and any amount of service might be exacted. This was really excessively harassing. Colonel (then Captain) Johnstone who was stationed as the Government Agent in Kendujhar commuted the service and other dues for a fixed plough tax of Re. 0-8-0 (50 paise), and in the case of those who had no ploughs, a house tax of Re. 0-4-0 (25 paise), besides a school cess of one anna (Re. 0-06) per every house. This settlement which took effect from 1870 was in force for ten years. After the expiry of the settlement the then Chief Dhanurjay Bhanja made two settlements in 1881 and 1890, respectively. He raised plough tax to 80 paise, house tax to 40 paise and school cess to 12 paise. Naturally wayward and suspicious of innovations, the Bhuyans did not like the enhancement. This along with some other reasons led to an open rebellion in 1891.

After quelling of the rebellion the then Government Agent Wylly made a fresh settlement for 1894-95. The rates fixed by the Raja were retained in this settlement, but the services they had to render were specifically recorded in the lease granted to the village Padhans. For some reasons re-settlement could not be made on the expiry of the term of Wylly's settlement which remained in force up to 1896-97. A five-year re-settlement was made in 1898. The terms of the leases granted in the settlement of 1894-95 remained unchanged in this re-settlement. The only new feature in the re-settlement was the taking of agreements from the Sardars as well from whom no Kabuliyats had been taken in 1894-95. The terms of the Sardar's lease were the same as those granted to the Padhans, except that for Padhan's *malikana* of Rs. 3.12, the rate of Rs. 6.25 had been put for the Sardars. It is understood that in the settlement of 1916-17 raiyatwari plough tax, house tax, school cess and miscellaneous cess were reassessed in each village. Ekpadias were prepared for plough tax, house tax, school cess and miscellaneous cess (in place of Bethi) as understood from the *jamabandi* of 1931-32. However, after 1942, there was no reassessment of these taxes and cesses. In the Juang villages a produce rent was fixed for the village as a whole and the distribution of rent among the villagers was left to the village headmen. In the above settlements there was no systematic survey and preparation of records in this area. Only houses and ploughs were counted and taxes assessed on them.

It was also obligatory for the village headman of a Bhuyan village to supply two he-goats, one a year old, and another six months old in the month of Aswin (September-October) and the *patta* mentioned the value of these as Rs. 2 and Re. 1, respectively. Further, $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pahi* of grain was realised

from each household for the Jagannath Thakur temple, the headman used to keep $\frac{1}{4}$ *pahi* out of each *pahi* contributed as his remuneration. It was imperative on all adult male villagers to supply rope and materials for the preparation of Jagannath's car and to drag it. They were also to supply Inda wood and rope at the time of Inda festival and carry the Inda *chatra*: they received remuneration for these services according to prevalent practice. They were also required to attend and render services at *parbani parba* and *aghira purnima* festival; to supply coolies to British officers and fuel, straw, twigs, etc. free of cost for the construction of huts. Similar supplies had to be made for the Raja, members of his family and certain officers. If any of these dignitaries went outside the ex-State, coolies had to be supplied free of charge for 15 days (for longer periods wages would be paid). Attendance of all prominent persons at the headquarters in the month of Chaitra (March-April) was obligatory. All these liabilities existed in spite of the alleged commutation of *bethi* and *begari*.

The present survey and settlement operations in this district were taken up in the year 1961-62 under the provisions of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act and rules framed thereunder. According to 1914-15 settlement, there were 1,925 villages whereas in the present settlement operation the total number of villages comes to 2,130. This increase is due to creation of new villages in the unsurveyed areas and splitting up of bigger villages by following the procedure prescribed under rule 61 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Rules. According to the villages list available with the Tahsildars, the number of villages, however, comes to 2,114. This district consists of 3 subdivisions, namely, Anandapur-511 villages, Kendujhar—1,189 villages and Champua-430 villages. At first plain table survey was taken up in all the areas of this district except in Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh areas of Sadar (Kendujhar) subdivision and Champua subdivision. Theodolite traverse survey was taken up in Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh areas comprising 164 villages and in Champua subdivision comprising 430 villages.

PRESENT
SURVEY
AND
SETTLEMENT
OPERATIONS

By the year 1984-85, of the 511 villages of Anandapur subdivision, 503 villages have been finally published and *pattas* distributed to the raiyats. The record-of-rights and maps have been handed over to the concerned Revenue authorities. As regards the remaining 8 villages, Bujharat and attestation work are in progress.

Sadar (Kendujhar) subdivision comprises 1,189 villages including 164 villages of Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh. Of the 1,189 villages, 1,176 villages have been finally published and *pattas* distributed to the raiyats.

Record-of-rights of the aforesaid villages have been handed over to the Revenue authorities. As regards the remaining 13 villages, draft publication and objection hearing works are in progress.

Of the 430 villages of Champua subdivision, 388 villages have been finally published and *pattas* distributed to the raiyats. The record-of-rights have been handed over to the concerned Revenue authorities. The remaining 42 villages are under attestation, draft publication and objection hearing stage.

The total land revenue derived from all sources assessed in the last settlement was Rs. 5,10,892. The total rent assessed in respect of 2,067 villages finally published during current settlement has increased to Rs. 25,62,545.25. The increase is due both to substantial increase in the area under survey and the area under cultivation, and also to increase in the rate of rent.

The present settlement operation is a simultaneous proceeding under section 36 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act in which preparation of record-of-rights and settlement of rent is being carried on simultaneously. Rent settlement is no longer an executive process as in the Durbar time. It is fixed according to the principle laid down under section 18 of the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act. The Assistant Settlement Officer is supposed to fix the rent keeping in view several factors like average price of crops during the preceding 10 years excluding the famine or abnormal year, crops normally grown, situation of the land, nature of the soil, maximum rent payable for lands of similar quality and productivity elsewhere in the State, etc. Uniformity is sought to be achieved by preparation of a rent policy which is sent by the Settlement Officer to the Government through the Board of Revenue for approval. Rates of rent are fixed by the Assistant Settlement Officer in accordance with the rent chart approved by the Government. Strictly speaking, this process is a reversal of the legal provision under which the Assistant Settlement Officer is alone competent to fix the rent and he is not to make any reference to the Government orders passed on the rent policy. Therefore, factors like price of crops, etc., and the proportion of the net income of the farmer to be taken as the State share are adjusted keeping in view the rates of rent approved by the Government. All the Settlement Blocks of Kendujhar village and town areas have been divided into 3 groups (Class I, Class II and Class III in rural areas and A, B, C in town areas). Government have since approved rates

of rent for different classes of lands in different groups according to which the Assistant Settlement Officers have fixed rent. These rates of rent are given in Appendix V.

Area surveyed and settled was 4,73,154 acres of cultivated and 8,70,591 acres of uncultivated land as per the 1914-15 settlement. The total area surveyed and settled in respect of 2,067 finally published villages comes to 9,51,544.23 acres of cultivated land and 9,31,773.66 acres of uncultivated land according to the present settlement operation. During the current settlement operation the areas inhabited by the Bhuyans and Juangs have been surveyed which were left out in the settlement made during 1914-15. The area in respect of the 63 villages in which the settlement operations are not completed is 59,033.95 acres. This includes both cultivated and uncultivated areas.

The areas arrived at the present settlement shows a considerable increase in comparison to the 1914-15 settlement. This increase is due mainly to the following reasons.

Firstly the areas inhabited by the Bhuyans and Juangs have been covered under the present survey.

Secondly 11 villages of Ambo ex-estate of Baleshwar district were added to the district of Kendujhar in 1949.

Lastly areas de-reserved from reserved forest areas for creation of new villages.

Formerly, the villages in Upper Kendujhar were grouped together according to their relative situation and made into Dandapats and an official called Sardar put in charge of each Dandapat for collection of rent. He was remunerated by a commission. At the 1892 Settlement, these Sardars were replaced by regularly paid officers called Tahsildars (rent collectors) assisted by Moharirs and peons. The Tahsildars used to get pay varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 5 per month and Moharirs from Rs. 8 to Rs. 3 and the peons from Rs. 4 to Rs. 3 per month. Altogether there were 13 Tahsildars, 11 Moharirs and 16 peons *

COLLECTION

*Final Report of the Survey and Settlement Operations of Keonjhar State 1914-15 p. 27

The Padhan or the village headman in each village was responsible for the collection of rent. He was realising the rent in three *kists* as follows¹.

Magh (January to February)-10 annas (About Re 0·62½ per cent)

Baisakh (April to May) - 4 annas (Re 0·25 per cent)

Bhadrab (August to September) - 2 annas (About Re. 0·12½ per cent)

For this he received remuneration, a grant of rent-free land called 'Padhani Jagir' calculated at 2 *manas* (nearly one acre) of land per *batt* (20 *manas*, nearly 10 acres) of assessed land, that is 10 per cent. He was responsible for the payment of the village rent in due time and was liable in default to have the dues realised from himself. He was assisted by one Dangua or village peon and one Dehuri or the village priest and several other service *jagir* holders, such as, barber, blacksmith, carpenter etc. The Dangua also enjoyed for his service one *mana* of land per *batt* of assessed land. The Tahsildars collected the revenue from the Padhans in the Dandapats under them and paid it to the ex-State treasuries.

In the 1914-15 Settlement, the Padhani system was allowed to continue but on a different basis of payment. The Padhans were allowed to retain their Padhani *jagir* lands, but a commission of 20 per cent on the total assessed *jama* of the village was allowed to a Padhan. Therefore, the valuation *jama* on the *jagir* held by them was taken into account along with the village *jama* and then the commission was calculated on the whole at 20 per cent.

The Padhan was responsible for the payment of revenue in two *kists*: 12 annas (Re 0·75 per cent) by 15th February and 4 annas (Re 0·25 per cent) by 15th May every year.

In Lower Kendujhar, the collecting agency was somewhat different. There were previously 108 collectors of rent under various designations, such as, Tahsildar, Sardar, Sarbarakar, Bisoi, Padhan, etc. They were merely collecting Padhans but differently designated according to the powers they exercised. Some of them were remunerated by commission, some by small pay and some by pay and commission both. The Settlement Officer of the 1892-1900 Settlement selected best men from them and appointed them under the common designation of Padhan and remunerated them on a commission of 8 per cent of the total collection.

1. Feudatory States of Orissa-p. 229

In the 1914-15 Settlement, due to the disintegration of the Padhani system in Lower Kendujhar, the Padhans were replaced by a number of Kanoongos on fixed monthly pay. Each Kanoongo was responsible for the collection of land revenue of a group of villages called 'Chakla'. The Kanoongos worked under a Tahsildar, who, besides being responsible for the collection of revenue, performed multifarious executive duties under the control of the Subdivisional Officer. The Subdivisional Officer was also the Assistant Collector. The Dewan, as the chief executive officer of the ex-State, was the controller of revenue administration.

The two Dandapats of Santosapur and Padhjaripali which had only jungle villages, were exceptions to this system. The Padhani system continued there.

In the unsurveyed areas of the 165 villages of Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh, the Government revenue in the shape of plough tax, house tax and school cess was being collected as before from each holding. The demand was fluctuating. The village Sardars were collecting the above taxes and cess and paying them to the ex-State treasuries. They used to prepare the demand list each year and getting it approved by the appropriate authorities. This system of collection continued till 1966-67 in this area. Since 1st April, 1967, collection of the annual rent from the Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh has been kept in abeyance.

By the enactment of the Orissa Merged Territory (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963, the old system of collection of land revenue through Padhans, Sardars and Chakla Kanoongos was abolished. For a brief period, the district was divided into Naib Tahsildar circles and collection of land revenue through the agency of Naib Tahsildars was introduced. In order to ensure uniformity on the analogy of the Khasmahal pattern, the district, at present, has been divided into seven Tahsils and fifty Revenue Inspector Circles. Since 1967, the Revenue Inspectors are collecting land revenue, cesses including Nistar cess, Sairat, miscellaneous revenue and water tax. They also collect Taccavi loan dues from the tenants throughout the district under the close supervision of the Tahsildars.

The Collector is the head of the revenue administration of the district. He belongs to the cadre of the Indian Administrative Service. He is assisted in the district headquarters by an Additional District Magistrate and other gazetted officers of the Orissa Administrative Service cadre. The district is divided into three subdivisions viz., Kendujhar, Champua and Anandapur. Each of the subdivisions is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer of the junior class I Orissa Administrative Service cadre. As mentioned elsewhere, the district has been divided into seven Tahsils, two each in the subdivisions of Anandapur and Champua, and three in the subdivision of Kendujhar. These Tahsils are

Kendujhar, Ghatagan and Telkoi (Kendujhar subdivision), Champua and Barbil (Champua subdivision), and Anandapur and Hatadihi (Anandapur subdivision). Each Tahsil has been divided into a number of Revenue Inspector Circles. Each of the Circles which covers a number of villages has one Revenue Inspector in charge with a Moharir and a peon. The Revenue Inspector collects the land revenue, cess etc., from the tenants of his circle and deposits the same in the Tahsil office which again is deposited by the Tahsildar in the State treasury. Revenue Supervisors have been posted in all the Tahsils to look into the proper and correct maintenance of accounts in all the Revenue Inspector Circles.

The district comes under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner of Northern Division with headquarters at Sambalpur. The Member, Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack exercises overall control over the revenue administration in the district with the Revenue and Excise Department as the Head of the Department in the State Secretariat level.

From the 1st April, 1967, the State Government abolished the land revenue in the entire State, and only cess, miscellaneous revenue and loans were being collected through the Revenue Inspectors. The land revenue was reimposed on the 1st April, 1976. But after a year the same was again abolished. The present position is that except in Municipal areas for lands held for non-agriculture, no land revenue is realised from raiyats or tenants. The rate of rent for such lands (non-agricultural land) in urban areas is now fixed at one per cent of the market value for lands used for industrial, commercial and trade purposes and at one-fourth per cent for residential purposes, and also for public institutions including educational institutions and charitable institutions. However, it has been decided by the Government to collect cess at the rate of 50 per cent of the land revenue.

A statement given in Appendix VI shows the demand and collection of rent and cess including Nistar cess, etc., in the district from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

Relationship
between
landlord and
tenants

Like most of the ex-States here too the relationship between the landlord and the tenants was not cordial during the Durbar administration. The village officers were exploiting the raiyats at the instance of the ruler and the landlords. As seen from the record-of-rights, the rights of the raiyats over their land were limited. They were also compelled to render Bethi etc. The picture has completely changed after the merger. The zamindari and other intermediary systems have been abolished. Now there is no intermediary between the raiyats and the State. The State Government takes keen interest in safeguarding the rights of the tenants, especially, that of the weaker section.

Agrarian
Movement

There were two major Bhuyan risings in the ex-State during the last century. These two *melees* took place in 1867 and 1891. The rising of 1867 was mainly a political one as after the death of Gadadhar Bhanja,

the then Ruler of Kendujhar, the Bhuyans were instigated by the chief Rani to revolt against the Durbar on the question of succession to the Gadi. Soon after the suppression of the disturbance, Col (then Captain) Johnstone, the then Government Agent, commuted the service and other dues of the Bhuyans to a fixed plough tax and in the case of those who had no plough, house tax, besides a school cess.

The *melee* of 1891 took place under the veteran leadership of one Dharanidhar Naik. The discontentment of the Bhuyans due to enhancement of rent, extraction in various *abwabs* and forced labour took the shape of an open rebellion. It was during this disturbance that the famous Oriya poet and novelist Fakir Mohan Senapati, the then Assistant Dewan of Kendujhar, played an important role in bringing the rebels to submission. Under the Government orders, Wylly, the then Government Agent, made a fresh settlement of the area in 1894-95 and recommended some relief for the Bhuyans.

Since then no other agrarian movement of note has taken place in the area comprising the present district of Kendujhar.

Like other princely States, the wheel of land reforms started moving in Kendujhar soon after its merger with Orissa in 1948. With the implementation of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948, the raiyats of the ex-State were given a number of rights including the rights not to be ejected from the land except in execution of a decree for ejectment in the Court of Law. They also got the right to freely transfer their holdings, and the right over the trees standing on the holdings. The ruler and/or his family members were debarred from getting any service from the service-tenure-holders. The raiyats holding private lands of the ruler were given occupancy right on application. The rights given under this order were further simplified and made into an enactment titled 'the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950. The land held on the date of merger by the ex-ruler and his relatives and dependents free from payment of rent were assessed to rent under provisions of the Orissa Private Lands of the Rulers (Assessment of Rent), 1958.

LAND REFORMS

The private lands of the Ruler and their kinsmen could be broadly classified into two types, (i) land held by him under Khass possession and (ii) tenanted land. The tenanted land was classified further into two types, i. e. (i) land held by a permanent or occupancy tenant and (ii) land held by temporary tenants. Consequent upon vesting of the private lands, raiyati right was conferred under sections 6 and 7 of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act in respect of Khass possession lands. Raiyati right was also conferred under section 4 (1) of the Orissa Land Reforms Act in respect of the lands held by temporary tenants.

The lands held by occupancy tenants under the ruler and his kinsmen were treated as estates and on vesting under section 3-A of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act raiyati right was conferred under

provisions of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act and rules made thereunder. They were also treated as raiyats under section 4 (1) (a) of the Orissa Land Reforms Act.

A significant step towards land reforms was the passing of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act of 1951. It provides for the abolition of the age-old zamindari and other forms of intermediaries existing in the entire State of Orissa. Under the provisions of this Act the three zamindaris of the district viz, Dhenka, Kaliahata and Ambo were abolished in November 1952. This apart, the State Government also took action for the abolition of 3,419 other intermediary interests including 310 trust estates in the district from time to time ending in March 1974. Follow-up action has been taken for the settlement of the vested lands with the ex-intermediaries and personal service-tenure-holders under sections 6, 7 and 8 (3) of the Orissa Estates Abolition Act/Orissa Estates Abolition lease and *suomotu* cases. By the end of January 1985, 14,459.65 acres of lands have been converted to raiyati. Steps have been taken for the settlement of remaining areas of 23,181.38 acres by *suomotu* action. There were 6,002 *jagirs* in the district out of which 4,933 including 3,064 service *jagirs* have been enfranchised.

The remaining 1069 *desheta* (communal) *jagirs* like Dehuri Jagir, Sebayat Jagir, Mali Jagir, Rathagadha Jagir are continuing as before for religious purposes.

The Orissa Bhoodan Yagna Act of 1952 was passed to facilitate donation and settlement of land in connection with the Bhoodan Yagna movement. The Bhoodan work started in this district from 1st January, 1953. Progress of work up to 31st March, 1978, is given in the following statement.

1. Total extent of land donated (Bhoodan and Gramadan), number of declarations and number of Gramadan villages:

Bhoodan:	Number of Declarations:	535
	Extent of land:	Ac. 349.63
Gramadan:	Number of Declarations:	2,175
	Extent of land:	Ac. 14,579.72
	Number of Gramadan villages:	83

2. Total extent of land distributed (Bhoodan and Gramadan), number of declarations and number of Gramadan villages:

Bhoodan:	Number of Grantees:	393
	Extent of Land:	Ac. 349.63
Gramadan:	Number of Grantees :	2,713
	Extent of Land :	Ac. 13,972.46
	Number of Gramadan villages :	78

3. Total extent of land for which declarations with distribution lists have been filed before the Revenue Officers and number of declarations:

Bhoodan :	Number of declarations :	535
	Extent of land :	Ac. 349.63
Gramadan :	Number of declarations :	1,979
	Extent of land :	Ac. 13,176.07

4. Total extent of land confirmed with number of declarations and number of Gramadan villages :

Bhoodan :	Number of declarations :	334
	Extent of land :	Ac. 101.36
Gramadan :	Number of declarations :	360
	Extent of land :	Ac. 1,575.21
	Number of Gramadan villages	17

5. Total extent of land rejected with number of declarations:

Bhoodan :	Number of declarations :	201
	Extent of land :	Ac. 343.27
Gramadan :	Number of declarations :	187
	Extent of land :	Ac. 1,243.97

6. Total extent of land pending with the Revenue Officers with number of declarations :

Bhoodan :	Number of declarations :	Nil
	Extent of land :	Nil
Gramadan :	Number of declarations :	1,432
	Extent of land :	Ac. 10,356.89

7. Financial assistance given to the Bhoodan and Gramadan grantees : Rs. 37,397.00.

By the operation of the Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices) Abolition Act, 1963, *jagirs* enjoyed by Padhans, Garnaiks, Dakuas and Danguas, etc. of the district were enfranchised, and Padhani system was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1967.

By the enactment of the Orissa Offices of the Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964, the Chawkidari system was abolished from 1st July, 1965 as a result of which 1,870 Chawkidars holding Ac. 4,125.14 *jagir* lands became raiyats.

The most important step taken so far in the direction of land reforms is the passing of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960. This Act which has been amended in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976 provides for resumption of land for personal cultivation, uniformity in land rights, conferment of right of ownership, protection of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes raiyats from illegal alienation of land, fixation of ceiling on agricultural holdings and acquisition of surplus land. The Act (excluding Chapters

III and IV) came into force in the district with effect from 1st October, 1965. Chapter III of the Act became operative from 9th December, 1965 and Chapter IV came into force from 7th January, 1972.

The statement given below shows the number of beneficiaries and the areas settled up to the end of March 1985 in the district under some important sections of Chapter II of the Orissa Land Reforms Act.

Sections	Number of beneficiaries	Area settled (Acres)
4 (i) (g) ..	7	21.72
4 (2) ..	47	57.45
4 (5) ..	187	119.00
9 ..	23	1.53
10 ..	1	0.01

By the implementation of the provisions of the sections 22 and 23 of Chapter II of this Act, so far (31st March, 1985) 1,336 unauthorised transactions by the Scheduled Castes or Tribes to non-Scheduled Castes or Tribes have been detected and restoration made to 311 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries for an area of 200.82 acres, and 273 Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries for an area of 187.78 acres,

Two subdivisions, namely, Kendujhar and Champua have been declared as "Scheduled Areas" with effect from 31st December, 1977 under the Scheduled Areas (Constitution) Order No. 109. Transfer of land of those areas appertaining to the tribals are being regulated under the provisions of Regulation 2 of 1956.

By implementing sections 26 and 36-A of Chapter III of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 146 Bhaga tenants became raiyats for an area of 262.29 acres till end of March 1985.

Implementaton of ceiling laws under Chapter IV of the Orissa Land Reforms Act became operative with effect from 2nd October, 1973, 1,468 ceiling cases were initiated till the end of March 1985 out of which 1307 cases were dropped as having no surplus land. Ceilings surplus land to the extent of 1,286 acres were found out in 161 cases. 1,133 acres of surplus land have been distributed to 1,236 beneficiaries till the end of March 1985.

The balance 153 acres of vested ceiling surplus land is as follows:

- | | | |
|---|----|-----------|
| (1) Locked up in litigation | .. | 122 acres |
| (2) Possession to be taken over | .. | 1 acre |
| (3) Proposed for reservation, being unsuitable for agriculture. | | 30 acres |

Total	..	<u>153 acres</u>
-------	----	------------------

Censolidation operation has been taken up in 116 villages of Anandapur subdivision since 1982.

Government lands are being allotted to the landless persons up to the extent of one standard acre under the provisions of the Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962.

Settlement of
Government
Waste Land

Besides, unobjectionable encroachment on Government lands are also being settled under provisions of the Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act in favour of landless persons.

Accordingly, 47,193.72 acres of Government land have been allotted to 46,445 beneficiaries which includes 5,540 Scheduled Castes and 32,848 Scheduled Tribes for the period from 1972-73 to 1984-85.

4 decimals of Government lands for homestead purpose are being provided to each homesteadless person free of *salami*. Accordingly, 16,150 beneficiaries have been provided with homestead lands, which includes 10,977 Scheduled Tribes, 2,206 Scheduled Castes and 2,947 others during the period from 1972-73 to 1984-85.

Wages of the agricultural labourers in this district vary from place to place and from season to season. Male labourers get more than female labourers. So also the case with skilled labourers when compared with unskilled labourers. Except in mining areas, the labourers do not get employment throughout the year. During off season most of the rural labourers depend on fruits and roots of the forest. Agricultural labourers, in most cases, are paid in kind. Nowadays various developmental projects have been taken up which provide employment opportunity to a number of labourers. The Minimum Wages Act is in force in the district. A detailed discussion in the matter finds mention in the Chapter IX 'Economic Trends'.

Rural wages
and
condition of
agricultural
labourers

The entire district forms a part of the Cuttack III Commercial Tax Circle, the headquarters of which is located at Jajpur Road. The Circle has started functioning from 15th August, 1961 under a Commercial Tax Officer. He is assisted by Additional Commercial Tax Officers and Commercial Tax Inspectors in the assessment and collection of taxes under the Orissa Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Agricultural Income-tax, Orissa Entertainment Tax and Motor Spirit Tax Acts. Details of collection of such taxes have been given in Appendix VII.

ADMINISTRA-
TION OF
OTHER
SOURCES OF
REVENUE
STATE:
Commercial
Taxes

Excise Revenue

The Superintendent of Excise, Kendujhar, administers the excise revenue of the district. He is assisted by 3 Inspectors and 9 Sub-Inspectors. The Superintendent exercises the powers of a Collector in excise matters under the administrative control of the District Collector. He also supervises the work of all subordinate officers (Excise) in the district.

There are two ranges in the district viz., Sadar (Kendujhar) and Anandapur. Each of the ranges is in charge of an Inspector. Jurisdiction of the Inspector, Sadar (Kendujhar) Range covers the whole of the subdivision of Champua and a part of the Kendujhar subdivision whereas the whole of the Anandapur subdivision and the remaining portion of the Kendujhar subdivision come under the Anandapur Excise Range.

The Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are primarily responsible for the collection of excise revenue and to check excise crimes.

The demand and collection of excise revenue in the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78 have been given in Appendix VIII.

Registration

The Registration Department of the district was organised in 1948 with the opening of registration offices at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. The Sub-Registration Office at Barapada which was subsequently redesignated as the Sub-Registration Office, Sainkula, came into existence in 1966. The Registration office at Kendujhar is managed by the District Sub-Registrar and departmental Sub-Registrars have been posted at Anandapur and Sainkula. But the Revenue Officer of the local subdivisional office is functioning as the *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of Champua. The Additional District Magistrate who is also the District Registrar controls the registration organisation of the district.

The income realised from registration from 1973-74 to 1977-78 is furnished below.

1973-74	.. Rs. 1,74,958.80
1974-75	.. Rs. 2,24,358.75
1975-76	.. Rs. 2,95,158.50
1976-77	.. Rs. 2,48,073.25
1977-78	.. Rs. 2,74,492.00

Revenue is also collected by sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The following are the receipt figures of stamps from 1973-74 to 1977-78.

Year	Judicial Rs.	Non-Judicial Rs.
1973-74	1,55,228·60	6,64,154·55
1974-75	1,69,492·95	7,15,564·30
1975-76	1,81,845·68	7,51,592·00
1976-77	1,97,883·47	8,20,787·75
1977-78	2,24,453·10	10,57,333·35

The district is under the jurisdiction of the Income-tax Officer, Kendujhar Circle, Kendujhar. This circle started functioning from 1973. The Income-tax Officer is responsible for the assessment and collection of income-tax in the district. The income-tax demand, arrear and collection figures of the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78 are given in Appendix IX

CENTRAL :
Income-tax

For the purpose of Central Excise Administration, the district, excluding the Champua subdivision, comes under the Jajpur Sector controlled by an Inspector. This Sector is under the control of the Superintendent of Central Excise, Baleshwar, who in turn is controlled by the Assistant Collector, Central Excise Division, Cuttack. There is no Central Excise revenue yield from this part of the district. The Champua subdivision comes under the Barbil Sector which started functioning from 1960. The production-based Central Range of Rourkela Central Excise Division controls this Sector.

Central
Excise

The central excise and customs collection figures of the district from 1973-74 to 1977-78 have been given in the following table

Year	Central Excise Rs.	Customs Rs.
1973-74	34,67,697·00	300
1974-75	25,93,144·00	..
1975-76	17,45,947·15	..
1976-77	28,94,513·48	100
1977-78	55,57,824·33	..

APPENDIX I

Total village area of Kendujhar ex-State as arrived at in the Settlement of 1892-1900
(in acres*)

Subdivision 1	Village Area		
	Cultivated village area 2	Uncultivated village area 3	Total village area 4
Kendujhar ..	85,892.62	1,27,800.78	2,13,693.40
Champua ..	54,482.98	1,34,839.92	1,89,322.90
Anandapur ..	78,212.88	2,08,715.40	2,86,928.28
Total ..	2,18,588.48	4,71,356.10	6,89,944.58

APPENDIX II

Total village area of Kendujhar ex-State as arrived at in the Settlement of 1914-15
(in acres)

Subdivision 1	Village Area		
	Cultivated village area 2	Uncultivated village area 3	Total village area 4
Sadar (Kendujhar) ..	2,43,090.28	5,34,291.01	7,77,381.29
Champua ..	1,10,029.49	2,13,631.17	3,23,660.66
Anandapur ..	1,20,034.17	1,22,669.13	2,42,703.30
Total ..	4,73,153.94	8,70,591.31	13,43,745.25

APPENDIX III

Land Revenue assessed at 1914-15 Settlement (in rupees)

Source of Revenue 1	Upper Kendujhar 2	Lower Kendujhar 3	Total 4
1. State demands from raiyati and Tanki, and Zamindari, etc.	1,89,728	2,11,769	4,01,497
2. From Debottar, Tikait and Rani Saheba ..	14,788	17,330	32,118
3. School and Dispensary cesses ..	15,305	15,826	31,131
4. Nistar cess, etc. ..	32,563	13,583	46,146
Total ..	2,52,384	2,58,508	5,10,892

* One acre—404687 hectare

APPENDIX IV

Total village area under each class of tenure in the ex-State (both cultivated and uncultivated) as per 1914-15 Settlement

Class of Tenure	Upper Kendujhar (acres)	Lower Kendujhar (acres)	Total (acres)
I. Niskar Lakhraj Tenure			
1. Debottar ..	27,789.72	17,341.31	45,131.03
2. Perottar ..	...	21.64	21.64
3. Brahmottar ...	8,029.50	6,217.46	14,246.96
4. Dakhina ..	15.36	222.98	238.34
5. Khairat ..	0.81	18.21	19.02
6. Khanja (a) Rani ..	4,601.35	1,588.73	6,190.08
(b) Tikait ..	10,194.26	922.56	11,116.82
7. Khorposh Babuyan ..	25.20	..	25.20
8. Panpika ..	301.24	520.47	821.71
9. Dutta Niskar ..	..	89.40	89.40
10. Service Jagir ...	4,531.28	948.26	5,479.54
11. Mohatran ..	..	27.76	27.76
12. Chada Niskar ..	..	3.08	3.08
13. Chinra Jagir ..	..	5.60	5.60
II. Tanki Lakhraj Tenure			
1. Panpika ..	485.11	643.75	1,128.86
2. Dutta ..	121.61	1,200.02	1,321.63
3. Brahmottar ..	61.52	1,524.23	1,585.75
4. Mohatran including Sounti Grant	277.91	54.43	332.34
5. Debottar ..	71.24	412.91	484.15
6. Other Tankis ..	41.11	195.08	236.19

APPENDIX IV (Concl'd.)

Class of Tenure	Upper Kendujhar (acres)	Lower Kendujhar (acres)	Total (acres)
III. Tanki Jagir			
1. Jagir .. ..	..	195·39	195·39
2. Chada .. ..	..	467·17	467·17
3. Raktapatta .. ..	..	45·42	45·42
4. Kharposh Tanki .. ..	..	2,934·98	2,934·98
IV. Zamindari Jagir			
1. Kaliahata	18,866·86	..	18,866·86
2. Dhenka .. ..	..	1,183·94	1,183·94
V. Raiyati			
(a) State	3,21,262·28	95,528·40	4,16,790·68
(b) Nij-chas	704·70	261·39	966·09
(c) Chirol	131·02	433·28	564·30
VI. British Government .. ..	..	129·41	129·41
VII. Waste Patit Jungle, etc., within the village area	73,529·87	1,09,566·04	1,83,095·91

APPENDIX V

Rates of rent fixed on different classes of land in the district

Approved classification of land	Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)					
	Block A (Anandapur subdivision)			Block B-1 (Ghatagan, Harichandanpur and Kendujhar police-stations of Kendujhar subdivision)		
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class I	Class II	Class III
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Barad I ..	..	..	..	6·00	5·00	4·00
Barad II ..	..	..	—	5·00	4·00	3·00
Barad III ..	..	..	..	4·00	3·00	2·00
Barad Dofasali I ..	..	..	..	7·00	6·00	5·00
Barad Dofasali II ..	..	..	..	6·00	5·00	4·00
Barad Dofasali III ..	..	..	..	5·00	4·00	3·00
Barad Jala I ..	8·00	7·00	6·00	7·00	6·00	5·00
Barad Jala II ..	7·00	6·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	4·00
Barad Jala III ..	6·00	5·00	4·00	5·00	4·00	3·00
Barad Jala Dofasali I ..	10·00	8·75	7·50	8·75	7·50	6·25
Barad Jala Dofasali II ..	8·75	7·50	6·25	7·50	6·25	4·50
Barad Jala Dofasali III ..	7·50	6·25	5·00	6·25	5·00	3·75
Dalua I ..	5·00	4·00	3·00	5·00	4·00	3·00
Dalua II ..	4·00	3·00	2·00	4·00	3·00	2·00
Biali ..	..	..	..	4·00	3·00	2·00
Biali Dofasali ..	..	..	..	5·00	4·00	3·00
Baje Fasal I ..	..	..	..	7·00	6·00	5·00
Baje Fasal II ..	..	..	..	6·00	5·00	4·00
Faila I ..	..	..	..	3·00	2·50	2·00
Faila II ..	..	..	..	2·50	2·00	1·50

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)							
Approved classification of land	Block A (Anandapur subdivision)			Block B-1 (Ghatagan, Harichandanpur and Kendujhar police-stations of Kendujhar subdivision)			
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class I	Class II	Class III	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bagayat I ..	..	..	..	5'00	4'00	3'00
Bagayat II ..	..	..	..	4'00	3'00	2'50
Bagayat III ..	..	..	..	3'00	2'50	2'00
Jalasaya I ..	..	..	..	7'00	6'00	5'00
Jalasaya II ..	..	..	..	4'00	3'00	2'00
Pala I ..	..	..	..	7'00	6'00	5'00
Pala II ..	..	..	..	6'00	5'00	4'00
Pala III ..	..	..	..	5'00	4'00	3'00
Miscellaneous land ..	..	..	..	1'00	1'00	1'00
Homestead (Rural)* ..	..	..	..	7'00	6'00	5'00
Rates of rent of homestead land in Anandapur Town (in Rs.)				Rates of rent of homestead land (in Rs.) in urban areas			
	100'00	60'00	30'00	Group of Units	Ghar-bari I	Ghar-bari II	Ghar-bari III
				A	150'00	100'00	25'00
				B	50'00	25'00	12'50
				C	12'50	10'00	7'50
(Approved rates of rent of the lands used for industrial and commercial purposes)							
				A	..	Rs. 800'00	
				B	..	Rs. 300'00	
				C	..	Rs. 100'00	

* For group of villages.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
APPENDIX V (Contd.)

285

Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)						
Approved classification of land	Block B-2 (Patana, Kanjipani, Pandapada and Telkoi police-stations)			Block C (Champua subdivision)		
				Class I	Class II	Class III
	Class I	Class II	Class III			
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sarad I ..	6.00	5.00	4.00	7.00	6.00	5.00
Sarad II ..	5.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	4.00
Sarad III ..	4.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Sarad Dofasali I..	7.00	6.00	5.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
Sarad Dofasali II	6.00	5.00	4.00	7.00	6.00	5.00
Sarad Dofasali III	5.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	4.00
Sarad Jala I ..	7.00	6.00	5.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
Sarad Jala II ..	6.00	5.00	4.00	7.00	6.00	5.00
Sarad Jala III ..	5.00	4.00	3.00	6.00	5.00	4.00
Sarad Jala Dofasali I	8.75	7.50	6.25	9.00	8.00	7.00
Sarad Jala Dofasali II	7.50	6.25	4.50	8.00	7.00	6.00
Sarad Jala Dofasali III	6.25	5.00	3.75	7.00	6.00	5.00
Dalua I ..	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Dalua II ..	4.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Biali ..	4.00	3.00	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Biali Dofasali ..	5.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Baje Fasal I ..	7.00	6.00	4.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
Baje Fasal II ..	..	..	..	7.00	6.00	5.00
Taila I ..	3.00	2.50	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.50
Taila II ..	2.50	2.00	1.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
Bagayat I ..	5.00	4.00	3.00	7.00	6.00	5.00
Bagayat II ..	4.00	3.00	2.50	6.00	5.00	4.00
Bagayat III ..	3.00	2.50	2.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
Jalasaya I ..	7.00	6.00	5.00	8.00	7.00	6.00
Jalasaya II ..	4.00	3.00	2.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
Pala I ..	7.00	6.00	5.00	8.00	7.00	6.00

APPENDIX V (Contd.)

Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)						
Approved classification of land	Block B-2 (Patana, Kanjipani, Pandapada and Telkoi police-stations)			Block C (Champua subdivision)		
				Class I	Class II	Class III
	Class I	Class II	Class III			
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pala II ..	6·00	5·00	4·00	7·00	6·00	5·00
Pala III ..	5·00	4·00	3·00	..	..	..
Miscellaneous land	1·00	1·00	1·00	2·00	2·00	2·00
Homestead (Rural)*	7·00	6·00	5·00	8·00	7·00	6·00
Rates of rent in urban areas			Rates of rent (in Rs.) for lands used for residential and charitable purposes			
Classification of land	Rent per acre (in Rs.)		Group	Gharbari I	Gharbari II	Gharbari III
Gharbari I	25·00		A	200·00	175·00	150·00
Gharbari II	20·00		B	175·00	150·00	125·00
Gharbari III	10·00		C	125·00	100·00	75·00
Lands under trade, industries and commerce	80·00		Rates of rent per acre (in Rs.) of lands used for industrial and commercial purposes			
			Group	Gharbari I	Gharbari II	Gharbari III
			A	800·00	700·00	600·00
			B	700·00	600·00	500·00
			C	500·00	400·00	300·00

* For group of villages.

		Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)		
Approved classification of land	1	Block D (Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh)		
		Class I	Class II	Class III
		14	15	16
arad I	..	8.00	6.00	4.00
arad II	..	6.00	5.00	3.50
arad III	..	4.00	3.50	2.50
arad Dofasali I
arad Dofasali II
arad Dofasali III
arad Jala I	..	8.50	6.50	4.50
arad Jala II	..	6.50	5.50	4.00
arad Jala III	..	4.50	4.00	3.00
arad Jala Dofasali I	..	10.50	8.50	6.00
arad Jala Dofasali II	..	8.50	7.50	5.50
arad Jala Dofasali III	..	6.50	6.00	4.50
alua I
alua II
iali	..	4.00	3.50	2.50
iali Dofasali	..	6.00	5.00	3.50
laje Fasal I	..	8.50	6.50	4.50
laje Fasal II	..	6.50	5.50	4.00

KENDUJHAR
APPENDIX V (Concl'd.)

		Approved rates of rent per acre (in Rs.)		
Approved classification of land		Block D (Bhuyan Pirh and Juang Pirh)		
		Class I	Class II	Class III
1		14	15	16
Taila I } Taila II }	...	3.50	3.00	2.50
Bagayat I	..	6.00	5.00	3.50
Bagayat II	..	4.00	3.50	2.50
Bagayat III	..	3.50	2.50	2.00
Jalasaya I	..	8.50	6.50	4.50
Jalasaya II	..	4.00	3.50	2.50
Pala I	..	8.50	6.50	4.50
Pala II	..	6.50	5.50	4.00
Pala III	..	4.50	4.00	3.00
Miscellaneous land	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
Homestead (Rural)*	..	10.00	8.00	6.00

Rates of rent for rural areas
(Industrial and commercial)

Group of villages	Rate of rent per acre (in Rs.)
I	40.00
II	32.00
III	24.00

* For group of villages.

APPENDIX VI

Demand and Collection of rent, cess etc, from 1980-81 to 1984-85 of the district

	1980-81	
	Demand	Collection
Part-I	15,59,689.31	10,73,854.38
Part-II	44,52,749.13	34,35,454.73
Part-III	1,19,319.48	67,770.67
Total	61,31,757.92	45,77,079.78
	1981-82	
Part-I	15,09,555.34	9,55,763.45
Part-II	23,57,213.49	11,37,249.96
Part-III	2,05,016.16	99,414.18
Total	40,71,784.99	21,9 ,427.59
	1982-83	
Part-I	16,89,278.24	8,68,692.39
Part-II	24,58,916.76	11,78,635.44
Part-III	2,81,712.43	1,22,546.87
Total	44,29,907.43	21.69,874.70
	1983-84	
Part-I	21,46,896.82	15,18,981.57
Part-II	18,50,203.87	6,33,915.99
Part-III	3,36,540.54	2,16,267.01
Total	43,33,641.23	23,69,164.57
	1984-85	
Part-I	21,08,212.32	16,25,915.75
Part-II	17,44,190.51	5,69,115.92
Part-III	2,99,854.76	1,64,685.20
Total	41,52,257.59	23,59,716.87
Part-I	.. Rent, Cess including Nistar Cess	
Part-II	.. Sairat and Miscellaneous Revenue	
Part-III	.. Water tax	

APPENDIX VII

**Sales Tax, Agricultural Income-tax, Entertainment Tax and Tax
collected from Sale of Motor Spirit**

Year	Central Sales Tax (Rs.)	State Sales Tax (Rs.)	Agricultural Income-tax (Rs.)	Orissa Entertain- ment Tax (Rs.)	Motor Spirit Tax (Rs.)
1973-74 ..	10,33,106	14,98,704	2,417	52,477	8,29,362
1974-75 ..	13,34,786	20,24,202	359	70,160	6,24,472
1975-76 ..	14,37,929	32,40,248	1,488	1,46,440	8,02,928
1976-77 ..	15,14,656	34,86,367	4,134	2,14,108	7,25,103
1977-78 ..	16,63,710	39,81,630	1,539	1,71,105	5,71,345

APPENDIX VIII

Collection of Excise Revenue during the years 1973-74 to 1977-78

Year	Demand (Rs.)	Collection (Rs.)
1973-74	25,98,646	23,56,264
1974-75	28,63,080	26,25,548
1975-76	40,95,829	37,99,017
1976-77 ..	44,48,516	44,34,954
1977-78 ..	23,84,326	23,53,798

APPENDIX IX

**Income-tax demand and collection figures of the district from 1973-74 to
1977-78**

Year	Demand (Rs.)	Arrear (Rs.)	Collection (Rs.)
1973-74 ..	10,07,337	14,78,095	10,02,057
1974-75 ..	7,03,412	14,83,375	10,04,070
1975-76 ..	9,21,700	11,82,717	10,79,740
1976-77 ..	17,80,681	10,24,677	13,08,205
1977-78 ..	11,41,670	14,97,153	15,80,922

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

The ex-State of Kendujhar was one of the premier states of the Eastern States Agency and formed a separate district after its integration with the Province of Orissa in 1948. In the past it was covered with insurmountable hills and dense forests which made many parts of the land quite inaccessible. A large section of the population in the district consisted of Adivasis belonging to the Kol, Juang and Bhuyan tribes who had strong natural affinities, both political and social, with the co-classmen in the neighbouring areas of Singhbhum, Pal-Lahara, Bonai and Mayurbhanj.

INCIDENCE
OF CRIME

During the *darbar* administration, the Bhuyans were considered to be most influential among the tribes inhabiting the ex-State and before the turn of this century wielded enormous power and were capable of getting the country in a blaze of revolt at any moment. Such outbreaks paralysing the law and order system of the soil were not uncommon. The most serious revolts by the Bhuyans occurred twice during the latter part of the last century, one in the year 1868 and the other in 1891. During these insurrections the law and order situation of the ex-State was at stake and the rebellions could be suppressed only with the help of the British troops and the support and co-operation of the rulers of the neighbouring ex-States like Bonai, Pal-Lahara, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj. The first rebellion had been ruthlessly suppressed and the rebels were severely punished. But in spite of these deterrent measures the Bhuyans revolted again with greater frenzy in 1891. The lawlessness caused by the Bhuyans was a matter of great concern to the British authorities and after the suppression of this revolt steps were taken to inquire into the grievances of the Bhuyans and one British Agent was appointed to assist and advise the ruler for sometime. A regular police force was instituted in the ex-State to maintain law and order and to meet any such emergencies in future.

It is evident from Cobden-Ramsay's 'Gazetteer of the Orissa Feudatory States' that crime was not heavy in 1907-08 in the ex-State of Kendujhar and the number of cases reported to the police was 521. After seven years, in 1914-15, the number of cognisable offences rose to 780 and the rise was mainly due to the general shortage of crops during that year. The figure included 8 cases of dacoity, 4 cases of robbery, 246 cases of burglary, 441 cases of theft, and 40 cases of cattle theft, etc.. In the year 1937-38, 405 cognisable offences were reported. There was no occurrence of any

case of major offences during the year, such as, dacoity or robbery; only three cases of murder and three cases of rioting were reported. Most of the cases related to theft and burglary. This decrease in the number of crimes might be attributed partly to the good harvest and partly to efficient patrol and strict vigilance over the active criminals. An increased number of cognisable offences were noticeable during the year 1943-44 as it stood at 720 and the reason might be ascribed to high prices and scarcity of essential commodities caused by the Second World War. Burglary and theft were the chief forms of crime. One case of dacoity, two cases of robbery and 9 cases of rioting were reported during the year.

Gang dacoity was not a problem in the ex-State. In 1934-35, 12 Jodhpur Marhatta gangs entered Champua from the Singhbhum district of Bihar and passed through the ex-State towards Cuttack on their way to Madras. No offence was reported to have been committed by them in the ex-State.

Since the formation of the district of Kendujhar in 1948 till now, most of the offences committed in the district are either burglary or theft of ordinary nature involving petty amounts.

Murder is a major form of crime mostly concentrated in areas predominantly inhabited by the Adivasis. Most of the Adivasis are illiterate and addicted to liquor. They commit murders with little provocation. Some murders on flimsy grounds are also reported.

Gang dacoity and sex-crime are not a problem in the district. Dacoity and robbery are rarely committed.

Scarcity of foodgrains and rise in prices lead to large scale smuggling from this district to Singhbhum in Bihar. The border between Bihar and Orissa extends over 48 km. in the district and it is difficult on the part of the police to concentrate attention on any particular area. The smugglers find it advantageous to cross the river Baitarani which forms the border between the two States for a considerable distance. At the time of scarcity of foodgrains beyond the border, the smugglers find it highly profitable to smuggle foodgrains to Bihar. Strong steps are being taken to stop this practice.

The mining areas of Barbil and Joda police-stations present manifold problems of labour riotings and concomitant unrest. The leaders of the labour unions in Barbil and Joda mines are mostly outsiders. They organise the labourers and usually at their instigation labour unrest takes place.

The statement given below indicates the total number of cognisable cases reported to the police and the number of different types of crimes, such as, murder, dacoity, robbery, burglary and theft committed in the district during last five years ending 1977.

Year	Total cogni- sable cases reported	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Theft
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973 ..	1,434	27	5	6	368	392
1974 ..	1,674	36	6	5	360	482
1975 ..	1,703	27	5	15	371	461
1976 ..	1,598	33	6	17	266	457
1977 ..	1,587	26	1	13	299	451

Due to repeated risings by the Adivasis, a regular police force was instituted in the ex-State of Kendujhar during the reign of Dhanurjay Bhanja. In 1907-08 the police force of the ex-State consisted of one Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, one Assistant Inspector, 7 Sub-Inspectors, 17 Head Constables, one Jamadar and 153 Constables. In latter years the strength of the police organisation improved. In 1934-35 there were 14 police-stations in the ex-State and the sanctioned strength of the police force comprised one Superintendent of Police, two Circle Inspectors, nine Sub-Inspectors, one Drill Instructor, 27 Head Constables, 159 Constables, one Risaldar and two Sawars. Besides, there were 895 Chowkidars who constituted the village police. The proportion of police force to the area and population of the ex-State was 1 to 15.9 square miles (41 sq. km.) and 2,280.4 persons respectively.

POLICE
History of
Police Orga-
nisation

When the State merged with the province of Orissa in 1948 and formed a separate district, two Inspectors, fourteen Sub-Inspectors, one Deputy Sub-Inspector, one cadet Sub-Inspector, seventeen Assistant Sub-Inspectors, four Havildars and 185 Constables of the ex-State service were absorbed in the provincial cadre. In the same year the sanctioned strength of the police force in this district was one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector Major, three Inspectors, 27 Sub-Inspectors, one Sergeant, 21 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 12 Havildars and 248 Constables.

Organisation
of Police
Force after
Merger

Till 1964 the Police District of Kendujhar was under the Northern Range with headquarters at Sambalpur. After the formation of the Western Range in 1965 this district was placed under the Western Range with headquarters at Rourkela.

The Director General and Inspector General of Police, Orissa Cuttack is the head of the Police Department at the State level and the district of Kendujhar comes under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Rourkela. The entire police administration of the district is under the control of a Superintendent of Police posted at Kendujhar, the headquarters of the district. He is assisted by three Deputy Superintendents of Police and a number of subordinates.

The present sanctioned strength of the police force in the district comprises one Superintendent of Police, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 6 Inspectors, 47 Sub-Inspectors, 49 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 48 Havildars, 12 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks and 600 Constables.

The district is divided into three police circles and has 18 police-stations and eleven out-posts. Each circle is in charge of a Circle Inspector who supervises the work of the police-stations. Each police-station is in charge of a senior Sub-Inspector and each out-post is under the charge of one Head Constable. A list of the police circles, police-stations and police out-posts in the district is given in Appendix I.

Ordinary Reserve

The Ordinary Reserve Police mainly provides staff to the Civil Police. The police personnel are posted at different police posts in the district to maintain law and order situation and to control crime and criminals in the district. At present the strength of the Ordinary Reserve in the district is 6 Inspectors, 47 Sub-Inspectors, 49 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Havildars and 350 Constables.

Armed Police Reserve

The Armed Police Reserve Force consists of guards and escorts and striking force. Guards and Escorts are utilised for escorting prisoners, police arms and ammunition and for guarding treasury and banks and other vital institutions like the railways, telegraph, etc. The strength of the Armed Police Reserve in the district consists of 1 Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 4 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 41 Havildars, 12 Naiks, 12 Lance Naiks and 250 Constables.

Court Office

There are three court offices in the district attached to the Subdivisional courts situated at Kendujhar Sadar, Champua and Anandapur. Previously officers attached to the courts were prosecuting cases before the Magistrates and maintaining Malkhana. But

After the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code in 1973 they ceased to perform the above duties and at present are only maintaining the records of the court offices. The sanctioned posts

Kendujhar Sadar court include 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and ten Constables. The Anandapur court staff comprises 2 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables, whereas the court staff of Champua consists of 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables.

The Home-Guard organisation was formed in the district in 1962 to work as auxiliary to the Police in maintaining internal security and to help the people at the time of emergency, fire, flood, epidemic, or raids, etc. The organisation works both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Initially a staff consisting of three officers were engaged on the basis of monthly honorarium. Now 3 executives, 3 ministerials and 3 followers have been appointed in the district on a permanent basis for the organisation. Both men and women Home-Guards work in the organisation and get Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per day as duty call up allowance when engaged on duty. The Urban Home-Guards are paid Rs. 2 daily when they attend parade. During training period the Rural Home-Guards get Rs. 100 per month towards messing allowance and Re. 1 as pocket allowance.

Home-Guard

There are 4 wireless stations in the district located at Kendujhar, Barbil, Anandapur and Daitari. These wireless stations transmit and receive messages pertaining to law and order, crimes and criminals. The staff of Kendujhar station consists of 2 Sub-Inspectors and 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector whereas Barbil and Anandapur staff include 1 Sub-Inspector and 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors each. Only 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors constitute the staff at Daitari wireless station.

Wireless

There are 6 pigeon service establishments functioning in the district. The pigeon lofts are located at Kendujhar, Barbil, Champua, Anandapur, Harichandanpur and Kanjipani. Each pigeon loft, excepting that of Champua, is in charge of 2 Constables. At Champua there is only one Constable in charge of the loft. Boomerang Pigeon Service is also available at 9 places, namely, Pandapada, Patana, Hadagarha, Daitari, Suakati, Telkoi, Kaliahata, Bameibari and Kiriburu.

Pigeon
Service

The Kendujhar District Intelligence staff comprises 1 Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 6 Constables. The staff collect information relating to law and order situation, political organisations and their activities, activities of Labour and Trade Unions, etc. They also keep watch on the foreigners and other anti-social elements.

Intelligence
Staff

Fire Services

There are two 'C' class fire stations in the district located at Kendujhar and Anandapur. The fire station at Kendujhar was established on the 6th June, 1972, whereas the Anandapur Fire Station was established on the 25th November, 1964. Besides, there is Sub-Fire Station at Ghasipura which was set up in June 1964. The staff of each of the Fire Stations at Kendujhar and Anandapur consists of 1 Station Officer, 1 Assistant Station Officer (newly created), 2 Leading Firemen, 3 Driver Havildars and 16 Firemen. The staff of the Sub-Fire Station, Ghasipura, constitutes 1 Leading Fireman, 1 Driver Havildar and 8 Firemen. The staff and equipment of this sub-station have been withdrawn and sent to G. Udayagin Fire Station in the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

The statement given below shows the number of fire calls attended by the fire stations and the losses and recoveries therefrom during the last three years ending 1977.

Name of the Fire Station	Year	Number of Fire calls	Property lost (in rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kendujhar ..	1975	21	6,54,136.00
	1976	19	55,500.00
	1977	25	38,670.00
Anandapur and Ghasipura	1975	28	4,43,650.00
	1976	50	8,20,730.00
	1977	59	11,14,365.00

Property saved (in rupees)	Human life lost	Human life saved	Cattle life lost	Cattle life saved
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4,24,200.00
2,25,000.00
5,26,950.00
9,87,100.00
73,32,300.00	1	1	..	23
36,92,400.00

Vigilance

Two Vigilance Squads for the district of Kendujhar were originally established in the year 1961, one at Kendujhar and the other at Barbil. In the year 1969 the Barbil Squad was abolished. At present only the Kendujhar Squad consisting of one Inspector and four Constables continues to function. The vigilance squad is under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Northern Division, Sambalpur. The Inspector collects intelligence and conducts enquiries and investigations entrusted to the squad against Government or other public servants including those working under the local bodies and corporations under the Government of Orissa. Under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, cognisable cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act and under the Indian Penal Code, such as, bribery, defalcation of public funds, cheating etc., are investigated by the squad. The squad also collects intelligence and assists in investigations with a view to prevent or detect any leakage of public revenue and different tax evasions. It enforces various control orders from time to time so as to discourage hoarding, black marketing and profiteering of essential and controlled commodities.

The following table indicates the number of vigilance cases handled by the Kendujhar Vigilance Squad from 1974 to 1978.

Year	Criminal cases investigated	Enquiries conducted	Preliminary enquiries made
1974	.. ..	7	13
1975	.. .. 3	6	24
1976	.. ..	12	24
1977	.. .. 4	4	16
1978	.. .. 1	13	26

Chowkidars constituted the village police in the ex-State of Kendujhar. They were also collecting vital statistics of births and deaths. There was also a Dafadar under each police-station. No remuneration was paid to them but they were enjoying Jagir lands under the Durbar administration. Prior to the abolition of the Chowkidari system in 1965, there were 911 Chowkidars in the district. In place of Chowkidars, 66 Beat Constables were appointed. As this system did not work satisfactorily, it was abolished in 1967 and Grama Rakhis were appointed in their place. At present 426 Grama Rakhis are working in the district. Since the introduction of the system in 1967, the Grama Rakhis had been under the administrative control of the police department till 1969 when they were transferred to the control of the District Magistrate. The Grama Rakhis are now paid a consolidated monthly remuneration of Rs. 50 by the concerned Subdivisional Officers.

Village Police

JAILS

There are three jails in the district. The District Jail is situated in the headquarters town of Kendujhar and the two Sub-jails are located at the subdivisional headquarters of Anandapur and Champua. All the three jails were established during the Durbar administration.

In the year 1907-08 the central jail at Kendujhargarh, the headquarters of the ex-State, had accommodation for 50 prisoners; and the other two sub-jails had accommodation for 25 prisoners each. The daily average jail population then was 58.97. In 1934-35 the number of admission of prisoners in all the three jails of the ex-State was 374 and the number of female prisoners was 27. A number of 351 convicts were released during the same year. The average daily population of the Sadar jail was 141; and that of Anandapur Sub-jail and Champua Sub-jail were 10.8 and 17.44 respectively.

Accommodation available for the prisoners in 1943-44 in the central jail at Kendujhargarh was for 192 male and 8 female, in the Anandapur sub-jail for 16 male and 3 female and in the Champua Sub-jail for 18 male and 5 female. The number of admission was 254 in all the three jails and the number of convicts released during the year was 229. The average daily population was 111.8 for the Sadar jail, 24.7 for the Anandapur Sub-jail and 18.08 for the Champua Sub-jail.

The following table shows the particulars of the strength of staff in the three jails of the ex-State of Kendujhar in the year 1943-44.

	Central Jail, Kendujhar	Anandapur Sub-jail	Champua Sub-jail	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Superintendent ..	1	1	1	3
2. Deputy Superintendents ..	..	1	1	2
3. Jailor ..	1	..	..	1
4. Assistant Jailors ..	2	..	..	2
5. Head Warders ..	2	1	1	4
6. Warders (Male) ..	19	6	5	30
7. Warders (Female)	1	..	..	1
8. Religious Instructor (Part-time)	1	..	..	1
9. Medical Subordinate (Part-time)	1	..	..	1
10. Blacksmiths ..	..	1	1	2
11. Sweeper ..	1	..	..	1

During Durbar administration the Chief Medical Officer of the ex-State held the post of Superintendent of the jail at Kendujhargarh and the Subdivisional Officers of Anandapur and Champua acted as *ex-Officio* Superintendents of the sub-jails at their respective headquarters and the Sub-assistant Surgeons in-charge of the subdivisional hospitals worked as Deputy Superintendents of the sub-jails located there.

After the merger of the ex-State with the Province of Orissa the Sadar jail was declared the district jail. In 1984-85 the District Jail at Kendujhar had accommodation for 218 male and 9 female prisoners, Champua Sub-Jail for 37 male and 5 female prisoners and Anandapur Sub-jail for 20 male and 3 female prisoners. There are altogether 12 wards in the district jail and 5 wards in each of the sub-jails at Anandapur and Champua. Each prison provides separate ward for the female prisoners. It is noticed from the statistics of the average daily population in the jails that most of the time the jails remain overpopulated. A whole time Superintendent is there at the District Jail, Kendujhar, and he is assisted by one Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, two Sub-Assistant Jailors and the warders. There is no whole time Superintendent for the sub-jails at Champua and Anandapur. The Subdivisional Medical Officers of the respective subdivisions act as part-time Superintendents of the sub-jails. They are assisted by Sub-Assistant Jailors and some warders. At present there are two Sub-Assistant Jailors in Champua Sub-Jail and one Sub-Assistant Jailor at Anandapur Sub-jail.

The average daily population of the three jails from 1974 to 1978* is given in the following table.

Name of the Jail (1)	Year									
	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Male (2)	Female (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	Male (8)	Female (9)	Male (10)	Female (11)
District Jail Kendujhar	281	15	309	12	355	11	312	15	278	11
Sub-Jail, Champua	138	2	138	3	87	3	68	2	58	2
Sub-Jail, Anandapur	48	1	72	..	60	1	52	..	41	..

*In 1984 the average daily population of the District Jail, Kendujhar was 286.8 male and 9.5 female, the Sub-jail, Champua 81.5 male and 0.45 female, and the Sub-jail, Anandapur 89 male and 1.26 female.

Medical,
Educational
and Recrea-
tional facili-
ties

There is a hospital attached to the District Jail, Kendujhar, for the treatment of the ailing prisoners. The hospital has one medical officer and one pharmacist. The Chief District Medical Officer also visits the jail whenever necessary. Necessary medicines and special diet are provided to the patient-prisoners from the jail budget. There is no separate hospital attached to the sub-jails at Anandapur and Champua, but there is provision for a sick ward in Champua Sub-Jail. The Subdivisional Medical Officer who is also the part-time Superintendent of the Sub-jail takes care of the health of the prisoners. When required, the serious prisoners of the District jail and the Sub-jails are removed to the District Headquarters Hospital and the Subdivisional Headquarters Hospital respectively.

To wipe out illiteracy and to spread education among the prisoners there is an elementary school with a paid teacher inside the district Jail. But there is no such facility at Anandapur and Champua Sub-Jails.

One Hindu religious instructor is also appointed in the district jail to give talk on moral and social hygiene to the prisoners so as to improve their standard of morality. No such facility is, however, available in the sub-Jails.

In the district jail, Kendujhar, the prisoners are given vocational training in tailoring, weaving, *durry* and *asan* making, carpentry, agriculture and gardening. The district jail has appointed instructors to impart training in carpentry, weaving and tailoring. The prisoners in the sub-jails do not get such facilities.

For the recreation of the prisoners there is a library in the district jail. The library contains mostly *puranas* and Gandhian literature. The prisoners perform dramas and *daskathia* inside the jails for the entertainment of the fellow prisoners.

Treatment
offered to
Prisoners

The jails function in accordance with the Jail Manual. Different categories of prisoners, such as, under-trials and convicts are kept separately. The juvenile delinquents are kept segregated from the adult prisoners. Such delinquents who are sentenced to imprisonment for three months and above are transferred to the juvenile jail at Angul for confinement and vocational training is imparted to the juvenile prisoners there. The nature of treatment offered to the wrong-doers at present is mostly reformatory. The jails aim at reforming the culprits instead of merely punishing them. The female prisoners are kept in separate ward and their privacy is strictly maintained. For each female ward there is a Wardress. The prisoners in the district jail are allowed to read books and newspapers. Certain categories of prisoners are allowed to visit

their homes for short periods on parole. The prisoners enjoy the right to make petitions to the higher authorities regarding their case affairs and after conviction, to file appeal to the next appellate courts.

There is a Prison Welfare Officer in the district jail to look to the personal and domestic problems of the prisoners. He helps the prisoners in matters relating to filing petitions for granting of parole and furlough and for making appeals to the higher courts, etc.

Panchayat system has been introduced amongst the prisoners in the district jail. The members of the Prisoners' Panchayat Council are elected by simple majority and function for a period of one year. The Panchayat Council usually consists of 15 members. It has a three-member Managing Body. The members receive diet and supervise proper preparation and distribution of food. They organise recreational activities and also supervise the general cleanliness of the jail and the prisoners.

There is a Board of Visitors for each of the jails in the district. The Board of Visitors for the District Jail, Kendujhar, consists of 14 official and 4 non-official members (including one lady member). The District Magistrate, Kendujhar, acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board. The sub-jails at Anandapur and Champua comprise three non-official members each. The Board of Visitors meets every three months. The members pay surprise visits to the jails at intervals. They go round the jail and look to the sanitary arrangements made in the jail and look to the foods served to the prisoners. They also listen to the complaints made by the inmates and move the Government from time to time to take measures to redress the grievances of the prisoners and to improve the jail conditions.

Board of
Visitors

The statement given below shows the number of various types of convicts released on expiry of terms, on remission, on transfer, on death and on other grounds from the District Jail, Kendujhar, from 1974 to 1978.

Year	On Expiry	On remission	On transfer	On death	On other grounds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1974	1,035	45	10	..	30
1975	1,010	58	13	..	45
1976	338	37	8	1	13
1977	445	48	14	..	18
1978	284	84	7	..	17

During 1974 to 1977, on an average, 157 and 57 prisoners were released yearly on different grounds from the Champua and Anandapur sub-jails respectively.

**District
Probation
Officer**

The office of the District Probation Officer, Kendujhar, started functioning with effect from the 28th September, 1966. The function of the Probation Officer is to help the judicial courts in determining the most suitable method of dealing with the delinquent prisoners, mostly juveniles and casuals, under the various provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Act 20 of 1958). He also finds out ways and means to reform the convicts placed on probation and helps for their rehabilitation in the society as self-reliant members.

JUSTICE

The High Court presided over by the Ruler was the highest civil and criminal court in the ex-State. Below the High Court was the Court of the State Judge which was the highest court of original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Below the State Judge were the courts of the Magistrates of 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and Munsifs who had only original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. The immediate appellate authority over these Magistrates and Munsifs was the State Judge. It may be noted that till the year 1932-33 the superior executive and judicial functions of the ex-State were exercised by the Dewan. In view of the obvious difficulties arising out of this combined system and as a leading contribution towards the establishment of an independent Judiciary, the court of the State Judge with the powers of a District and Sessions Judge to try original suits exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, to hear first appeals, civil and criminal against the decisions of the Subordinate Courts and to inspect their works was established in the latter part of the year 1932-33.

Up to the 11th September, 1940 the functions of the highest Civil and Criminal Courts continued to be performed by the Ruler. On the 12th September, 1940, a High Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges was installed by the Ruler so as to bring the administration of Justice in the ex-State *on par* with the provinces in British India and certain other ex-States. State Judgeship was abolished and the appellate authority above the Magistrates of 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes and Munsifs was the High Court.

In view of the constitution of a Common High Court on the 3rd July, 1945, for the province of Orissa and the Chhatisgarh ex-States with headquarters at Raigarh, the State High Court was abolished and as many as five ex-States, viz., Kendujhar, Seraikela,

Kharswan, Bonai and Pal-Lahara were grouped together to form a separate judgeship under a Civil and Sessions Judge with headquarters at Kendujhargarh. Appeals and revisions against the order of the Civil and Sessions Judge used to be entertained by the Common High Court at Raigarh. This system of administration of justice continued till the merger of the ex-State with the Province of Orissa in 1948.

The statement given below shows the number of courts, the number of cases for disposal and the cases disposed of in the courts of the ex-State of Kendujhar during 1937-38 to 1943-44.

Year	CRIMINAL					CIVIL			
	No. of Courts	Total cases for disposal	Cases disposed of by Magisterial courts	Persons discharged or acquitted	Persons convicted	No. of Courts	Total cases for disposal	Cases disposed of	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1937-38	..	10	720	714	625	492	8	721	662
1938-39	..	11	766	747	614	470	7	819	716
1939-40	..	11	866	829	628	525	7	897	795
1940-41	..	11	778	739	663	538	7	1,001	824
1941-42	..	10	951	883	1,124	505	7	1,189	861
1942-43	..	11	980	866	1,036	463	7	1,186	882
1943-44	..	11	1,253	1,021	1,083	575	8	1,451	905

The ex-State of Kendujhar merged with the Province of Orissa on the 1st January, 1948 and formed a separate district with a District Magistrate in charge. Under him were placed the Subdivisional Officers with Magisterial powers and some Magistrates with first, second and third class powers to try all criminal cases. The Subdivisional Magistrates were taking cognisance of the offences and transferring those cases to other magistrates.

Soon after merger, a separate judgeship was created for the districts of Kendujhar and Baleshwar with headquarters at Kendujhar. The ex-State of Mayurbhanj merged with the Province of Orissa on 1st January, 1949 and formed a separate district. The district of Mayurbhanj was included within the jurisdiction of Kendujhar-Baleshwar judgeship with headquarters at Kendujhar. In November 1949 the headquarters of this judgeship was shifted to Baripada, in the district of

Mayurbhanj. In 1959 a separate judgeship for Baleshwar was created but the Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar judgeship with headquarters at Baripada continued as usual*. The District and Sessions Judge is at the apex of the administration of criminal and civil justice for both the districts of Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar. Though a Subordinate Judge's Court was functioning at Kendujhar from the date of merger, the Sub-ordinate Judge was not vested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge till November 1949. Thereafter all the Sub-ordinate Judges posted to Kendujhar were vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge. The Court of Munsif, Anandapur, which was established in the year 1948 after the integration of the ex-State with the State of Orissa, was vested with the powers of a Magistrate First Class in the year 1954 only.

Separation of
Judiciary
from the
Executive

Prior to the separation of the judiciary from the executive the Executive Officers were in charge of judicial administration in addition to their normal administrative work. The separation of the judiciary from the executive was felt necessary for the establishment of an independent judiciary and accordingly the separation took place on the 25th October, 1961. Separate judicial magistrates were placed to deal with criminal cases. The judicial magistrates with 1st and 2nd class powers were placed in each of the three subdivisions, viz., Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua to deal with criminal cases. The District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, with headquarters at Baripada is the administrative authority of the judicial administration of the district of Kendujhar.

The Munsif of Anandapur was vested with the powers of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate and the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates of Kendujhar and Champua were vested with the powers of a Munsif and Additional Munsif respectively.

After the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973, a Chief Judicial Magistrate for the district of Kendujhar was posted at Kendujhar with effect from the 1st of January, 1974. He was vested with the powers of Sub-Judge-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge to deal with both Civil and Criminal cases in the district under the control of the District and Sessions Judge, Baripada.

With a view to establish a separate judgeship for the district of Kendujhar the court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge at Kendujhar started functioning since 6th December, 1978 having jurisdiction to dispose of all civil and criminal cases which were earlier disposed of by the District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, Baripada, relating to the district of Kendujhar.

* A separate District and Sessions Judge's Court for the district was established on the 28th February, 1982 with headquarters at Kendujhar.

The District and Sessions Judge of Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar Judgeship with headquarters at Baripada is the head of criminal administration of the district of Kendujhar. Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District and Sessions Judge has administrative control over all the criminal courts of the district. He exercises criminal powers in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. The District and Sessions Judge has been vested with powers to try Sessions Cases committed by the Judicial Magistrates including the Subdivisional Magistrates. He has been empowered to hear appeals and Revisions against the decisions of the Subdivisional Magistrate and other Magistrates. He hears Urgent Criminal Applications and passes orders for bail. He holds sessions circuit courts at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua for trial and disposal of sessions cases. It may be noted here that the creation of the court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge at Kendujhar for the Kendujhar is of recent origin. After its constitution in December, 1978, the District and Sessions Judge, Baripada, remains only as the administrative head of both the Judgeships and its judicial powers are now being exercised by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Kendujhar.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate as well as the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates inclusive of the Judicial Magistrates have been vested with criminal powers as laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure and accordingly they exercise criminal powers in their respective jurisdictions. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is subordinate to the Additional District and Sessions Judge, and the other Judicial Magistrates are subordinate to the Chief Judicial Magistrate subject to the general control of the District and Sessions Judge.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate has been empowered from time to time, to make rules on special orders in consistence with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as to the distribution of business among the judicial magistrates subordinate to him. He is also Assistant Sessions Judge and has been vested with the powers of a Magistrate First Class.

The Sub-ordinate Judge of Kendujhar has been vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and Magistrate First Class to try criminal cases.

The court of the Subordinate Judge, Anandapur, started functioning since 4th April, 1976 and the Subordinate Judge has been vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and Magistrate First Class.

After the separation of judiciary from the executive the Munsifs of Kendujhar and Anandapur have been vested with the powers of Magistrate First Class and styled as Munsif-cum-Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, and a Magistrate First Class posted to Champua is styled as Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate. These Judicial Magistrates take cognisance of criminal cases within their local jurisdiction.

To assist the Magistrate First Class, Champua, in disposing of the criminal cases one Magistrate Second Class has been posted there. He tries criminal cases triable by a Magistrate Second Class received on transfer from the file of the Magistrate First Class.

Civil Courts

Till 1944-45 the administration of civil justice was being attended to by the Revenue Officers of the respective subdivisions in the same way as the criminal justice was being dispensed by them. In order to pay better attention to the administration of civil justice, a post of State Munsif was created in the year 1944-45 with headquarters at Anandapur. And the said Munsif used to hold circuit courts at intervals at Kendujhar and Champua.

Soon after the merger a post of Subordinate Judge was created at Kendujhar. Another court of Subordinate Judge was opened at Anandapur in the year 1976. As mentioned earlier, the court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge came into existence in December, 1978.

Subject to the superintendence of the High Court, the District Judge of Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar Judgeship stationed at Baripada, Mayurbhanj, shall have administrative control over all the civil courts in the districts of Kendujhar and Mayurbhanj. After the creation of the court of Additional District and Sessions Judge at Kendujhar the suits and cases and appeals which were heard by the District and Sessions Judge, Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, at his circuit court at Kendujhar are now decided by the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Kendujhar. He tries original suits and cases and hears appeals against the decisions of the lower courts in the district.

The Subordinate Judge has unlimited powers to try civil suits and has power to hear appeals against the decisions of the Munsifs of the local limits. Now the post of the Subordinate Judge at Kendujhar has fallen vacant and the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar has been vested with the powers of the Sub-judge. In order to provide work to the Additional District and Sessions Judge the Chief Judicial Magistrate-cum-Sub-judge does not hear civil appeals against the decisions of the Munsif and the same is being heard by the Additional District Judge. The Subordinate Judge, Anandapur, tries civil suits above the pecuniary value of Rs. 1,000 and hears civil appeals against the decisions of the Munsif, Anandapur.

The Munsif-cum-Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates at Kendujhar and Anandapur try civil suits up to the pecuniary limit of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The Additional Munsif-cum-Subdivisional Magistrate, Champua, has the power to try civil suits up to the pecuniary value of Rs. 4,000.

The Bar Association, Kendujhargarh, came into existence in the year 1948 when four lawyers from outside the district came and set up practice in the then District Judge's Court at Kendujhar. Local lawyers subsequently joined the Bar and the present association was formed in the year 1950. At present, the strength of the Bar has gone up to 35. The Bar has its own building and a small library.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

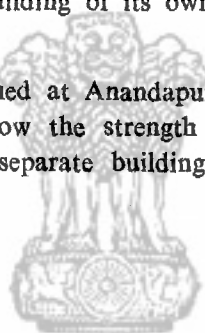
Bar Association, Kendujhargarh

Started in the year 1948 with only four members, the Bar Association, Champua, now consists of thirteen members on its roll. The Association has no building of its own. It has a small library for reference purpose.

Bar Association, Champua

A Bar Association was formed at Anandapur in the year 1949 with a very few members. Now the strength of the bar has increased to 18. There is no separate building for the bar. It possesses a small library.

Bar Association, Anandapur



सत्यमेव जयते

KENDUJHAR

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the number of police circles, police-stations and out-posts in the district of Kendujhar.

Name of police circles	Name of the police-stations under each circle	Name of out-posts
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Kendujhar Sadar	.. 1. Kendujhar Sadar	1. Suakati
	2. Kendujhar Town	2. Kaliahata
	3. Kanjipani	3. Saharpada
	4. Telkoi	
	5. Pandapada	
	6. Patana	
	7. Nayakote	
2. Anandapur	.. 1. Anandapur	1. Barapada
	2. Ghasipura	2. Hadagarha
	3. Soso	3. Baliparbata
	4. Daitari	
	5. Harichandanpur	
	6. Ghatagan	
	7. Nandipara	
3. Champua	.. 1. Champua	1. Jhumpura
	2. Barbil	2. Kiriburu
	3. Joda	3. Chamakpur
	4. Baria	4. Bameibari
		5. Balani

APPENDIX II

Statement showing the number of Sessions cases, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions instituted and disposed of in the Sessions Division of Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, Baripada, for the district of Kendujhar from the year 1973 to 1977.

Year	Instituted	Disposed of
(1)	(2)	(3)
SESSIONS CASES		
1973	46	20
1974	45	11
1975	52	15
1976	43	27
1977	50	23
CRIMINAL APPEALS		
1973	51	36
1974	69	50
1975	79	28
1976	80	66
1977	145	62
CRIMINAL REVISIONS		
1973	6	3
1974	18	9
1975	24	9
1976	18	8
1977	14	21

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the number of criminal cases tried, persons involved, acquitted and convicted by each court in the district of Kendujhar from the year 1973 to 1977.

Year	Name of the court	No. of cases tried	No. of persons involved	Persons acquitted	Persons convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1973	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	892	1,492	738	754
	Magistrate First Class, Kendujhar	68	219	171	48
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua	1,467	1,982	656	1,326
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	317	783	551	232
1974	Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	66	218	37	181
	Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate First Class, Kendujhar	75	128	48	80
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	673	1,099	489	610
	Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	250	354	173	181
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	375	674	207	467
	Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	71	73	18	55
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua	949	1,220	805	415
	Judicial Magistrate, Champua	86	129	64	65
1975	Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	140	351	258	93
	Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate, First Class, Kendujhar	132	459	351	108
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	881	1,135	444	691
	Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	188	379	200	179
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	292	524	377	147
	Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	263	368	305	63
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua	1,383	1,847	429	1,418
	Judicial Magistrate, Champua	409	452	222	230

Year	Name of the court	No. of cases tried	No. of persons involved	Persons acquitted	Persons convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1976	Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	110	223	145	78
	Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate First Class, Kendujhar	121	350	236	114
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	907	1,273	427	846
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	606	1,198	675	523
	Sub-Judge, Anandapur	102	414	316	98
	Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	80	342	213	29
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua	1,324	1,781	430	1,351
	Judicial Magistrate, Champua	92	164	99	65
1977	Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	125	238	170	68
	Sub-Judge-cum-Magistrate First Class, Kendujhar	187	514	407	107
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Kendujhar	1,157	2,457	977	1,480
	Sub-Judge, Anandapur	191	539	332	207
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	770	1,517	831	686
	Judicial Magistrate, Anandapur	272	659	477	182
	Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Champua	1,161	1,750	700	1,050
	Judicial Magistrate, Champua	325	760	657	103

APPENDIX IV

Statement showing the number of different types of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of and appeals heard by different courts in the district of Kendujhar from 1973 to 1977

Name of the Courts	Title appeal			Money appeal			Misc. appeal		
	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	Instituted	Disposed of	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
District Judge, Mayurbhanj-Kendujhar, Baripada	4	8	..	..	2	1			
(figures for Kendujhar District)	3	5	..	..	4	4			
1973 ..	5	1	..	..	1	..			
1974 ..	13	..	1	..	2	1			
1975 ..	29	8	1	..	9	2			
1976 ..	14	16	..	3	5	4			
1977 ..	21	25	3	..	7	5			
Sub-Judge, Kendujhar	23	21	3	3	5	5			
	9	15	3	4	1	2			
	5	7	4	2	1	1			

Sub-Judge, Anandapur

1976 ..	7	5	..	..	4	2
1977 ..	9	19	1	1	3	4

Munsif, Kendujhar

1973 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

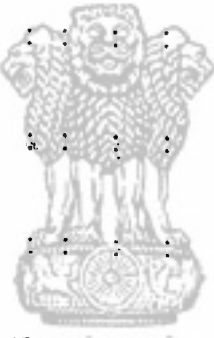
Munsif, Anandapur

1973 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Additional Munsif, Champua

1973 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1977 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV—Contd.

Name of the Courts	Misc. cases		Title suits		Money suits		S. C. C.		Execution cases	
	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of	Insti- tuted	Disposed of
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
										
District Judge, Mayurbhanj—										
Kendujhar, Baripada (Figures for	1973	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kendujhar District)	1974	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1975	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1976	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1977	29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Judge, Kendujhar										
	1973	49	37	22	36	11	9	..	15	28
	1974	45	30	30	36	6	12	2	21	9
	1975	35	59	33	27	11	12	3	12	14
	1976	41	40	54	44	4	9	..	18	20
	1977	219	256	68	59	16	11	..	15	20
Sub-Judge, Anandapur										
	1976	28	32	27	59	10	19	4	7	..
	1977	48	59	52	87	9	21	18	14	8

Munsif, Kendujhar	1973	10	10	14	18	2	1	..	..	5	6
	1974	13	16	7	15	6	7	..	..	7	7
	1975	2	4	7	9	5	4	..	..	5	11
	1976	5	2	12	7	..	2	..	..	2	5
	1977	5	6	22	19	4	1	..	..	12	9
Munsif, Anandapur	1973	77	62	246	244	51	64	45	42	65	45
	1974	109	76	207	235	54	52	30	40	63	35
	1975	100	89	171	198	64	69	17	20	83	75
	1976	70	123	70	116	25	51	12	25	25	66
	1977	70	88	75	94	19	25	6	1	55	57
Additional Munsif, Champua	1973	26	26	33	60	9	14	..	..	12	6
	1974	46	26	32	40	18	24	..	..	12	12
	1975	17	11	31	39	13	10	..	..	12	8
	1976	2	7	17	16	8	11	..	..	7	13
	1977	56	30	9	21	25	12	..	..	8	9

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Roads and Buildings

The Public Works Department is responsible for the public works in the State and is divided into several branches, each being in charge of a Chief Engineer. For administrative purposes each branch is divided into circles having territorial or functional jurisdiction under the charge of Superintending Engineers. Generally, this department executes the civil constructions and maintenance of buildings, roads, culverts and bridges required by all the departments of the Government. Many departments of the Government and some of the corporations have engineers deputed from the Works Department to look to the maintenance and repairs of their buildings and also to undertake minor construction work of their establishments.

Kendujhar district comes under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Kendujhar (Roads and Buildings) circle, and his jurisdiction covers the district of Sundargarh also. The district of Kendujhar is divided into two divisions styled as Kendujhar (Roads and Buildings) Division with headquarters at Kendujhargarh and Anandapur (Roads and Buildings) Division with headquarters at Salapada. The Executive Engineer as the divisional head, is responsible for the efficient management and execution of the roads and buildings works. Kendujhar (Roads and Buildings) Division which was created in 1966 consists of four subdivisions viz., Subdivision No. I, Kendujhar; Subdivision No. II, Kendujhar; Barbil Subdivision and Champua Subdivision, and 13 sections.

Anandapur (Roads and Buildings) Division was established in 1981 at Salapada. This Division consists of three subdivisions viz., Anandapur (Roads and Buildings), Anandapur (Bridge) and Ghatagan, and 9 sections.

Each subdivision is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer and each section is under the charge of a Junior Engineer.

Public Health

The Chief Engineer, Public Health, is the head of this organisation at the state level. For administrative purpose it has been divided into three circles, each under the charge of a Superintending Engineer. The Engineer of Kendujhar Division with headquarters at Mandua is under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Sambalpur.

Urban and rural water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitary installations to Government buildings of the district are the functions of this department.

The office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Kendujhar, was started in June, 1978. Under this Division there are three subdivisions and twelve sections, each under the control of an Assistant Engineer and a Junior Engineer respectively. The subdivisions are located at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. The works undertaken by this Division chiefly constitute the water supply to Kendujhar town and sinking of tube-wells.

The Irrigation Department is responsible for the major and medium irrigation projects including drainage, canals and flood control works in Orissa.

Irrigation
Department

The Irrigation Division of the Kendujhar district came under the jurisdiction of the Northern Irrigation Circle, Salapada. The State has been divided into six Irrigation Circles, each being in charge of a Superintending Engineer. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation, is the head of this department at State level.

Kendujhar district comes under the jurisdiction of the Northern Irrigation Circle, Salapada. Under this circle there are 3 irrigation Divisions, viz., Baitarani Division at Salapada, Anandapur Barrage Division at Bidyadharpur and Anandapur Canal Division at Hadagarha. Each division is under the charge of an Executive Engineer. Baitarani Division consists of 4 subdivisions and 17 sections. Anandapur Barrage Division comprises 4 subdivisions and 16 sections and the Anandapur canal division consists of 4 subdivisions and 16 sections. Each subdivision is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer and the Junior Engineers are in charge of the sections. The Salandi Dam Project is the major irrigation project and the canal work on the right side of river Salandi is being executed to provide irrigation facilities to Anandapur Subdivision. Flood protection embankment on both the sides of river Baitarani and Balabahalichattrra embankment of river Kusei have been constructed to save people from floods.

The Lift Irrigation Department is responsible to provide lift irrigation facilities to the farmers in the non-irrigated areas of the State. It lifts water after due survey and investigation of the sources of water.

Lift Irriga-
tion Depart-
ment

The Director, Lift Irrigation, Orissa, is the head of this organisation. Kendujhar district is under the control of the Lift Irrigation Division, Jajpur Road. The whole district is functioning under the Hydrological Division, Baripada, in respect of the ground water survey and investigation scheme for the construction of dug-wells.

The Lift Irrigation Subdivision, Kendujhar, is in charge of an Assistant Engineer. There are four civil sections, i.e., Kendujhar I, Kendujhar II, Anandapur and Champua and one Electrical section

at Kendujhar under this subdivision. These sections are under the charge of Sectional Officers in the rank of Junior Engineers. The Lift Irrigation work is being done from the rivers and the ground water sources are also exploited through installation of tube-wells.

Electricity Department

The functions of the Electricity Department are to generate, transmit and distribute electrical energy to the consumers on payment.

Kendujhar district is served by the Joda Electrical Division of the Orissa State Electricity Board. This electrical division, established on the 1st April, 1969, is termed as the Extra High Tension (Maintenance) Division and is in charge of an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Joda. The Division constitutes four subdivisions which are in charge of Assistant Engineers designated as Subdivisional Officers. One of these subdivisions is located at Kendujhar and the rest are located at Joda. Each subdivision consists of several sections and each section is in charge of a Junior Engineer.

Moreover, there is an Electrical Projects Investigation Division (No. II) with headquarters at Kendujhar. The Division is in charge of an Executive Engineer who functions under the administrative control of the Electrical Projects Investigation Circle, Bhubaneshwar. This Division was originally meant to investigate the power potential of river Baitarani with specific reference to Bhimkund Project. Subsequently it was entrusted to investigate micro-hydel and small hydel stations in the district along with other projects elsewhere within its jurisdiction. Three subdivisions all located at Kendujhar, function under this Division.

The General Electrical Circle, functioning under the control of the Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, is responsible for the electrification of the Government buildings of the State. For Kendujhar district there is one Subdivisional Officer (Electrical) in the rank of Assistant Engineer with headquarters at Kendujhar. The Electrical Section Officers are stationed at Kendujhar, Anandapur, Champua and Barbil.

National Highways

The Chief Engineer, National Highways and Projects, Orissa, is responsible for the improvement and maintenance of the National Highways in Orissa. He is the head of the department with headquarters at Bhubaneshwar. There are five Circles, each being in charge of a Superintending Engineer. Kendujhar National Highway Division comes under the control of the Superintending Engineer, National Highway Circle IV, Angul, with headquarters at Dhenkanal. This Division functions on National Highway No.6 (from 265 km. to 423 km.) which runs through the district of Kendujhar for a distance of 92 km. (322 km. to 414 km.)

The District National Highway office came into being on the 1st September, 1971. The Executive Engineer is the head of this division. Kendujhar Division has four subdivisions (1) Kendujhar Subdivision No.1, (2) Kendujhar National Highway Subdivision No.II, (3) Suakati National Highway Subdivision and (4) Kanjipani Subdivision. Each subdivision has four sections under the supervision of Sub-Assistant Engineers or Junior Engineers.

The function of the Veterinary department is to look after the improvement of live-stock, including poultry and treatment and control of diseases among domesticated animals.

Veterinary
Department

The Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry is the head of this organisation. There are three ranges for the whole State, such as, Central, Northern and Southern, each under the control of a Deputy Director. The District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Kendujhar, is under the administrative control of the Deputy Director, Northern Range, Sambalpur.

The District Veterinary Office, Kendujhar came into being on the 8th June, 1948. There are 16 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district in charge of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, and 73 Live-stock Aid Centres in charge of Live-stock Inspectors. Besides, to eradicate the Rinder pest disease a follow up programme is operating in all the Community Development Blocks and one check-post is operating in the district to guard inter-state infection. One key village with semen collection centre at Kendujhar and 10 units located in the vicinity of Kendujhar town are functioning. One Fodder Production Farm and a scheme for subsidised fodder cultivation are also operating in this district. To arouse interest of the local farmers for fodder cultivation all the departmental institutions have lands as demonstration fodder plots. Under Poultry Development scheme one poultry farm, one Applied Nutrition Programme unit and two departmental poultry units are functioning in this district. One Live-stock Breeding Farm is functioning at Kendujhar. Dairy Co-operative Societies have been formed to facilitate the supply of pure milk in Kendujhar and Joda.

The District Veterinary Officer is responsible for the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and he is to advise, direct and inspect the technical aspects of the operation of animal husbandry programmes in the Community Development Block areas.

**Forest
Department**

The general function of the Forest department is to protect, manage and conserve the forests and to supply forest produce to the public. Besides, realisation of forest revenue, afforestation, reservation of new forest blocks and construction of forest roads and buildings are also done by this department.

Kendujhar district is functioning under the Angul Forest Circle with headquarters at Angul. The total forest area in Kendujhar district is 2494.36 sq. km., of which Reserved Forests of both A and B class constitute 1892.97 sq.km. and the rest are Protected Forests.

The Divisional Forest Office with headquarters at Kendujhar, is in charge of the Kendujhar Forest Division which constitutes the whole of the Kendujhar district and the Sukinda Tahasil of Cuttack district. There are two Assistant Conservator of Forests to assist him. There are 7 ranges in this division, each range being under the charge of a Range Officer. Each range is subdivided into some sections and one Forester is in charge of each section. Each section is divided into a number of beats and a Forest Guard is kept in charge of a beat.

A division for Kendu Leaves in Kendujhar district is functioning under the Cuttack Kendu Leaf Circle with headquarters at Cuttack. This division comprises the Kendu Leaf Units No.86,86A, 86B, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 101 covering the Kendu Leaf growing areas of Baleshwar, Mayurbhanj and Kendujhar districts and a part of Cuttack district and the Kamakshanagar subdivision of Dhenkanal district. To assist the Divisional Forest Officer there are 3 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 7 Range Officers and a number of subordinate staff.

Prior to 1973 the Kendu Leaves Trade was being done by private contractors. With Nationalisation of the Kendu Leaves Trade from 1973, the Kendu Leaf business is being managed by the State Government.

**Industries
Department**

The Director of Industries, Orissa, Cuttack is the head of the Industries Department. Before April, 1962, the District Industries Officer, Baleshwar was in charge of the promotion and establishment of industries in this district. From the 15th August, 1978, a District Industries Centre with a General Manager at the head was opened at Kendujhar. The General Manager is assisted by three Managers, one Assistant Manager and other subordinate staff.

The function of this department in the district is the establishment and development of medium and small-scale industries and cottage industries. These industries receive financial assistance from the banks, the Orissa State Finance Corporation, and the Orissa State Industries Corporation.

There are four Panchayat Samiti Industry Units in the district, two of them being oil units and one carpentry unit and one Saw Mill located at Tara, Mukundpur Patna, Jhumpura and Anandapur respectively. The aim of these units is to procure locally available raw materials and to sell the finished products in the open market.

The function of the Co-operative Department is mainly to have administrative control over the Co-operative Societies and to act as friend, philosopher and guide to the co-operative institutions.

Co-operative
Department

The Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, Orissa, is the head of the department. The State has been divided into three Divisions, each being in charge of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Kendujhar district comes under the Kendujhar Co-operative Division comprising Kendujhar and Sundargarh districts. There is only one circle in the district. The circle is under the charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies stationed at Kendujhar. The Assistant Registrar is in overall charge of the co-operative activities of the district. He ensures effective functioning of all the co-operative institutions of the district and is also responsible for the advance and collection of loans through co-operative banks and societies. The Assistant Registrar is assisted by 7 Sub-Assistant Registrars, 13 Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, 9 Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies stationed in the three subdivisions, namely, Kendujhar, Champua, and Anandapur. Besides these, 13 Co-operative Extension Officers and one Additional Co-operative Extension Officer are posted in 13 Community Development Blocks of the district to look after the management of the Primary Co-operative Societies within their jurisdiction.

The Co-operative Department in the district have taken steps for the economic betterment of the aboriginal and other classes of the district by opening of sale and purchase centres at different places.

**Agriculture
Department**

The Kendujhar Agricultural District is functioning under the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kendujhar Range, with headquarters at Kendujhar. The Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, is the head of this organisation who exercises overall administrative control and supervision of the work of different agricultural stations, farms and offices.

The function of the Department is to promote Agriculture in the district by supplying seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to the farmers and by educating them in the modern scientific methods of cultivation. One District Agriculture Officer is posted to Kendujhar. He is assisted by three Assistant District Agricultural Officers, 8 Subject Matter Specialists, 44 Agricultural Extension Officers and 330 Village Agricultural Workers. Besides, there is one Statistical Assistant, one Assistant Biochemist, 3 Compost Mistry, one Compost Inspector, one Fertiliser Sample Collector, one Agricultural Instructor, 4 Agricultural Supervisors and a number of subordinate staff.

**Medical
Department**

Preventive and curative health services are the functions of the Medical Department. It controls epidemics and tackles the health situation arising due to natural calamities, like tornado, flood, cyclone, etc. The curative work is done by the Chief District Medical Officer who is also the Superintendent of all hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres in the district. He is in overall charge of the medical administration of the district. Subordinate to the Chief District Medical Officer there are three Assistant District Medical Officers directly in charge of Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare organisations respectively. The Assistant District Medical Officer (Medical), besides being in charge of the District headquarters hospital, is directly responsible for the administrative control of all the medical institutions in the district. The Assistant District Medical Officer, Public Health, looks to the proper maintenance of rural sanitation and prevention of epidemics and supervises vaccination. He also ensures speedy and timely remedial measures at the outbreak of epidemics. The Assistant District Medical Officer, Family Welfare, is directly responsible for the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme involving planning, supervision, evaluation and services.

The Chief District Medical Officer is assisted by the Assistant District Medical Officers, Specialists, Medical Officers and a number of subordinate staff posted at different hospitals and dispensaries in the district. At present 10 hospitals, 13 Public Health Centres, 10 dispensaries, 2 Maternity Health Units and 2 Maternity Aid Centres are functioning in this district. Out of these, 2 hospitals, one dispensary and 2 Maternity Health Units are functioning under the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department.

The function of the Education Department is to impart instruction to the public in general education. The department is also responsible for the inspection and supervision of the educational institutions and takes keen interest in spreading education among the people of the backward areas of the district.

Education
Department

The State is divided into a number of Educational Circles, each being in charge of an Inspector of Schools. A separate Inspectorate for the revenue district of Kendujhar was established with effect from the 11th August, 1975 with headquarters at Kendujhar. The Inspector of Schools, Kendujhar, is the highest authority at the district level who directly controls the High English Schools and the Secondary Training Schools of the district. The whole district of Kendujhar is divided into three educational districts, viz. Anandapur, Champua and Kendujhar, each under the charge of a District Inspector of Schools. The Middle English Schools and the Elementary Training Schools are under the direct control of the District Inspector of Schools. Under the District Inspector, there are 23 Sub-Inspectors of Schools who are in charge of supervision and inspection of the Primary Schools. One District Organiser has been posted in the district to look after adult literacy.

The function of the Mining Department is exploration of minerals and their exploitation. This department is also responsible for processing the mining concession application, collection of mining revenue and use of minerals for various purposes.

Mining
Department

Kendujhar district is functioning under two mining circles controlled by a Senior Mining Officer at Joda and a Mining Officer at Kendujhargarh. To help them in their work there are Assistant Mining Officers, Surveyors, Inspectors of Mines and other subordinate staff. For the purpose of mineral exploration a Deputy Director of Mines has been stationed at the Central Zone office, Kendujhargarh. He is assisted by ten Geologists, four Senior Technical Assistants, five Supervisors, one Surveyor, one Assistant Chemist, etc. In addition, there is one Analytical Laboratory at Joda with an Analytical Chemist at its head for analysis of ores and minerals. Under the Analytical Chemist there are one Additional Chemist, one Assistant Chemist, one Laboratory Assistant, one Laboratory Technician and five Sampling Supervisors.



CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local self-government system was first introduced in the district during the Durbar administration. The ex-State administration had the intention of constituting the Kendujhargarh Municipality and had issued notification to that effect on the 12th December, 1947. But within one month of the notification, the ex-State of Kendujhar merged with the State of Orissa and the proposal of the ex-State administration could not be implemented. The State Government of Orissa issued notification in December, 1949 to constitute a Municipality at Kendujhargarh town under the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922. Finally, under the said Act, the Kendujhargarh Municipality was constituted on the 3rd January 1951. Subsequently, the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950 was extended to this Municipality and the Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922 was repealed.

HISTORY OF
LOCAL SELF-
GOVERNMENT
IN THE
DISTRICT

At present, the district has two Municipalities and two Notified Area Councils located at Kendujhargarh, Barbil, Joda and Anandapur respectively. These local bodies were constituted under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. The other local self-government bodies are the Grama Panchayats, the Panchayat Samitis and the District Development Board.

The Kendujhargarh Municipality is the oldest municipality of the district. It had an area of 15.54 square kilometres (6 square miles) in 1951. The population as per 1951 Census was 9,343. The first election of this local body from 12 wards was held in 1952. The number of elected Councillors was 13. Ward No. I and Ward No. VII were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates respectively. One ward was double-seated. There was a council to manage the affairs of the Municipality. The second election to the Municipality was held in 1958 and 14 councillors were elected. During 1963 and 1969 municipal elections, it was constituted of 13 wards with 15 councillors. At present, the Municipality covers an area of 15.54 square kilometres. The population according to the 1971 Census* was 19,340. The whole area of the local body was divided into 13 wards. Ward No. IV and No. VIII were kept reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and Ward No. IX was reserved for the Scheduled Castes people. Three wards were double-seated. The number of councillors increased to 16 in the Municipal election of 1973. The last election of this local body was held in 1979. The number of councillors elected in this election was 9. Two seats

Kendujhar-
garh Municipi-
pality

* 1981 Census recorded 28,059 persons

have been reserved to represent the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people from Ward No. XI and Ward No. XII respectively.

The financial resources of the Municipality are mainly derived from holding tax, lighting tax, octroi tax, fees from offensive and dangerous trade, rent on buildings, market fees, tax on carts and carriages, cattle pounds and slaughter houses. Besides, the local body receives grants from the State Government.

The income and expenditure of the Municipality including Government grant in 1971-72 were Rs. 4,44,585.85 and Rs. 5,11,125.00 respectively and it increased to Rs. 12,36,096.08 and Rs. 8,09,102.13 in 1978-79.

The statement given below indicates the annual income and expenditure of the local body from 1974-75 to 1978-79.

Year		Income			Expenditure
		Taxes and Fees	Government Grants	Total	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1974-75	..	6,25,296.03	3,15,239.12	9,40,535.25	6,69,315.30
1975-76	..	7,46,655.70	2,12,940.00	9,59,595.70	7,54,059.90
1976-77	..	7,47,508.34	2,30,455.00	9,77,963.34	11,09,850.30
1977-78	..	10,62,288.68	3,85,784.00	14,49,072.68	11,59,610.10
1978-79	..	9,40,175.08	2,95,921.00	12,36,096.08	8,09,102.13

The Kendujhargarh Municipality has provided 175 ordinary light points and 364 bar lights in the town. It has also provided 116 hydrants. At present 57.51 kilometres length of road and 3.01 kilometres length of drain are being maintained by this local body. It spent a sum of Rs.63,273.19 in maintaining roads in 1977-78. The Municipality is maintaining two parks and one High English school in the town. At present there are 9 tanks and 134 wells under this Municipality. Water is being supplied to the town from the Machhakandana river. Steps are being taken to supply protected water to the town. A sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been approved by the Government for this purpose. The total number of staff employed by this local body is 114 of which 45 constitute the conservancy staff. The staff engaged to look to the public health and sanitation are : One Health Officer, one Sanitary Inspector, one Vaccinator and one Disinfectant.

The Municipality has framed two bye-laws, viz., (i) the Octroi bye-law and (ii) the Butchers' bye-law which have been duly approved by the Government.

At first Barbil was under a Notified Area Council which was constituted on the 15th August 1957. It has an area of 44.14 square kilometres (17.30 square miles). The population according to the 1961 Census was 19,340. The first election of this local body was held in 1963 and it then consisted of 9 wards with 9 councillors. Of these wards, two were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and one for the Scheduled Castes candidates. There was a council for the management of the local body. Then the Barbil Notified Area Council was converted into a Municipality in 1969. The elections to the Municipality were conducted during the years 1969 and 1973 and the number of elected councillors was 14 in each election. The present area of this local body is 41.44 square kilometres (17.72 square miles). Its population as per 1971 Census* was 24,355. The last election to the Municipality from 11 wards was held in 1979 and 11 councillors were elected. Ward No. II and No. IX have been reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and Ward No. IV for the Scheduled Castes candidates respectively.

Barbil
Municipality

The chief sources of income of the local body are holding tax, lighting tax, water tax, education tax, octroi duty, market fees, licence fees under Dangerous and Offensive Trades Act, taxes on arts and carriages, cattle pound and slaughter house.

The income and expenditure of the local body in 1971-72 were Rs. 3,89,749.08 and Rs. 3,87,939.78 respectively which have increased to Rs. 11,94,822.56 and Rs. 10,48,956.49 in 1978-79.

The statement given below shows the annual income and expenditure of the Barbil Municipality from 1974-75 to 1978-79.

Year	Income			Expenditure
	Taxes and fees	Government grants	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1974-75	7,57,085.57	2,57,481.00	10,14,566.57	10,18,258.75
1975-76	7,77,039.74	2,07,978.25	9,85,017.99	10,79,604.71
1976-77	10,50,832.82	2,52,015.00	13,02,847.82	14,37,237.37
1977-78	9,06,922.96	3,36,734.00	12,43,656.96	12,07,044.88
1978-79	7,83,078.55	4,11,744.00	11,94,822.56	10,48,956.49

1981 Census enumerated 33,034 persons

The municipality has provided 105 street lights and 84 hydrants and 105 house connections. It has constructed 105 kilometres length of roads and 7 kilometres length of drains. In the year 1977-78, the local body spent a sum of Rs. 69,479.99 in maintaining roads. It is maintaining two High English schools and two Middle English schools in the town. The total number of staff of this Municipality is 105 of which 36 constitute the conservancy staff. Water is supplied to the town from Karo river by the Public Health Department. Steps are being taken to supply protected water to the town. One Health Inspector, two Vaccinators and one Disinfector constitute the Public Health staff.

The local body has framed the Octroi bye-law which has been approved by the Government.

Joda Notified Area Council

The Notified Area Council of Joda was constituted on the 16th June 1961. The area of this local body is 26.42 square kilometres (13 square miles). Its population, according to the 1971 Census* was 17,353. The general elections of councillors were conducted during the year 1963, 1969, 1973 and 1979 and the number of elected councillors was 11 in each election. The number of wards was 8 in each of the first three elections and increased to 11 in the last election. In the last election held on the 31st January 1979 the Notified Area Council was divided into 11 wards. Wards No. I and No. VI are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and Ward No. IV for the Scheduled Castes candidates.

The chief sources of income of the Joda Notified Area Council are holding tax, octroi tax, cattle pound, tax on carts and carriages, market fees, fees from offensive and dangerous trades and house rents. The local body also receives grants from the State Government for its management.

The following is the yearwise income and expenditure of the local body from 1974-75 to 1978-79 :—

Year	Income			Expenditure
	Taxes and Fees	Government Grants	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1974-75 ..	1,27,076.01	1,81,120.50	2,73,283.62	2,13,200.39
1975-76 ..	2,79,810.82	1,21,006.00	4,75,435.82	6,40,641.76
1976-77 ..	2,46,937.12	1,90,825.00	4,59,744.32	4,86,690.72
1977-78 ..	3,78,472.20	1,48,891.00	5,49,316.50	4,31,210.06
1978-79 ..	3,33,946.99	1,74,462.00	5,08,408.99	5,16,266.40

* 1981 Census mentioned 26,294 persons

During 1971-72, the income and expenditure of Joda Notified Area Council, including Government grants, were Rs. 1,81,169.89 and Rs. 1,44,664.23 respectively and in 1978-79 the corresponding figures were Rs. 5,08,408.99 and Rs. 5,16,266.40.

The local body has provided 25 ordinary light points, 52 bar lights within its area and is maintaining a hospital at Joda. It maintains 135.5 kilometres length of road of which 37.5 kilometres are earthen, 55.0 kilometres water-bound macadam, 35 kilometres unsurfaced macadam and 8 kilometres black topped. At present 365 metres length of pucca drain is being maintained by it. A sum of Rs. 1,39,350.00 has been spent in maintaining roads during the year 1977-78. The staff strength of the local body is 42. Its conservancy staff consists of 11 members. Number of staff engaged to look to the public health and sanitation in the town is 14. Steps are being taken by the Public Health Department for integrated water-supply scheme at Baitarani Valley to provide piped water to the town. At present the Notified Area Council maintains 20 wells in the town for drinking water.

The Notified Area Council has framed the Octroi bye-law which has been approved by the Government.

The Anandapur Notified Area Council was constituted on the 15th August 1974. Its present area is 9.32 kilometres and population, as per 1971 Census* was 19,609. It is divided into 13 wards. Of these wards, No. IV is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes and No. XI for the Scheduled Castes. There is a nominated body of councillors consisting of 15 members to manage the affairs of the local body.

Anandapur
Notified
Area
Council

The local body derives its income from Anandapur ferry ghat, mango topes, tanks and other fisheries, water tax, carts and carriages, slaughter house, fees from offensive and dangerous trade, daily market and cattle pounds. Besides, it also receives grants from the State Government for its management.

The statement given below shows the annual income and expenditure of the Anandapur Notified Area Council from 1974-75 to 1978-79.

Year	Income			Expenditure
	Taxes and Fees	Government Grants	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1974-75 ..	14,385.65	11,000.00	25,385.65	19,709.28
1975-76 ..	71,838.53	78,702.00	1,50,540.53	1,23,601.47
1976-77 ..	57,255.82	97,440.00	1,54,695.82	1,14,697.29
1977-78 ..	79,268.26	1,32,618.00	2,11,886.26	1,19,889.28
1978-79 ..	96,023.63	74,703.00	1,70,726.63	1,51,055.80

* 1981 Census estimated 24,498 persons

The local body has provided 213 ordinary light points, 24 single bar lights and 2 Watt Mercury Vapour Lamps. It has also provided 72 hydrants in the town. The Notified Area Council has constructed 99 kilometres length of roads of which 2 kilometres are metalled, 47 kilometres unmetalled and 50 kilometres earthen. It maintains 4 kilometres length of pucca drain. A sum of Rs. 5,907.76 was spent in maintaining roads during 1977-78. At present 25 tanks are being maintained by this local body. The staff of the Anandapur Notified Area Council consists of 16 members which include 8 appointed for conservancy. Water is being supplied to the town from the Baitarani river by the Public Health Department.

General Election

As mentioned earlier, the councillors of the Kendujhargarh and Barbil Municipalities and the Joda Notified Area Council were elected every four years in accordance with section 41 (1) of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, read with section 12 (1) thereof. The election of Councillors to the Municipalities and the Notified Area Councils were suspended as per the provisions laid down in Orissa Local Body (Suspension of Election) Act, 1962. In the beginning of 1963, the said Act was repealed and Government in Health (Local Self-Government) Department letter No. 5012 (13)—L. S. G., dated the 8th May, 1963 decided to hold the pending elections of the Municipalities and the Notified Area Councils.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of these local bodies were elected by their respective councillors from among themselves. The councils discharge the duties as provided under the Orissa Municipality Act, 1950, with regard to finance, Public Health, Public Works, education and any other special subject relating to the purposes of the Act. The State Government have appointed Executive Officers in these local bodies to carry out day to day administration.

TOWN PLANNING

There are four towns* in the district, viz., Kendujhargarh, Barbil, Joda and Anandapur. Master Plans for Barbil and Joda have been prepared by the Town Planning Unit, Sambalpur, functioning under the Director of Town Planning Organisation, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar. The other towns of the district are not planned.

Zilla Parishad-District Advisory Council-District Development Advisory Board-District Development Board

With the Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, as amended in 1960 and 1961, coming into force a Zilla Parishad for the district of Kendujhar was constituted on the 27th January 1961. This organisation was an advisory body at the district level to advise the Government on all Developmental matters relating to the district. It was entrusted with the task of approving the programme and the budget of the Panchayat Samitis in the district and distributing amongst them funds received from the Government for expenditure on various develop-

* Six towns 1981 Census.

mental works. This institution, which was also supervising the activities of the Samitis at Block level, served as the apex of the three-tier system of democratic decentralisation.

The Zilla Parishad consisted of both official and non-official members. All the district level officers connected with the developmental works of the district were included as official members. The non-official members were the Chairman of each Panchayat Samiti, the Chairman of the Municipalities and the Notified Area Councils with a population of more than twenty thousand, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Zilla Parishad and the President of the Central Co-operative Bank. Besides, there was a lady member elected by the non-official members. Members of the State Legislative Assembly and the House of the People whose jurisdiction came under the district were entitled to participate in the meetings of the Parishad, but had no right to vote.

The Zilla Parishads were replaced by the District Advisory Councils from the 1st November, 1968. The District Advisory Council consisted of the following members :—

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- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Collector of the district | .. Member-Convenor |
| 2. M. L. As. and M. Ps.
(Lok Sabha) whose constituency covers the whole or a part of the district and M. Ps.
(Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence is in the district. | Member |
| 3. Chairman of all the Panchayat Samitis within the district. | Member |
| 4. President of the Central Co-operative Bank in the district. | Member |
| 5. Chairman of all the Municipal Councils of the district. | Member |
| 6. Presidents of Primary and Development Banks in the district. | Member |
| 7. A member of the District Development Committee. | Member |
| 8. Any representative of the public as may be notified by the Government from time to time. | Member |
-

The functions of the District Advisory Council were to advise the Government regarding developmental works and other activities referred to it by the Government from time to time and also to consider and advise the Government as to how best the developmental activities could be expeditiously and efficiently executed and to suggest ways and means to remove bottle-necks in the execution of developmental work.

Again the State Government in Planning and Co-ordination Department Resolution No. 16636, dated the 14th November, 1970, superseded the District Advisory Councils and constituted the District Development Advisory Boards. Besides all the members of the superseded council, the members of the District Development Committee and any representative of the public, declared as member by the Government from time to time, were included in the Board. This apart, all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker are entitled to nominate any person from their constituencies to represent them in the Board. The Collector of the district was the Chairman and the District Development Officer was the Member-Secretary of the Board.

All the functions of the District Advisory Council were entrusted to the District Development Advisory Board. In addition, the Board was to help the district authorities in enlisting the participation of the people for the implementation of the schemes like growing of high yielding varieties of crops, multi cropping, use of fertilizers, water resources management etc., where such co-operation and participation were essential for the smooth working of the schemes.

The District Development Advisory Board was abolished on the 8th July, 1974 and the present District Development Board was constituted on the 9th July 1974. The Collector of the district is the Chairman and the M. Ps. (Lok Sabha) and M. L. As. whose constituency covers a part of or whole of the district, Members of Rajya Sabha whose place of residence is in the district, Chairman of the Panchayat Samitis of the district, Chairman of the Municipal Councils of the district, Presidents of Central Co-operative Banks in the district, Members of the District Development Committee and any representative of the public, as may be notified by the Government from time to time, are members of the District Development Board. Besides, Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Member of Parliament may nominate any person from their constituencies to represent them in the Board.

The functions of the District Development Board are :—(I) to advise the Government in the formulation of development programmes at the district level; (II) to review the progress of

developmental activities and to suggest measures for the expeditious implementation of various programmes and (III) to assist District Authorities in securing people's participation in the implementation of the local development works.

Panchayat Samitis, the second-tier in democratic decentralisation, were established throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samitis Act, 1959. In the district of Kendujhar the Samitis were constituted on the 26th January, 1961. At present there are 13 Panchayat Samitis in the district. Each Panchayat Samiti, which includes within it six to ten Grama Panchayats, is co-terminous in regard to its area with the Block administration created by the Government in the Community Development Department.

PANCHAYAT
SAMITIS

Each Panchayat Samiti consists of both official and non-official members. The official members are the Block Development Officer and the officers of various Departments of the State Government ordinarily stationed at Block level. The non-official members include the Sarpanchas of the Grama Panchayats and the women members. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are given due representation in the Samiti. The Chairman is elected directly by the Panchayat members and the Sarpanchas. The non-official members who hold office for three years elect Vice-Chairman from among themselves. Bi-monthly meetings are held regularly. Official members can take part in the discussions of the Panchayat Samiti meetings alongwith the non-official members, but are not entitled to vote.

The planning, execution and supervision of all the development programmes in the Block area are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. It looks after the spread of primary education, management of trusts and endowments which the Government may entrust to it, and registration of births and deaths. It supervises the work of the Grama Panchayats within its jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the Executive Officer of the Samitis. He is also its Drawing and Disbursing Officer. The main sources of the Samitis are the Government grants, and loans.

The Community Development and Social Welfare Department is the principal agency for providing funds to the Panchayat Samitis. The allotments of this Department to the Panchayat Samitis of Kendujhar district in 1977-78 and 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 29,000.00 and Rs. 94,000.00 respectively.

A list of the Panchayat Samitis of the district with their respective headquarters is given in the Appendix.

GRAMA
PANCHAYATS

Grama Panchayat is the primary unit in the democratic decentralisation. Some Grama Panchayats were constituted in the district with the introduction of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act 1948, with the aim to establish and develop local self-Government in the village communities and to make better provision for the administration. The Grama Panchayat administration was extended all over the district covering all the villages in 1954-55. These institutions are governed under the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. Each Grama Panchayat comprising one or more than one village divided into a number of wards. The election of Sarpanch, Naib Sarpanch, members and the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes members are conducted according to the provisions of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Election Rule, 1965. According to the rule, in every three years one member from each ward is elected to the Grama Panchayat on the basis of adult franchise. The Sarpanch is directly elected by the voters of the Grama Panchayat. But the Naib Sarpanch is elected from among themselves by the panchayat members. The Sarpanch is the head of the Grama Panchayat. He is assisted by a Naib-Sarpanch. According to the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, the executive powers of the Grama Panchayat for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act, are exercised by the Sarpanch. He is assisted, in his duties by a Secretary appointed under the provisions of the Act and such other officers and servants for the Grama Panchayat as may be necessary. The office of the members of the Grama Panchayat including that of the Sarpanch and the Naib-Sarpanch, is honorary. In areas where the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes population of the Grama Panchayat is more than 5 per cent, provision has been made to elect a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes candidate. At present there are 160 Grama panchayats in the district which include 87 in Kendujhar subdivision, 45 in Anandapur subdivision, and 37 in Champud subdivision.

The Grama Panchayats continue to function as the main agency for the implementation of all development works and for mobilising manpower in rural areas. Development activities of different Departments of the Government which are co-ordinated at the Block level also continue to be executed through the agency of the Panchayats.

The functions of the Grama Panchayat include looking to village sanitation, aiding schools, supplying of drinking water, maintenance of roads and wells, ferry ghats, cattle pounds, providing street lights and implementing different agricultural schemes. Pisciculture is one of the most lucrative schemes in augmenting internal resources of the Panchayats.

The Village Level Workers working under the Grama Panchayat have now been re-designated as Village Agricultural Workers. There are 330 Village Agricultural Workers and 44 Agriculture Extension Officers working in the district. The Village Agricultural Worker is responsible for his duties to the Agriculture Extension Officer posted to each Community Development Block.

Besides Government grants and loans, the other sources of income of the Panchayats are the panchayat and other taxes, cattle pounds, rent from markets, vehicle registration fees, ferries and ghats. They also earn from pisciculture in panchayat tanks. The expenditure incurred by the Grama Panchayats include mainly money spent on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture, repairs of wells and tanks and other remunerative schemes and for paying of staff and other contingent expenses.

The annual income and expenditure of the Grama Panchayats of the district from 1972-73 to 1978-79 are given below :

Year	Income			Expenditure
	Income	Government grants	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
1972-73 ..	4,58,656.52	4,99,285.00	9,57,941.52	9,72,561.00
1973-74 ..	6,12,585.86	4,93,716.00	11,10,301.86	8,05,326.43
1974-75 ..	5,82,482.88	5,84,139.00	11,66,621.88	12,86,572.43
1975-76 ..	10,60,181.83	3,50,529.50	14,10,711.47	11,96,747.47
1976-77 ..	9,48,161.33	3,71,155.72	13,19,317.05	11,49,223.36
1977-78 ..	13,68,475.69	4,27,600.54	17,96,076.23	8,31,571.63
1978-79 ..	10,76,818.22	2,01,942.90	12,78,761.12	5,24,778.75

APPENDIX

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samitis	Headquarters
1	2	3
1.	Kendujhar	.. Kendujhar
2.	Ghatagan	.. Ghatagan
3.	Harichandanpur	.. Harichandanpur
4.	Telkoi	.. Telkoi
5.	Banspal	.. Saharpur
6.	Patana	.. Patana
7.	Saharpada	.. Saharpada
8.	Anandapur	.. Anandapur
9.	Ghasipura	.. Ghasipura
10.	Hatadihi	.. Hatadihi
11.	Champua	.. Champua
12.	Jhumpura	.. Jhumpura
13.	Joda	.. Joda



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Hardly anything is known about the educational institutions of Kendujhar in early times. During the medieval period Kendujhar became a stronghold of Jainism. The Anandapur subdivision is full of Jain relics and the name Anandapur itself seems to be of Jain origin. The Abhidhana Rajendra- a famous Prakrit lexicon, refers to a town called Anandapur where people used to celebrate a famous festival for eight days during Autumn on the bank of a river flowing to the east and ultimately meeting the Saraswati. The river Saraswati is taken to be another name of the Brahmani with which the Baitarani meets after flowing in easterly direction from Anandapur. Thus Anandapur in Kendujhar is believed to have been a great centre of Jain culture, the relics of which are found at present in the form of innumerable Jain images many of which are of life-size. The village Podasingidi in Anandapur subdivision containing a ruined temple of Rishavanath was a famous resort of pilgrimage. It appears that the Jains had some monastic institutions at Anandapur and Podasingidi. But it is not possible to say how far these institutions helped in the spread of education among the people.

The tradition of learning was fostered by the enlightened Bhanja rulers who were great patrons of learning and culture, and during their rule the town of Kendujhar turned to be a seat of learning. Govinda Bhanja, who was the ruler of the ex-State of Kendujhar in the early part of the 17th century, was himself a poet and wrote some devotional songs in Oriya. A drama in Sanskrit was written by one Nilakantha Mishra of Kendujhar in the last part of the 18th century. The celebrated poet Brajanath Badajena of Dhenkanal lived for sometime in Kendujhar during the rule of Balabhadra Bhanja (1764—1792 A. D.) and wrote his famous Kavya, Ambika Vilas.

The traditional pattern of education prevalent in this ex-State of Kendujhar was the *pathasala* system, where the village teachers taught to the pupils the 3 R's (Reading, Writing and simple Arithmetic) in archaic methods. The area comprising the ex-State of Kendujhar being predominantly tribal was naturally very backward in education. In the past, even the traditional system of the *pathasalas* or village schools were popular only in the comparatively less Adivasi inhabited areas of the South-east Kendujhar, the Sadar subdivision and some other parts of the district.

Facilities for imparting western education were not available in the district till the end of the 19th century. Steps were taken for the introduction of modern education in the ex-State of Kendujhar during

BEGINNING OF WESTERN EDUCATION

the rule of Dhanurjaya Narayan Bhanja (1861—1905) and English education was introduced. This ruler established one Middle English school at Kendujhar and one at Anandapur. He not only encouraged English education in his own State, but also donated liberally to other educational institutions in Orissa. His generous contributions to the Ravenshaw College, Pyarimohan Academy and the Girls' School at Cuttack are noteworthy.

It is revealed from the Settlement Report of Kendujhar State for 1305 Amlī Year (1898 A.D.) that there was one Middle English school at Anandapur, one Vernacular school at Champua; and one Vernacular school, one Rajkumar Pathasala and one Sanskrit Tol at Kendujhargarh. Besides, there were six Vernacular schools in other parts of the ex-State, and 118 village *pathasalas* kept by *abdhans* or village pedagogues. The total number of pupils attending all these schools was about 1,700. Education was then under the supervision of the Sub-Inspector of schools for Kendujhar and Nilgiri, as he held charge of both the ex-States.

For the spread of education among the Bhuyans, Colonel Johnstone who was in charge of the Settlement operations of 1870 of the ex-State took initiative and some village schools were established in the Bhuyan Hills and they were in existence till the revolt of 1891, when they were swept away by the Bhuyans, who had long cherished a hatred for education. It is mentioned in the above Settlement Report that the Bhuyans "preferred seeing their sons assist them in their domestic business or in beating the jungles for roots, etc., for their subsistence to wasting their time at school. The short-sighted police of those days would often compel the people to send their children to school, so they took this to be another hateful 'bethi' (forced labour) the State was exacting from them and with an unprincipled set of school masters, they soon learnt to hate the infant institution that Colonel Johnstone had taken so much pains to establish."

During the early part of this century efforts were made to accelerate the tempo of educational advancement in the ex-State. More school buildings were constructed and were equipped with furniture. Parents were pressed by the Durbar administration to send their children to school regularly. Steps were also taken to spread education among the Bhuyans and to encourage women education. To this effect separate schools were opened for their education in different parts of the ex-State. In 1907-08 there were 164 schools in the ex-State which included 2 Middle English schools, 7 Upper Primary schools, 115 Lower Primary schools including four separate schools for girls, 1 Sanskrit Tol, 3 special schools and 36 Pathasalas. The number of pupils in these institutions was 2,951 boys and 162 girls during the said year. In the beginning of this century

to give impetus to education two Government Sub-Inspectors were assigned to the ex-State and they were assisted by two, Inspecting Pandits. The educational work was supervised by the then Agency Inspector of schools who functioned under the Political Agent.

The establishment of a High English school in the ex-State had long been under contemplation. It came to be materialised when the Gibson High English school at Kendujhar came into being on the 30th August, 1934. The institution owed much of its obligation to Mr. E.C. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S., the then Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States, whose sympathy and encouragement led to the fruition of the idea. During the year 1934-35 the total number of schools in the ex-State was 107 and the number of pupils attending these institutions was 8, 017 including 1,157 girls*. The break up of the institutions during the year was 1 High English school, 1 Middle English school, 2 Middle Vernacular schools, 14 Upper Primary schools, 86 Lower Primary schools, 1 Sanskrit Tol and 2 Muktabs. There were Bhuyanpirh schools in different parts of the ex-State to promote education among the Bhuyans. The number of educational institutions remained unchanged till 1938-39, but in the next year it came down to 101 and this was due to the closing down of the Bhuyanpirh schools owing to their unsatisfactory conditions. However, the number of students in the educational institutions increased gradually as education was becoming popular among the people. According to the Census of 1951, in 1947-48, before the ex-State merged with the Province of Orissa in 1948, there were 2 High English schools, 10 Middle English schools and 133 Primary schools.

During Durbar administration attention was also paid for the education of women, the backward people and the minorities, such as, the Muslims. There were separate schools exclusively meant for the education of girls. Muktabs were established to facilitate the education of the Muslim children. The ex-State maintained some separate schools to educate the children belonging to the backward classes. After the closure of the Bhuyanpirh schools one Residential school was established at Suakati for the education of the Bhuyan children.

The administration of public instruction in this erstwhile State remained in the hands of the revenue authorities till 1933 and the concerned Subdivisional Officers were in charge of it. In 1934 a new scheme was brought into operation and the Primary and Middle Vernacular schools were put in charge of Deputy Inspector of schools who exercised the powers of the head of a department in respect of these institutions. However, the opinion of the Subdivisional Officers were considered essential in respect of appointment and transfer of teachers in their

* Review and Report of the Administration of the Keonjhar State for 1934-35

respective subdivisions. But Middle English education continued to remain under the administrative control of the Subdivisional Officers, subject, however, to the inspection by the Deputy Inspector of schools. The Gibson High English School at Kendujhargarh was deemed to be a distinct department of the ex-State and the Headmaster of the school was recognised as the head of the department in respect of this institution. For the purposes of Primary education the ex-State had been divided into three circles, designated as the Upper Kendujhar Circles A and B and the Lower Kendujhar Circle. Each of these circles was incharge of a Sub-Inspector of schools. In May 1939 the Bhuyanpirh schools were closed as they were found doing no useful work and the attendance was gradually declining. The whole of the Upper Kendujhar Circle was therefore placed in charge of one Sub-Inspector of schools. Since then, however, till the merger of the ex-State with the Province of Orissa in 1948, there had been two Sub-Inspectors only who worked under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector of schools.

LITERACY AND EDU- CATIONAL STANDARD

Growth of Literacy

According to the Census of 1951 the percentage of literacy in the district of Kendujhar remained at 12.09 comprising 10.72 per cent male and 1.37 per cent female. As between the sexes, the percentage of literacy was 88.69 male and 11.31 female. But the percentage of literacy in the district during the decade ending 1961 rose abruptly and it stood at 17.7 consisting of 14.8 per cent male and 2.9 per cent female. Taking the male population as a whole the percentage of literates was 29.2 and similarly among the females the percentage was 5.9. The percentage of literacy in the district, however, was below the State average of 21.7, comprising 17.4 per cent for males and 4.3 per cent for females.

Effective steps were taken by the Government from time to time to increase the rate of literacy all over the country and significant changes were brought about in the field. As per the Census of 1971 the percentage of literacy in the district increased to 21.3. Among the male population it was 32.4 per cent and among the female section it stood at 9.9 per cent. During the decade 1961-71 the percentage of literacy in the district increased by 3.6 per cent. But it still lay below the State average of 26.2 per cent. However, the district is making steady progress in the field of literacy.

Number of Literates

The number of literates in the district is also very small. In the Census of 1951 out of a total population of 5,88,441, only 71,146 (63,101 male and 8,045 female) were found to be literate. The number rose considerably towards the end of the decade and as per the Census of 1961 the total number of literates in the district went up to 1,31,258 of

whom 1,09,699 were male and 21,559 female. Of the total number of literates, 93,706 did not have any educational level, 33,644 read up to Primary or Junior Basic standard and the rest were either matriculates or had higher qualifications. The Census of 1971, however, showed a moderate increase in the number of literate persons in the district bringing the total number to 2,03,081 (1,56,438 male and 46,643 female) of whom 1,78,011 belonged to the rural area and 25,070 to the urban area. Among the subdivisions Kendujhar sadar had the highest number of literates with 13,257 males and 15,238 females, followed by Anandapur with 52,613 males and 20,932 females and Champua with 40,568 males and 10,473 females. As per the Census of 1981 the total number of literates recorded in the district was 3,36,893 of whom 2,41,621 were male and 95,272 female.

The table given below indicates the number of literates in the district of Kendujhar and their educational level as per the Census of 1971.

Sl. No.	Educational standard	Male	Female
1	Literate without educational level ..	36,910	9,729
2	Primary ..	76,843	30,474
3	Middle English standard ..	30,471	5,511
4	Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	10,049	749
5	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree ..	392	21
6	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree ..	254	15
7	Graduates and above ..	1,519	144

Women education did not make much headway in the district of Kendujhar before independence. No definite steps are known to have been taken in the ex-State for the spread of education among women before the advent of the British to this land. A majority of the people of the ex-State who are mostly Adivasis were not interested in education. No separate school for the education of girls was known to have existed. A very few girls attended the village *pathasala* along with the boys. The British Government took some measures in spreading education among women and separate girls' schools were started. According to Cobden-Ramsay there were four girls' schools in the ex-State in the year 1907-08. A number of 162 girl students were studying in different educational institutions during the same year.

Spread of
Education
among
Women

Female education continued to gain popularity and towards 1914-15 the number of girls attending schools in the ex-State rose to 756. It was a spectacular leap in the field of women education in the ex-State as during the same year this ex-State ranked third among the 18 feudatory states of Orissa so far women education was concerned. In course of time women education gained popularity in the ex-State and an increasing number of girls attended schools. In the year 1943-44 a number of 1,148 girls were studying in different educational institutions in the ex-State.

During Durbar administration, besides general education, the girls were imparted education in gardening, cooking, nursing and music in the school.

After Independence Government paid much attention to the advancement of women education in the district. Some of the important measures taken by the Government in this direction were appointment of school mothers to look after the girl students in the schools, introduction of attendance scholarship, free supply of dress for regular attendance in the school and appointment of women teachers. The girls have been exempted from the payment of tuition fees in the schools. In the colleges women students whose parents or guardians do not pay income-tax or agricultural income-tax are required to pay tuition fees at half of the usual rate. These measures have been greatly beneficial in promoting women education in the State.

सत्यमेव जयते

According to the Census of 1961, in 1955-56 there were 2 Primary schools and 2 Middle English schools in the district specially meant for the education of the girls. Towards the end of the fifties the district had one High English school and 3 Middle English schools specially meant for the girls. There was no change in the number of Primary schools and it remained at 2. The total number of girls studying in different educational institutions in the district during the year 1959-60 was 8,758 including 7 in the college. In the following decade the growth of women education in the district was quite significant. Gradually the number of educational institutions in the district had increased and more and more girls were enrolling themselves in these institutions. In 1970-71 there were 10 Primary schools, 4 Middle English schools, 2 Kanya-shrams and 5 High English schools in the district exclusively for the education of the girls. Besides, many educational institutions provided co-education. The total number of girl students in the educational institutions during the year under report was 25,639 which included 81 girls in the colleges.

The age-old practice of shutting up of girls in the house after puberty has been discontinued and an increasing number of girls are now attending schools and colleges. In the year 1978-79 the number of educational institutions in the district specially meant for girls was as follows: 9 Primary schools, 7 Middle English schools and 7 High English schools. In 1979 a Women's College was started at Kendujhargarh. During the year 1978-79 the number of girl students studying in the Primary schools, Middle English schools and High English schools in the district were 42,452; 5,458 and 3,359 respectively.

From early times the district of Kendujhar has been predominantly inhabited by the people belonging to the backward classes and tribes. The Bhuyans, the Juangs and the Kolhas form the main bulk of the tribal population in the district. The Bhuyans and the Juangs live in Bhuyanpirh and Juangpirh respectively and these hilly areas form the most backward tribal pockets in Orissa. According to the Census of 1971 the total percentage of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population to the total population of the district was 58.24 of which the tribal population alone constituted 46.96 per cent. In the past they were very backward both economically and educationally. Hardly any scope existed for their education. Lack of communication was another factor for their backwardness. Thus for centuries they remained in dark. The light of modern civilisation had no scope to reach them.

Spread of
Education
among Back-
ward Classes
and Tribes

After the advent of the British some steps were taken for the educational advancement of these hill tribes. To make them inclined towards education the British Government opened some separate schools exclusively for them. In the Year 1907-08 there were five special schools for the Bhuyans, a dominating tribe in the ex-State.

It was noticed that the Bhuyanpirh schools located in the Bhuyanpirh were doing no useful work and the attendance in the schools was gradually declining. In the month of May 1939, these schools were closed. It was decided by the Durbar to open a free residential school at a central place in Bhuyanpirh in place of the existing ones and consequently a residential school for the Bhuyans was established at Suakati. In the year 1941-42 the school had 20 students. The entire cost of education of the Bhuyan boys in this school was borne by the ex-State. A Bhuyan teacher remained in charge of the school and another teacher with a special training in handicrafts was appointed to train the Bhuyan boys in different crafts.

For the promotion of education among the low-caste people the ex State had also established a separate school.

The number of the aboriginal and the low-caste students studying in all types of schools in the ex-State from 1937-38 to 1943-44 is given in the following table.

Year	No. of aboriginal students	No. of students belonging to low-caste
1	2	3
1937-38	1,380	752
1938-39	1,242	680
1939-40	922	808
1940-41	961	836
1941-42	842	817
1942-43	778	887
1943-44	607	774

This apart, children belonging to the backward classes and tribes were also studying in other schools along with the general students.

Not much was done for the uplift of the people of the backward classes and tribes in the pre-Independence period. The Post-Independence era ushered in new promises to ameliorate the conditions of these backward people.

Soon after the attainment of Independence and with the constitution of India coming into force promotion of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, particularly that of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has become the primary responsibility of the State. To make them interested in education separate schools, such as, Sevashrams. Ashram schools, Kanyashrams (for girls)

and High English schools have been opened in the areas predominantly inhabited by these people. Sevashrams provide education up to Primary school standard and Ashram schools are equivalent to Middle English schools. Ashram schools meant for girls are called Kanyashrams. Ashram schools, Kanyashrams and High English schools (maintained by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department) are residential institutions. A few Sevashrams are also of this type. Special concessions like free-studentship, stipends, free supply of text-books and writing materials are provided to the students at the elementary stage. Besides, the children studying in the residential institutions are provided with free supply of food, lodging and medical facilities. Alongwith general education the students of these institutions are imparted vocational training in crafts like tailoring, weaving, carpentry, etc. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students studying in other educational institutions are also granted stipends and lump grants.

These special measures undertaken by the Government have brought about noticeable changes among these backward class people. Socially and educationally they are becoming more and more conscious.

According to the Census of 1981 the total population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district consisted of 1,24,379 (62,598 males and 61,781 females) and 4,99,567 (2,48,276 males and 2,51,291 females) respectively. The total number of literate among the Scheduled Castes was 35,739 (27,555 males and 8,184 females) and the Scheduled Tribes was 76,224 (64,012 males and 12,212 females).

Gradually education is becoming more and more popular among the backward classes and tribes and more schools are being opened for their education. In the year 1984-85 there were 9 High English schools including two for girls, 5 Ashram schools including (1 Kanyashram), 3 Residential Sevashrams and 52 Sevashrams managed by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department in the district for the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students. The break up of such students studying in these institutions during the year was 1,397 in High English schools, 522 in Ashram schools, 352 in Residential Sevashrams and 3,317 in Sevashrams. This apart, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are also studying in other educational institutions meant for the general students.

In order to pay special attention to the spread of education in the interior tribal pockets and to raise the level of literacy among these backward communities of the State, a special sub-plan strategy has been introduced since 1974-75 under which the general programme meant for

the tribal areas is supplemented by a number of special schemes tailored to the felt needs and real-life conditions of the tribal children. Some more schools are proposed to be opened in the district under the Integrated Tribal Development Project for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Primary Schools

In 1947-48, before the merger of the ex-State with the Province of Orissa on the 1st January, 1948 the district had 133 Primary schools. The formation of the Indian Constitution soon after Independence gave impetus to education and much emphasis was given to Primary education. A large number of Primary schools were opened. In 1950-51 there were only 178 Primary schools in the district. The number of such schools rose to 852 in 1960-61, and 809 of them were recognised by the Government. During the same year there was a Primary school in every 9·876 square kilometres (3·8 square miles) of area and one to every 872 persons in the district whereas the State average of such area and population at that time remained at 7·487 square kilometres (2·9 square miles) and 850 persons. Thus the district was quite below the normal standard of Primary education in the State. The Government paid much attention to the growth of Primary education during the first and second Five-Years Plan periods throughout the State.

Effective steps were taken through enrolment drive to attract greater number of pupils to schools by way of providing special facilities like supply of free mid-day meal; grant of various scholarships, such as, scholarships for merit, merit-cum-poverty, for proficiency in arithmetic (to those who secured more than 90 per cent of marks in arithmetic) and provision for maintenance of students in the hostels. This resulted in perceptible improvement in the field of Primary education in the succeeding years. In the year 1969-70 the number of Primary schools went up to 1,080. More remarkable was the growth in number of students in these schools. In the year 1959-60 the total number of pupils at Primary stage was 36,733 (29,234 boys and 7,499 girls) and the strength increased to 72,971 (52,378 boys and 20,593 girls) in 1969-70. Thus, during this decade the number of pupils in these schools almost doubled.

The district recorded significant progress in primary education in recent years. As per the Third All India Educational Survey Report, 31st December, 1973, 75·3 per cent of the population of the district were served by Primary schools within their habitations while the same figure for the State remained at 74·3 per cent. Out of the total population of 10,25,312 (as on 31.12.1973) in the district of Kendujhar 9,16,168 persons enjoyed the benefits of Primary education either in the habitations or within a distance of 1·5 km. The percentage of population served to the total population of the district was 89·36 whereas the State average was 93·23.

However, the district has been making steady progress in the field of Primary education and more number of schools are coming up in different parts of the district every year. The following table indicates the growth of Primary education in the district during the four years from 1979-80 to 1982-83.

Year	No. of Primary Schools	No. of teachers		No. of students	
		Males	Females	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
(in thousand)					
1979-80	1,520	3,286	193	69	43
1980-81	1,538	3,420	204	71	44
1981-82	1,607	3,440	210	74	47
1982-83	1,607	3,440	210	79	52

There are 14 schools in the district for the education of the Muslim pupils. Three of these are Madrasa providing education up to Middle English school standard and the remaining 11 are Maktabas imparting education up to Primary school standard.

Maktabas

In the pre-Independence period Middle English education did not make much headway in the ex-State of Kendujhar. In the year 1907-08 there were only two Middle English schools and the number had increased to 10 when the ex-State merged with the Province of Orissa in 1948. The real progress was made only after Independence. In the fifties of this century the opening of the Middle English schools was accelerated and in 1960-61 their number rose to 60 including 3 schools for girls. Fifty-five of these schools were recognised by the Government. More rapid was the growth of Middle English schools during the next decade and by 1969-70 the number rose to 200 including four schools for girls. The increase in the number of students in these institutions was also remarkable. In the year 1959-60 there were 3,163 (2,749 boys and 414 girls) students studying in the Middle English schools in the district and their number spectacularly rose to 8,987 (7,526 boys and 1,461 girls) in 1969-70.

Middle
English
Schools

Though there is a gradual increase in the number of schools in the district, yet, it is not adequate as far as the growing population and the large area of the district are concerned. According to the Third All India Educational Survey Report towards the end of 1973, 68·86 per cent of the population in the district enjoyed the service of Middle English education within a distance of three kilometres whereas the State average for the same was 70·68 per cent.

The progress of Middle English education in the district during the four years from 1979-80 to 1982-83 is shown in the following table.

Year	No. of schools	No. of students		No. of teachers	
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1979-80 ..	384	17,165	7,119	1,037	72
1980-81 ..	398	17,224	8,255	1,061	76
1981-82 ..	404	19,747	7,920	1,070	79
1982-83 ..	407	21,819	10,985	Not available	

High English Schools

Spread of secondary education had been much delayed in the district. The long felt need for a High English school in the ex-State of Kendujhar materialised only in January 1934 when the Gibson High English School was established at Kendujhargarh. The school was named after E. C. Gibson, who was then Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern States. The numerical strength of pupils in the school on the 31st March 1935 was 202. The first batch of 17 students of this school appeared at the matriculation examination of the then Patna University in 1937-38 of which 15 came out successful.

Growth of secondary education was quite slow in the ex-State before Independence. At the time of merger in 1948 there were only two High English schools in the ex-State. In the succeeding years gradual improvement was noticed. The Government as well as private organisations attached much importance on the spread of secondary education and new schools were opened in different parts of the district. By the year 1959-60 the number of High English schools in the district had risen to 14 including 1 for girls. Out of these 14

schools, 10 were privately managed. The total number of students studying in these schools during the year was 2,095 (2,014 boys and 81 girls). In the year 1960-61, as per the Census of 1961, for every 759.947 square kilometres (292.4 square miles) of area and 67,574 population in the district it had one High English school against the State average of one High English school for every 427.275 square kilometres (164.4 square miles) and 47,948 persons. Thus, the facility of High English education enjoyed by the district was below the State average. Expansion of secondary education was more rapid in the 60s'. In the year 1969-70, the number of High English schools increased to 57 (recognised) of which 5 were for girls. The number of students also significantly rose to 7,984 (6,690 boys and 1,294 girls). Thus, during this decade the district experienced four-fold expansion in secondary education.

Although more and more schools are coming up every year, the district still remains below the State average in matters of secondary education. As per the findings of the Third All-India Educational Survey Report, 1973, only 53.22 per cent of the population of the district enjoyed the benefits of secondary education in their habitations or within a distance of 5 km. whereas the State average for the same was 64.42 per cent.

The following table shows the number of High English schools and the number of students and teachers therein in the district of Kendujhar from 1979-80 to 1982-83:—

Year	No. of schools		No. of teachers		No. of students	
	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979-80 ..	106	8	917	126	9,167	3,084
1980-81 ..	126	7	1,015	131	9,683	4,210
1981-82 ..	140	7	1,145	130	10,453	5,067
1982-83 ..	151	7	1,162	136	12,291	5,951

It is evident from the table that in 70s' the number of secondary schools in the district almost doubled towards the end of the decade.

The Utkal University was conducting the High English School Certificate Examinations till the annual examination of 1956 and thereafter the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack, took over the task from the Supplementary Examination of the same year.

Cambridge
and Convent
School

Established in the year 1966, the St. Mary's School, Barbil, now provides teaching facility up to Standard X and is affiliated to the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination, New Delhi. During 1978-79, the institution had 724 students consisting of 395 boys and 329 girls and the number of teachers during the year was 23 (7 male and 16 female). The school provides hostel facility to the students. The institution also maintains one carpentry training centre for boys and an embroidery and a tailoring training school for girls.

The St. Teresa's School, Joda, was established in the year 1971. It imparts teaching up to standard VII. In 1978-79, there were 213 students (132 boys and 81 girls) and 11 teachers (2 male and 9 female) in this school. The institution is affiliated to St. Mary's School, Barbil.

The Nirmala Convent School, Kendujhar, was opened on the 15th March 1971. It imparts education up to standard V. The number of students in this institution during 1978-79 was 130, comprising 83 boys and 47 girls, and the teaching staff consisted of 2 male and 7 female teachers.

All these three institutions are under the overall management of the Bishop of the Baleshwar Diocese. The medium of instruction in all these institutions is English.

The Inspector of Schools with headquarters at Kendujhar is in overall charge of the education in the district. For administrative convenience, the district is divided into three educational districts, namely, Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. A District Inspector of School is posted to each of these educational districts and they work under the control and supervision of the Inspector of Schools, Kendujhar. A list of High English schools in the district is given in the Appendix.

Colleges

No provision for college education was available in the district of Kendujhar till the establishment of the Kendujhar Science College, now known as the Kendujhar College, at Kendujhargarh in 1957. Initially started as an Intermediate College in Science, the institution has been raised to the status of a full-fledged Degree College in Humanities, Science and Commerce faculties having honours teaching facility in a number of subjects. In 1964 another college was set up at Anandapur under the initiative of the local people. In recent years a few more colleges under private management have been started in the district. During the year 1983-84, there were 10 *(8 for men and 2 for women) Colleges in the district with 3,206 (2,572 men and 634 women) students and 157 (118 male and 39 female) teachers. The following table shows a list of colleges in the district:—

* Two more Colleges have been opened by 1984-85.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	Year of establishment	Standard up to which education is imparted	No. of students (1978-79)		No. of teachers (1978-79)		Remarks
				Men	Women	Male	Female	
1.	Kendujhar College, Kendujhar	1957	Degree Course in Humanities, Science and Commerce and Post-Graduate Courses in a few subjects	1,205	166	65	3	Government College. There are three hostels for students—two for men and one for women. Affiliated to the Utkal University.
2.	Anandapur College, Anandapur	1964	Degree Course in Humanities and Science	914	88	36	1	Aided by Government There is one hostel (T. & R. W. Department) Affiliated to the Utkal University.
3.	Barbil College, Barbil	1978	Intermediate in Arts	37	9	4	3	Privately managed
4.	Chandra Sekhar College, Champua	1977	Intermediate in Arts	261	..	9	..	Privately managed
5.	Raghunath Jew Anchalik Mahavidyalaya, Rajanagar	1978	Intermediate in Arts	77	3	5	1	Privately managed
6.	Tarini Thakurani Mahavidyalaya, Ghatagan	1978	Intermediate in Arts	121	6	8	1	Privately managed
7.	S. K. M. N. College, Soso	1978	Intermediate in Arts	60	4	5	1	Privately managed
8.	Women's College, Kendujhar	1979	Intermediate in Arts	..	45	..	5	Privately managed
9.	Kanak Manjari Women's College, Anandapur	1982 (Recognised)	..	..	..	..	..	Privately managed
10.	Rimuli College, Rimuli	1982-83 (Recognised)	..	..	..	..	..	Privately managed
11.	Kusaleswar Anchalik Kochianandi College, (1983-84)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Privately managed
12.	Anchalik Mahavidyalaya, Hatadihi	(1980-81)	..	..	..	..	..	Privately managed

**PROFESSIONAL
AND TECHNICAL
SCHOOLS
AND COLLEGES**

For imparting training to the graduate teachers, the Anandapur Anchalik Training College, Fakirpur has been set up under private management. The Training College was recognised by the Government during the year 1980-81.

**Secondary
Training
School**

There are three Secondary Training Schools in the district located at Fakirpur, Kendujhargarh and Rimuli. The minimum educational qualification required for admission to this two-year training course is Matriculation standard. On completion of training, the trainees appear in an examination and the successful candidates are awarded Certificate of Teachership by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. The intake capacity of each of the training schools is 100 (80 men and 20 women). The school provides hostel facility for the trainees and each trainee is awarded a stipend of Rs. 75 per month.

**Common
Service
Centre
(Tailoring),
Kendujhar**

The Common Service Centre (Tailoring), Kendujhar, was started in the year 1959. It is attached to the District Industries Centre, Kendujhar and imparts two-year training in tailoring mostly to candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. At present, there are eleven sewing machines for the purpose. During 1978-79, the Centre had 28 trainees (male) and one Master Cutter.

**National Survey
Training
School,
Anandapur**

The National Survey Training School, Anandapur was started on the 1st July 1977 at Salapada, near Anandapur. The institution imparts 55-day Kanungo training in survey and settlement work. It is a privately managed institution affiliated to the Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack. During 1978-79, the school had 215 trainees and 5 teachers.

**Nicholson
Forest
School,
Champua**

Originally named as the Orissa States Forest School, its nomenclature was later changed to the Eastern States Forest School, and now it is known as the Nicholson Forest School, Champua. It was established in 1927 when Orissa was under the British administration. It was the only institution of its kind in the eastern zone. The school imparts intensive practical training of one year duration on the scientific management of forests to the Foresters and on completion of training the successful trainees are awarded certificates in forestry training. The institution is affiliated to and managed by the Forest Department, Government of Orissa and is under the administrative control of the Divisional Forest officer, Kendujhar Division, who is its Director. During 1978-79, it had 30 trainees and 3 instructors. All the trainees are provided with hostel facility.

**Industrial
Training
Institute,
Barbil**

The Industrial Training Institute at Barbil was established in the year 1964. The institute imparts training in nine trades, namely, electrician, wiremen, fitter, turner, machinist, motor mechanic, grinder, welder and stenography. The duration of course for each trade is one year excepting the trades like welder and stenography which are of two years duration. Both English and Oriya are used as the medium of instruction. The institute is affiliated to the State Council for

Training in Vocational Trade, Orissa, Cuttack and is managed by the Industries Department, Government of Orissa. There is a hostel with an accommodation for 80 trainees. It has a library too, containing 674 books in different languages. During 1978-79, there were 338 students (333 boys and 5 girls) and 31 instructors in the institute.

The Orissa School of Mining Engineering, Kendujhar was established in the year 1956. At first the institute functioned at the Orissa Engineering School, Jharsuguda, and in the following year i.e., 1957 it was shifted to Kendujhar. The institution was under the control of the Mining and Geology Department till the 31st March 1960 and then it was transferred to the Industries Department. It is affiliated to the State Council of Technical Education and Training, Orissa, Cuttack. The school imparts teaching in three-year (6 semestar) Diploma course in Mining Engineering and post-diploma practical training for one year. The institution is only of its type in the State of Orissa. The annual intake capacity of the school is 55. During 1978-79 it had 151 students (boys) and 20 teachers. It provides a hostel for 100 students. The institution has a library consisting of 4,503 books.

Orissa
School of
Mining
Engineering,
Kendujhar

A Law College under private management was started at Anandapur in the year 1978-79. The College intends to impart education up to degree standard in law. During 1978-79, the pre-law class was opened with 75 students and 4 teachers.

Anandapur
Law College,
Anandapur

Incepted on the 8th September 1952 the Premalatika Kala Bhawan, Kendujhar, is a leading institution of its kind in the district for the propagation of music and dancing. The institution provides 4-year course in vocal and instrumental music and imparts training in dancing to interested pupils. The courses of training comprise Odissi Dance, Odissi Music, Hindustani Vocal Music, Table Guitar and Violin. The medium of instruction is Oriya. During 1978-79 it had 57 students (18 boys and 39 girls) and 2 teachers (male). It is affiliated to the Akhil Bharatiya Gandharba Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Miroj, Poona, and to Kalavikas Kendra, Cuttack. The school receives occasional government grants and aid from the local Municipality. The Kala Bhawan stages drama occasionally. It not only imparts teaching to its students, but also extends its service to the interested persons in other places like Barbil. No hostel facility is available for the students.

MUSIC AND
DANCING
SCHOOLS
Premalatika
Kala Bhawan,
Kendujhar

Though founded in 1975, the St. Mary's Music Academy at Barbil actually started functioning in 1977. It is managed by an autonomous body. Only the dance section of the Academy has been opened and during 1979-80 it had 23 students (girls) and a female teacher.

St. Mary's
Music
Academy,
Barbil

**ORIENTAL
SCHOOL
(Sanskrit Tol)**

The Stanskrit Tol at Tukuna established in 1932, is the only institution of its kind in the district. During 1978-79, the Tol had 45 students (30 boys and 15 girls) and 7 teachers.

**ADULT
LITERACY**

In 1949 the adult literacy drive was taken up by the Government of Orissa as a regular socio-educational programme. The programme is executed under the aegis of the Education Department and the Community Development Department. The District Organiser of Adult Education, Kendujhar, is in charge of executing the programme in the district and he works under the overall control of the Additional Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, who has been put in charge of executing the programme in the State. Two adult education schemes are now in operation in the district. These are Normal Adult Education Programme and Farmers' Functional Literacy Project. Under the Normal Adult Education Programme 30 adult literacy centres are functioning in the district of which 9 are for women. In each of these centres 20 adults are enrolled for a period of six months. Under the Farmers' Functional Literacy Project, fully assisted by the Central Government, 120 literacy centres (118 for men and 2 for women) are in operation, in each of which 30 adults are enrolled for ten months. Each centre is in charge of a teacher and female teachers are appointed in case of centres for women. Out of 150 instructors working in 150 centres, 83 are Primary school teachers and the rest 67 are unemployed persons of the locality. Each teacher gets a monthly salary of Rs. 50.

Literacy drive has also been launched through non-official agencies on voluntary basis. The Nehru Jubak Kendra, Kendujhar, has opened 40 centres in Kendujhar Block. The Sarbodaya Seva Samiti is also maintaining some centres in Banspal and Telkoi Blocks.

**CULTURAL,
LITERARY
AND
SCIENTIFIC
SOCIETIES
Milanee
Sahitya
Samsad,
Kendujhar**

The Milanee Sahitya Samsad, Kendujhar, established in 1962 is a leading literary and cultural organisation in the district. Promotion of literary and cultural activities in the tribal district of Kendujhar is its chief objective. The Samsad organises literary meetings and symposia; conducts fine arts and music competitions; stages dramas and other entertainment programmes at regular intervals. It also celebrates the birth day of prominent poets and writers and felicitates distinguished poets, writers and other persons of eminence by organising special functions. The organisation occasionally brings out a magazine named Milanee Banaveena. It receives financial aid from the Government of Orissa. A good library is also maintained by the Samsad. At present, the organisation has 73 (61 male and 12 female) members.

LIBRARIES

With the spread of education, there is a growing need for libraries both in the urban and the rural areas. Most of the educational institutions have had their libraries however small they might be. Now libraries have

sprung up at different places in the district through private or public enterprise. A list of some of the important libraries in the district is given in the following table:—

Sl. No.	Name of the library	Year of establishment	No. of books in the library	Daily average attendance in the library	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Public Relation Reading Room and Information Centre, Kendujhar	1957	8,388	65	Managed by the Information and Public Relations Department, Government of Orissa.
2.	District Library, Kendujhar	1977	3,802	30	Managed by the Cultural Affairs Department, Government of Orissa.
3.	Swarnaprava Kendujhar	Pathagar, 1941	1,498	20	Privately managed. It published a magazine named "Jugajatri". It conducts competitions in different indoor and outdoor games.
4.	Gopaljee Kendujhar	Pathagar, 1943	4,800	55	Privately managed. It is a cultural as well as a philanthropic organisation. It undertakes programmes like adult education, charitable distribution of homoeopathic medicine to poor patients etc.
5.	Sikhya Bistar Kendujhar	Pathagar, 1960	1,011	45	Privately managed. It conducts athletic, fine arts and music competitions; stages dramas; renders voluntary social service at the time of natural calamities and festivals. In 1970, it did notable work in the tornado-affected areas in Purunabandha-goda. At times, it publishes books and collects manuscripts.
6.	N. A. C. Library, Joda	1974	1,385	26	Managed by the N.A.C., Joda.
7.	Central Library-cum-Reading Room, Joda	1976	7,765	52	Shifted from Barbil to Joda in July 1978. It is managed by the Ministry of Labour Department, Government of India, through the Welfare Commissioner, Iron and Manganese Mines and Labour Welfare Organisation for Bihar and Orissa, Barbil. It has five feeder libraries at the iron-ore mines areas of Kalta, Barsuan, Thakurani, Gorumahisani and Jilling.
8.	National Library, Barbil	1977	2,175	40	Privately managed.
9.	Kushaleswar Social Organisation Club, Deogan	1950	2,003	49	Privately managed.
10.	Baitarani Sports Club Library, Ghasipura	1977	352	20	Privately managed.

The area comprising the present district of Kendujhar has a long political and cultural history. Podasingidi in Anandapur subdivision had been an important centre of Jainism in the 8th century A. D. The remains of several Jain monuments lie scattered in the Boula mountain range of Kendujhar where an ancient Jain temple called Jogichhata is still extant. The rock painting of Sitabinji in Ghatagan police-station ascribed to the 4th century A.D. bears ample testimony to the development of art and culture in the area in the remote past.

Literary contributions of this area in the past are, however, not negligible, though much information in this regard still remains unexplored. Nevertheless six books, namely, 'Bhakta Vinoda,' 'Baula Charita,' and 'Ramagatha' (17th century); 'Avsa Sastra, and 'Ambika Vilasa' (18th century); and 'Rasamuktavali' (19th century) were published in 1939 and 1940 under the caption 'Kendujhar Granthamala' by Balabhadranarayana Bhanja, the then ruling chief of the Kendujhar ex-State.

The Bhanja kings of Kendujhar were great patrons of literature. Raja Govinda Bhanja, a king of the Kendujhar ex-State in the early part of the 17th century, wrote the Kavyas 'Bhakta Vinoda', 'Baula Charita', 'Ramagatha', and 'Charana Sudhanidhi' of which the former three books have been published as mentioned earlier. Recently Charana Sudhanidhi or 'Shricharana Sudhanidhi' has also been edited and published.

Maharaja Jagateswar Narayana Bhanja's (1758—62) 'Asva Sastra' (published in 'Keonjhar Granthamala') is a treatise on Veterinary Science in Sanskrit. It is an elaborate commentary on the text 'Salihotra Sastra' (a text on the characteristics and treatment of horses) written by Bhavasen of Kanchi. A drama bearing the name *Bhanjamahodayam* was written by one Nilakantha Mishra of Kendujhar in the last quarter of the 18th century. It is an important work as the history of the Bhanja kings of Kendujhar is narrated by the hero Ananga Kalebara of the drama by way of conversation with his beloved Priyamvada. It also throws light on the political condition of the 18th century and the geography of different small estates of that time. During the reign of Balabhadra Bhanja, (18th century) of Kendujhar the famous poet and writer Brajanath Badajena of Dhenkanal wrote his Kavya 'Ambika Vilas' under his patronage.

Janardana Bhanja (1797-1832) was the author of 'Smrityarnava' (a treatise on Smriti) and 'Lila Lata' (a poem). Maharaja Gadadharanarayana Bhanja (1839-61) was a scholar of repute. His famous works are, 'Rasamuktavali' (published in 'Keonjhar Granthamala') and 'Lavanya Rasamrita Lahari'.

Among other poets and writers of the district mention may be made of Kabichandra Badapanda Basudev Mishra, Paramananda Mishra, Norottam Pattnaik, Pranaballav Pattnaik, Radhakishore Dhal, Kshetramohan Mishra, Jayakrushna Padhi, Benudhar Rout, Gangadhar Bal, Babaji Padhi, Dr. Sarata Chandra Pradhan, Kesab Chandra Nayak, Narayan Ch. Sarangi, Nabakishore Mahanto, Bipin Bihari Das, Satrugana Mohanty, Bidyadhar Routroy, Kailash Sinha, Benudhara Pattanaik, etc.



APPENDIX I

LIST OF HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN KENDUJHAR DISTRICT

(1978-79)

GOVERNMENT HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS

1. D. N. High English School, Kendujhar
2. B. N. High English School, Anandapur
3. Mahatab High English School, Champua
4. G. N. High English School, Suampatana
5. Kushaleswar High English School, Deogan
6. Government Girls' High English School, Kendujhar
7. Town Girls' High English School, Kendujhar
8. Government Girls' High English School, Anandapur
9. Government Girls' High English School, Deogan

AIDED HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS

1. A. B. C. D. High English School, Chhelianal
2. B. K. High English School, Karanjia
3. Baneikala High English School, Baneikala
4. Balibandha High English School, Balibandha
5. Balukeswar High English School, Soso-Kanpur
6. Bhagabati Bidyapitha, Bhandaridiha
7. B. P. High English School, Bangore
8. Banko High English School, Banko
9. Barahi High English School, Bancho
10. Badadumuria High English School, Badadumuria
11. C. B. High English School, Chauthia
12. C. S. High English School, Bodapalasa
13. Charchika High English School, Kaliahata
14. Draupadi High English School, Barbil
15. Dhenka High English School, Dhenka
16. D. B. High English School, Taruan
17. D. B. High English School, Turumunga
18. Dhanci Bidyapitha, Khaliamenta
19. D. A. V. Bolani School, Bolani
20. Fakirpur High English School, Fakirpur
21. Gedma High English School, Gedma
22. Gojaparhar High English School, Gojaparhar
23. Gumura High English School, Gumura
24. Hatadihi High English School, Hatadihi
25. Harichandanpur High English School, Harichandanpur
26. Jhumpura High English School, Jhumpura
27. Joda High English School, Joda

28. Jyotipur High English School, Jyotipur
29. Japidas Bidyamandir, Badrampas
30. Jagannath Bidyamandir, Ashoknagar-Batto
31. Janamangal High English School, Dimbo
32. Janamangal High English School, Keshadurapal
33. Jhadeswar High English School, Ghasipura
34. Jananta High English School, Gobardhan
35. K. B. High English School, Bhanda
36. K. B. High English School, Sadei
37. Kalikaprasad High English School, Kalikaprasad
38. Kalyani Bidyapitha, Garhbandhagoda
39. Khireitangiri High English School, Khireitangiri
40. Kundulei High English School, Belbahali
41. L. N. High English School, Ramachandrapur
42. Mugupur High English School, Mugupur
43. Murusuan High English School, Murusuan
44. Mahalaxmi High English School, Padmapur
45. Mahapat High English School, Janghira
46. M. C. Bidyamandir, Nandipadahat
47. Nehru High English School, Sainkula
48. Padua High English School, Padua
49. Panchayat High English School, Kendeiposi
50. Rimuli High English School, Rimuli
51. Rajanagar High English School, Rajanagar
52. Raisuan High English School, Raisuan
53. R. B. High English School, Sadang
54. Saharapada High English School, Saharapada
55. Salabani High English School, Salabani
56. S. N. Bidyapitha, Dhenkikote
57. Tarimul High English School, Tarimul
58. Tarini Bidyapitha, Ghatagan
59. Telkoi High English School, Telkoi
60. T. M. Academy, Danara
61. Udayapur High English School, Udayapur
62. Ukhunda High English School, Ukhunda
63. Kiriburu High English School, Kiriburu
64. Bameibari High English School, Bameibari
65. G. C. Girls' High English School, Orali
66. D. N. Bidyapith, Alati

NON-AIDED RECOGNISED HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS

1. Kalinganagar High English School, Kalinganagar
2. Sirigida High English School, Sirigida
3. P. K. High English School, Binida

4. A. K. Bidyapitha, Khalpal
5. Bansidhar Bidyapitha, Madanpur
6. Nandini Devi High English School, Kanpur
7. Laxmidhar Bidyapitha, Kodapada
8. B. C. High English School, Baharipur
9. Pragati High English School, Maidankel
10. M. P. High English School, Birakishorepur
11. Panchasakha High English School, Amuni
12. Santhabhanja High English School, Palasapanga
13. Madhuban High English School, Kanskendua

HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOL UNDER LOCAL BODIES

1. Municipality High English School, Kendujhargarh
2. Municipality High English School, Barbil
3. Nalda High English School, Nalda

HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOL UNDER OTHER MANAGEMENT

1. Daitari High English School, Daitari (Managed by Company)

H. & T. W. DEPARTMENT HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS

1. Government High English School, Suakati
2. Government Girls' High English School, Suakati
3. Government High English School, Matkambada
4. Government High English School, Naranapur
5. Government High English School, Jagannathpur

सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER-XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

An enquiry into the early history of public health and medical facilities of this predominantly tribal district reveals that the people had little knowledge regarding maintenance of health, diagnosis of diseases and combating the diseases on modern scientific basis. Like their counterparts in the neighbouring States they believed in a number of superstitions. They related the cause of illness or disease to the wrath of god or dead ancestors, or sorcery. Various aboriginal methods like animal sacrifice and other types of offerings were sanctioned for propitiating the offended deities. This they thought would eradicate the malady.

SURVEY OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
AND
MEDICAL
FACILITIES IN
EARLY
TIMES

In the past, the Ayurvedic system of medicine was very popular among the inhabitants of the district. The mountain 'Gandhamardan' which bears the name of the well known mountain in the Ramayan famous for medicinal herbs, is situated in this district. In the Ramayan, as the story goes, Laxman was fatally wounded in the battle and fell unconscious for several days. It was only when some medicinal plants brought by Hanuman (the great monkey-god) from the Gandhamardan was applied to his wounds that Lakshman regained his consciousness. The importance of this hill in the district as a reservoir of valuable natural medicines is well known.

But in spite of all its virtues, the Ayurvedic system of medicine has not been able to cope with the sophisticated medical needs of the people. As a result, the western system of allopathic medicine is becoming more and more popular in the district. In the ex-State of Kendujhar, the rulers showed some genuine interest in the improvement of public health and established some hospitals and dispensaries with well qualified doctors. But steps taken in this direction during the Durbar administration were quite inadequate to meet popular needs. As discussed later, medical facilities in the district have been greatly enhanced after the merger of the ex-State with the Province of Orissa in 1948.

There was no registration system of births and deaths in the Princely State of Kendujhar. After merger, the ex-State was constituted a district and the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873 came into force in the district from 1952.

VITAL
STATISTICS

Under the provisions of the Chowkidari Amendment Act, 1892, and the Orissa Police Manual, the primary responsibility for collection of vital statistics statutorily devolved on the village chowkidar. He collected information relating to his area in a prescribed form called *hata chitha* and on the parade days produced it at the police-station for entry in the daily register of births and deaths maintained there. But in the urban areas the health staff under the Municipality and the Notified Area Council were in charge of collecting vital statistics. The Thana Officer and

the Executive Officer of the Municipality compiled and reported their monthly figures to the District Health Officer who transmitted them to the Directorate of Health Services, Orissa.

The Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948, which provided registration of births and deaths as one of the obligatory functions of the Grama Panchayats proved inoperative due to certain inherent defects in it. For instance, no penalty against the defaulting reporters was provided in the Act and the services of the village chowkidar who continued to be responsible for the collection of vital statistics were placed under the diarchical control of the police and the Grama Panchayat authorities. Consequent on the abolition of the Chowkidari System in 1965, a new system of collection and registration of vital statistics was evolved with the enforcement of the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964. But this system did not yield satisfactory result. The Grama Rakhi Ordinance, 1967, was then promulgated according to which the responsibility again fell on the *thana* Officer, and the Grama Rakhi served as the primary reporting agency. But hardly did the system operate in full swing, the Orissa Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970 made under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act No.18 of 1969) succeeded it on July 1, 1970. Under this new system the Health Officer and the *thana* Officer are declared as the registrars for the urban and the rural areas respectively.

The Chief District Medical Officer acts as the District Registrar, while the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, Orissa, acts as the Chief Registrar. The responsibility to report on the vital occurrences within a stipulated time chiefly devolves on the head of the household. Nominal penal provisions have also been made in the Rules to deal with the defaulting reporters. Although this seems to be a fairly sound system, its workability is yet to be proved. Appendix I to the Chapter shows the vital statistics of the district from the year 1969 to 1976.

DISEASES COMMON TO THE DISTRICT

In the past, people suffered chiefly from malaria and abdominal troubles, but of late, the former is almost under control. The other common diseases are enteric fever, dysentery and diarrhoea, and venereal disease. Leprosy is prevalent in a large number of villages. Tubercular cases are not uncommon. Yaws, which was once moderately high among the tribal people, is now seldom found. Among the epidemics, smallpox has disappeared totally and cholera makes comparatively rare appearance.

The number of patients suffering from different diseases and deaths due to them in the hospitals and dispensaries during the period 1969-76 is given in Appendix II.

Fever

It is a common bodily disorder under which several diseases are included. It generally means rise of normal body temperature. Broadly, it may include malaria, typhoid, influenza and black-water fever.

In the past the climate of the ex-State was extremely malarious and the people suffered severely from Malaria. At present its incidence is, however, considerably reduced owing to the operation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme of which details will be found in the section, sanitation. In the year 1976, 32,703 patients were treated of which 18 lost their lives.

Malaria

Influenza occurs but scarcely. There is no such report that it had been of virulent type at any period.

Influenza

Typhoid occurs almost throughout the district. Its incidence rather tends to increase gradually. In the period between 1969-76, a total number of 18, 717 people suffered from typhoid and ninety-eight people lost their life. The data of patients given in Appendix III indicate that the disease is gradually tending to rise among the people.

Typhoid

Lack of drinking water facility leads the people, mostly of the aboriginal tribes, to use the polluted water of the tanks and pools which exposes them to this disease. Before the commencement of rainy season its incidence is, therefore, usually high. The data of the patients given in Appendix II indicate that due to improved sanitary measures in recent years the disease is gradually tending to decline among the people.

Dysentery
and
Diarrhoea

This is a disease which bears a close outward resemblance to syphilis. Yaws is distinguished from syphilis by the facts that the primary lesion is never venereal, the central nervous system is never affected, the disease is not hereditary and it fails to yield to mercury treatment. It responds readily, however, to injection of arsenicals. It was very common among the more backward of the hill tribes who especially live under insanitary conditions. But at present its occurrence is too rare to call for any specific provision. During the period 1969-76 the total number of yaws cases detected was 1910. In the year 1975, the maximum number of 1,324 cases were treated, and it seems to be the highest record in recent years.

Yaws

No special provision perhaps did exist in the ex-State for the treatment of T.B. In recent years it shows a tendency to rise gradually. The causes may partly be attributed to the unrestricted movement of public as well as private buses and other motor vehicles.

Tuberculosis

Under the administrative control of the Chief District Medical Officer a small 18-bed* T.B. Clinic is attached to the Headquarters Hospital at Kendujhargarh. It has no X-ray plant of its own for which it depends on the headquarters hospital. It has a well equipped laboratory. In the year 1972, a sophisticated microscope was supplied to the laboratory by the UNICEF.

*. 'Six' for observation, 'Twelve' for isolation

The district T. B. control is functioning in the T.B. clinic building within the compound of the Headquarters Hospital since 1967. The staff consists of the District T.B. Officer, the Medical Officer, Treatment Organiser, Health Visitor, X-Ray Technician, Laboratory Technician, Statistical Assistant, and a B.C.G. team. The staff are specially trained. The B.C.G. team which primarily aims at prevention of the disease operates throughout the district. The T.B. centre has been fortified with this unit since March, 1973. The following table shows the number of cases treated and the number of deaths during the period 1973-77.

Years		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total cases Treated	..	702	730	1,014	854	770
Total death	..	20	18	22	42	21

Leprosy

In the ex-State of Kendujhar only two leprosy clinics functioned, one at Anandapur established on 1st September, 1937, and the other at Soso established on 1st August, 1938. In 1943-44 Soso leprosy clinic was transferred to Hatadihi.

The anti-leprosy drive aiming at detection and treatment of the disease and health education is carried on in the district by the State Government. A Leprosy Control Unit at Anandapur and eight Survey, Education and Treatment Centres at Telkoi, Tangira, Joda, Champua, Chamakpur, Barbil, Patana, Bariha, are functioning under the direct administrative control of the Chief District Medical Officer, Kendujhar.

Voluntary organisations like the Hindu Kustha Nivaran Sangha are not functioning in this district. The population coverage of the local Control Unit at Anandapur is 3,14,606, while that of a Survey, Education and Treatment Centre is about twenty to twenty five thousand. By 1977, the number of leprosy cases detected were 1,953 and the cases under treatment were 1,437.

Venereal disease

Venereal disease in the district is not uncommon. Separate clinics exist in Kendujhar Sadar hospital for the treatment of these patients.

Filaria

Filaria is not a fatal disease. However, as Appendix III reveals there is an increase in the number of filaria victims in the district in recent years. There is no separate organisation for the control of filariasis in the district. The filaria cases are treated in the existing medical institutions under the control of the Chief District Medical Officer. Special

surveys conducted in limited areas in the past (1956-57) and in recent years (1976-77) show that the prevalence of this disease in the district was not high in comparison to the coastal districts. The following is the survey report of 1976-77.

Disease rate (approximately)	1 to 4
Micro-Filaria rate (approximately) (blood positive)	1 to 7
Endemicity rate (approximately)	.. 2 to 10

The survey also showed that transmission continued and in the wake of industrialisation and growth of communication facilities the disease may pose a problem in future.

The occurrence of cholera is rare in the district. In 1970 only eight persons were affected by this disease. Cholera

No case of smallpox has been reported in the district in recent years. Dr. J. Cervanka, a member of International Assessment Commission, visited this district in the early part of 1977 and reported about the smallpox free character of the district. As per the recommendations of the International Assessment Commission and in conformity with the Government of India's policy decision, primary vaccination of the newborns and other unprotected children is now being carried out. Preventive measures adopted at present for its eradication is described in a later section of this chapter. Smallpox

The Chief District Medical Officer is in overall charge of the medical administration of the district. In the past, the health organisation was under the charge of the District Health Officer. But in the present set-up, subordinate to the Chief District Medical Officer are three Assistant District Medical Officers directly in charge of Medical, Public Health, and Family Welfare organisations. The Chief District Medical Officer, in addition to his supervisory responsibility, also acts as the District Registrar under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

PUBLIC
HOSPITALS
AND
DISPENSARIES

Medical facilities in the ex-State of Kendujhar were not very satisfactory. In 1907-08, there were only three dispensaries located at Kendujhar, Anandapur and Champua. By 1934-35 the number increased to six, and later on in 1943-44 the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the ex-State was ten. However, after the independence of the country the number of hospitals, Public Health Centres, dispensaries, and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the district have gone up to forty-seven, a spectacular increase over the pre-independence period.

The following table gives the name, location and other details of the hospitals in the district.

Name	Location	Year of establishment	Beds		Staff sanctioned		
			Male	Female	Doctor	Pharmacist	Nurse
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. District Headquarters Hospital, Kendujhargarh	Kendujhar Sadar	1917	81	53	14	5	21
2. Subdivisional Hospital, Champua	Champua,	1923	12	10	1	1	3
3. Subdivisional Hospital, Anandapur	Anandapur,	1922	22	16	6	1	4
4. Kaliahata Hospital,	Kaliahata	1956	3	3	1	1	..
5. Hadgarh Hospital,	Hadgarh	1975	4	4	1	1	1
6. Barbil (T. R. W.) Hospital	Barbil	1962	4	2	1	1	..
7. Police Hospital,	Kendujhar Sadar	1948	9	1	1	1	2
8. Jail Hospital,	Kendujhar Sadar	1948	10	..	1	1	2
9. Ukhunda (T. R.W.) Hospital	Ukhunda	1962	3	3	..	1	..
10. Dumuria Hospital,	Dumuria	1941	..	..	..	1	1

District Headquarters Hospital Kendujhargarh

It is the oldest hospital in the district. It was started in the year 1917 and in subsequent years with additions and expansions it became a full fledged hospital. Treatment facilities for diseases like tuberculosis anti-rabic, venereal diseases and various other types of infectious disease are also available here. It has an X-Ray plant of its own. All cases of X-Ray examination are referred to this hospital. Attached to it are an Auxiliary Midwife Training Centre and the only Blood Bank of the district.

Primary Health Centres

With a view to providing medical aid, preventive as well as curative to the interior populace, 13 Primary Health Centres were established in the district during the period 1958 to 1968. These public Health Centres have a total of sixty-nine beds of which 45 are for male and

the rest 24 for female. The staff of these centres mainly consist of one or two Doctors and a Pharmacist. The name, location and year of establishment of these Primary Health Centres are given below.

Name and location	Year of establishment
. Basudevpur P. H. C., Kandara	1968
. Banspal P. H. C., Saharpur	1967
. Bhagamunda P. H. C., Bhagamunda	1962
. Banda P. H. C., Banda	1961
. Fakirpur P. H. C., Fakirpur	1962
. Ghatagan P. H. C., Ghatagan	1960
. Jhumpura P. H. C., Jhumpura	1962
. Kesadurapal P. H. C., Kesadurapal	1960
. Patana P. H. C., Patana	1959
. Padmapur P. H. C., Padmapur	1961
. Salania P. H. C., Salania	1968
. Telkoi P. H. C., Telkoi	1958
. Udayapur P. H. C., Udayapur	1967

Besides, there were five additional Primary Health Centres functioning at Phuljhar, Mugupur, Raigarh, Batto and Panasadiha during the 5th and 6th Plan periods.

In addition, nine subsidiary health centres were established at Dhenkikote, Pandapada, Saharpada, Ravanprakashpur, Anandapur, Jyotipur, Malada, Karanjia and Purunabandhagoda during the 5th Plan period. Besides, two medical aid centres at Odapada; and Panchpaiu; and two mobile health units at Kanjipani and Raidihi were also functioning.

The district has 10 dispensaries. Their location and year of establishment are given below. A doctor and a Pharmacist usually constitute the main staff of the dispensary. An emergency bed is attached to each of these dispensaries.

Dispensaries

Name and location	Year of establishment
1. Sainkula Dispensary, Sainkula	1948
2. Gonasika Dispensary, Gonasika	1947
3. Hatadihi Dispensary, Hatadihi	1947
4. Harichandanpur Dispensary, Harichandanpur	1947
5. Janghira Dispensary, Janghira	1960
6. Kalikaprasad Dispensary, Kalikaprasad	1962
7. Rajanagar Dispensary, Rajanagar	1947
8. Sirigida Dispensary, Sirigida	1955
9. Soso Dispensary, Soso	1947
10. Suakati (T. R. W.) Dispensary, Suakati	1957

* Upgraded to hospital

Maternity
and Child
Welfare
Centres

There are nine Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the district. They are located at Kendujhargarh, Anandapur, Champua, Kalikaprashad, Kodagadia, Angarua, Janghira, Dumuria, and Suakati. The six last named centres are managed by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department, while the other centres are managed by the Health Department.

Private
Institutions

As this is mainly a mining district and various private companies are in the field of operation, they have established their own health units for the benefit of the workers of the respective mines. The following hospitals and dispensary are established and managed by the non-Government institutions.

1. Tisco Hospital, Joda, Joda
2. Central Hospital, Thakurani, Thakurani.
3. Mines Hospital, Guruda, Guruda.
4. Iron Ore Mines Hospital, Daitari, Daitari.
5. Iron Ore C. W. F. M. H. Dispensary, Barbil, Barbil.

Central
Hospital,
Thakurani

Among the private hospitals mention may be made of the Central Hospital, Thakurani. In the year 1930, it was started by the Orissa Minerals Development Company Ltd., to look after the health of the Company's workers. Company itself is the sole source of finance for this hospital. It provides accommodation for twenty-one patients (10 male, 10 female and 1 maternity case).

The following figures indicate the number of patients treated in this hospital during last five years.

Year	Total number of patients treated	Average daily number of patients treated
1	2	3
1973	1,09,915	301.21
1974	1,10,994	304.01
1975	1,30,135	356.51
1976	1,27,712	349.82
1977	1,34,037	367.21

This hospital was established in the year 1953 to render medical aid to the employees of the Iron and Manganese Mines of M/S Serajuddin and Co. This hospital has one medical officer, one compounder and one dresser. It provided accommodation to thirty patients (twenty male and ten female).

Guruda Mines
Hospital

The following figures indicate the number of patients treated in the hospital during last five years.

Year	Total number of patients		Average daily No. of patients treated
	Outdoor	Indoor	
1	2	3	4
1974	.. 11,845	175	32
1975	.. 7,406	158	20
1976	.. 1,955	184	52
1977	.. 14,356	162	39
1978	.. 20,723	113	56

The Ayurvedic and the Homoeopathic systems of medicine have, under the patronage of the State Government, made significant progress in the district in recent years. For the development of these systems a separate organisation was started at the State level, and later, since September 1, 1972, a Directorate was created. All the institutions are directly managed by the Director of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medicines, Orissa, Bhubaneswar. In 1985 there were as many as 25 Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district located at Palasapanga, Pithagola, Chakradharpur, Podang, Kanjipani, Nayakote, Damahuda, Machhagarh, Gayalamunda, Kantipal, Anandapur, Dhakotha, Deogan, Kansakendua, Alati, Bancho, Orali, Parsala, Padua, Purusottampur, Karanjia, Malada, Chamakpur, Chauthia and Bamberi. Each dispensary is placed under the charge of an Ayurvedic doctor. Similarly there are 15 Homoeopathic dispensaries functioning in this district at Patilo, Batto, Toranipokhary, Samantarapur, Kendujhargarh, Mahadeijoda, Maidankela, Haldharpur, Raigoda, Karadangi, Sadangi, Kadagadia, Remuli, Tentaliananda and Kendua. Besides the Government dispensaries, about twenty-five private registered homoeopathic practitioners are in the field. The homoeopathic system of medicine is gradually gaining popularity in the district, especially among the rural masses.

Ayurvedic
and Homoeo-
pathic Insti-
tutions

Family planning activities in the district started in the year 1957-58 with some limited objectives and was mostly confined to the urban areas. Along with the family planning activities the Family Welfare Programme was taken up in the district in the year 1964. Under the Family Welfare Programme the Maternity and Child Health Services

FAMILY
WELFARE

provided Tetanus Toxins to the expectant mothers and the children were provided with D. P. T. (1 to 2 years), D. T. (3 to 6 years) and vitamin 'A' tablets. Efforts are being made to popularise family planning, especially among the backward sections of the rural mass. The family planning efforts in the district have acquired some degree of sophistication with the introduction of modern methods such as sterilisation, I. U. D. insertion, condom, jelly cream, foam tablets, diaphragm and oral contraceptives. Mass media, educational activities, personnel training and orientation of community leaders are all playing a great role in population control efforts.

There are at present one District Family Welfare Bureau at the district headquarters and thirteen Family Welfare and Planning Centres attached to the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas.

Under the overall supervision of the Chief District Medical Officer, the Assistant District Medical Officer (Family Welfare), is directly responsible for the implementation of the programme involving planning, supervision, evaluation and services. He is assisted by a host of other staff posted in the all categories of Family Welfare institutions in accordance with the Government of India staffing pattern. In the district Family Welfare Bureau the administrative officer is responsible for its general administration, and the Mass Education and Information Officer co-ordinates the Mass Education programme with the help of concerned organisations and supervises the work of Extension Educators. There are two, a male and a female, District Extension Educators who provide inservice training to the Block Family Welfare Extension Educators, help the Block Workers solve their difficulties regarding implementation of the programme and are responsible for the supply of contraceptives. The Statistical Investigator compiles different reports and returns, assesses the impact and achievement of the programme, organises training for all the computers and supervises their work. The Mobile Sterilisation and I. U. C. D. Units are respectively under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon and a Lady Assistant Surgeon who work according to a monthly phased programme and render follow up service to the cases developing complications. Besides, there are several other technical and non-technical personnel attached to the Bureau. The Rural Family Planning Organisation consists of an Assistant Surgeon, a Block Extension Educator, a Lady Health Visitor and two field workers (male and female).

For the family planning message to reach the remote corners of the district mass media and extension approach have been accepted as the proper vehicles. The agricultural off-seasons are selected for intensive service activities as the majority of the people live in the

villages and owing to their educational and cultural backwardness seldom approach the family planning centres although they no less feel the imperative need for spacing or limitation. The services of Audio-visual team attached to the District Family Welfare Bureau are utilised in educating the rural folk for the acceptance of the small family norm. Besides, other methods like exhibition, seminar, mass meeting, drama, Daskathia, Palla and group discussions are organised to popularise Family planning programme.

The I. U. C. D. insertion is made at the Block level and through the Mobile Unit follow up services are rendered to the beneficiaries and complicated cases are referred to the consultant Gynaecologists for advice and treatment. Facility for sterilisation operation is also made available both at camps and clinics. Of the two methods the later seems to be relatively more popular. The recanalisation facility available in the medical college hospitals goes further in raising popular faith in sterilisation operation. Financial benefits like compensation for loss of wages and transport charges are given to those who undergo vasectomy or sterilisation operation. Nirodh and othr contraceptives are supplied to the persons needing them through the clinics and during the field services.

The details of year-wise target and achievement of sterilisation operation I. U. C. D. insertion and conventional contraceptives from 1968-69 to 1977-78 are as follows.

Year	Sterilisation		I. U. C. D.		Conventional contraceptive	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1968-69	5 289	2,500	3,525	2,565	5,287	874
1969-70 ..	5,418	3,880	2,074	2,275	3,608	2,177
1970-71	4,727	6,944	2,684	6,738	5,923	5,439
1971-72 ..	6,381	6,274	4,013	5,641	3,800	4,67,517
1972-73 ..	5,600	4,333	3,000	2,926	3,600	2,67,431
1973-74 ..	6,140	1,608	3,320	1,545	4,000	1,22,004
1974-75 ..	4,134	1,842	2,723	807	4,892	73,584
1975-76 ..	4,674	4,026	1,382	809	2,131	1,07,208
1976-77 ..	8,370	8,119	1,390	1,033	1,760	1,86,347
1977-78 ..	7,610	1,534	1,570	528	4,090	2,14,727

SANITATION Administrative Set-up.

Subordinate to the Chief District Medical Officer, the Assistant District Medical Officer (Public Health) is directly in charge of the Public Health organisation of the district. All the Public Health Programmes excepting that of the M. N. E. P. function under the supervision and guidance of the A. D. M. O. (P. H.). At the subdivisional level the Subdivisional Medical Officer is the supervising authority in respect of all the Public Health activities. In rural areas the Medical Officers in charge of the Primary Health Centres are also in charge of the Public Health activities. Kendujhar is divided into 13 Public Health Centres. Each Medical Officer of the P. H. C. is assisted by two Sanitary Inspectors, one for general Public Health and the other for Smallpox Eradication Programme. Besides, under various health schemes and programmes, both in rural and urban areas, there are different categories of public health staff who are no less responsible for the maintenance of health and sanitation of the district.

Activities of Health and Sanitary Organisations

With the object of improving and maintaining the health and sanitary conditions of the district various organisations are at work. Their activities may be broadly divided into three categories, such as, prevention and control of chief communicable diseases, providing of protected water supply and drainage system, and other miscellaneous functions like slum clearance, health education, etc. Brief accounts of these schemes are as follows :

Health Education

The Health Education, according to the pattern prescribed by the Government of India, was started in the State in 1960 and is functioning under the Director of Health and Family Planning Services, Orissa. Although the scheme envisaged the establishment of District Health Education Bureaus, they are yet to be organised. The main objective of the scheme is to make the people realise the responsibility of their own health, the health of their family and that of the community at large. For this purpose the Central Bureau, in absence of the District Organisations, produces Health Education materials for different public health programmes, such as, cholera, smallpox, nutrition, malaria, blood donation, etc., organises field study programmes for health education and research, conducts school health education programmes in collaboration with the Education Department and conducts training programme of health personnel in health education methods and media. It also observes Health-Days, and takes part in public education programmes during the fairs and festivals of the district.

School Health Service

The object of the School Health Service scheme is to examine the health of the students and to impart advice to those who are found defective. The scheme was started in the district only in 1976. The details of

the number of schools visited and the number of students examined by the medical officers is given below :—

Year		Number of schools visited	Number of students examined
1		2	3
1976	..	71	4,740
1977	..	118	5,444
1978 (up to September)	..	131	3,216

The Director of Health and Family Planning Services, Orissa, is the Food Health Authority under the provisions of the Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, which came into force in the State of Orissa in the year 1959, and is responsible for the implementation of the Act. In this district the scheme was implemented in the year 1960. Under the direct administrative control of the Chief District Medical Officer, the Assistant District Medical Officer (P. H.), a Food Inspector and a Sanitary Inspector, Food, supervise the prevention of food adulteration activities. The objective of the scheme is to prevent adulteration of food articles meant for human consumption and to take action against the offenders under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Prevention
of Food
Adulteration

The year-wise activities of this organisation are furnished below :—

Year	Number of samples collected	Examined	Result	
			Upto the standard	Adulterated
1	2	3	4	5
1972	9	9	6	3
1973	...	...	...	...
1974	73	73	48	25
1975	83	83	51	32
1976	74	74	46	28

Nutrition
Programme

For the implementation of the Nutrition Programme, the State Nutrition Division was established in the year 1959 under the direct control of the Director of Health and Family Planning Services, Orissa. The main objective of the programme is to improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable population by supplementing nutrition through food and nutrients, and by preventing infection through immunisation programme. Its scope also includes periodical surveys to assess the nutritional status of the vulnerable population. The Nutrition Division has no administrative set up at the district level.

The following blocks were covered under the Applied Nutritional Programme in the year mentioned against each.

Name of the A. N. P. Block	Year
Anandapur	.. 1959-60
Ghatgan	.. 1960-61
Banspal	.. 1964-65
Joda	.. 1966-67
Patana	.. 1972-73
Kendujhargarh	.. 1973-74
Telkoi	.. 1977-78

Dietary and nutrition assessment survey were conducted in some selected A. N. P. Blocks as detailed below.

Year	Name of the A. N. P. Block	Name of the A. N.P. villages surveyed	No. of Households surveyed	No. of beneficiaries examined under Nutrition Assessment
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	Kendujhargarh	Raisuan	25	153
1974-75	Patana	Saraskela	10	463
1977-78	Telkoi	(1) Benamunda	41	} 303
		(2) Telkoi	50	
		(3) Kamalanga	50	

Nutrition education is also imparted by the Lady Nutrition Officer to the Mahila Samiti members through practical demonstration. Apart from that, a composite survey under Integrated Tribal Development Programme has been taken up during the year 1978-79. Mainly some Juang villages were selected for the purpose in order to assess the health and nutritional condition of the Juang tribe.

The table below gives details of the Dietary (food consumption) and Nutrition Assessment survey of the Juang villages during the year 1978.

name of the P. H. C.	Name of the Juang village	No. of house-holds surveyed	No. of beneficiaries examined under Nutrition Assessment
1	2	3	4
Telkoi	1. Pitinali	18	75
	2. Sapananji	25	60
	3. Madhusudanpur	25	116
	4. Khirakanjipani	18	61
	Total	86	312
Banspal	1. Gonasika	39	82
	2. Guptaganga	40	91
	3. Baitarani	19	66
	4. Kadalibadi	25	50
	Total	123	289

Growth of slums is not an unusual phenomenon in the modern cities and towns. These dirty places not only undermine the beauty of the towns and cities but also contribute towards polluting the surrounding atmosphere. For the improvement of these areas and for rehabilitating the slum dwellers, the scheme, slum improvement and clearance, has been in operation in several towns. In Kedujiargarh town this scheme started in the year 1970-71. So far, 19 tenements have been constructed rehabilitating 19 families. At Barbil where the scheme started in 1975, so far, eight tenements have been built up and are yet to be inhabited. The scheme is in operation in the towns like Joda and Anandapur but no significant progress has been made so far.

Slum
Improvement
and
Clearance

**TOWN
WATER-
SUPPLY****Barbil Town
Water-Supply**

The execution of the Barbil town water-supply system was started in the year 1962 and the scheme was completed during the year 1972-73. River 'Karo' is a perennial source of water-supply and quite adequate to meet the estimated demand for 35,000 people. At present the scheme supplies 3 lakh gallons of water per day, whereas the total demand is 0.9 million gallons per day. The total expenditure incurred for the scheme is 18,55,000 rupees.

**Champua
Town Water-
Supply**

The water-supply scheme to Champua town started in the year 1975 and was completed in 1979. River Baitarani is the perennial source which fulfils the estimated demand of 6115 people. At present the scheme provides water supply at the rate of fifty thousand gallons per day whereas the estimated demand is 2 lakh gallons. The total cost of the scheme was 6,20,500 rupees. There are thirty stand posts which serve the needs of the general public.

**Anandapur
Town Water-
Supply**

The Anandapur town was brought under protected water-supply by a rural piped water-supply scheme sponsored by the UNICEF. It was started in the year 1962 and was completed in 1965. It supplies drinking water to 7,000 people. The total expenditure incurred in the project was Rs. 2,86,000. Besides piped water-supply, under the schemes of Minimum Need Programme and Accelerated Water Supply Programme a total number of 746 tube wells have been sunk.

**Kendujhar
Town Water-
Supply**

The water-supply scheme to Kendujhar town was started in the year 1965-66 and was completed in 1966. The main source of water tapping is Machha Kandana Nallah. Now an augmentation water supply scheme is underway which would incur a total expenditure of Rs.49.42 lakhs including the previous expenditure of Rs.15.73 lakhs.

**RURAL
WATER-
SUPPLY**

Till 1st April, 1984, there were 3,796 tube wells in working order under rural water-supply Scheme in the district. Out of these tube-wells 3,632 were in the identified problem villages and 164 in un-identified villages. The total requirement of the district (at the rate of 250 population per 1 tube-well) is 4,265 tube-wells/sanitary wells.

Vaccination

Vaccination started in the ex-State of Kendujhar by the initiative of its ex-rulers. It was free of charge and special efforts were made to popularise it. In the year 1943-44, in the ex-State, 21,421 received primary vaccination and 27,745 persons were re-vaccinated.

**Smallpox
Eradication
Programme**

With a view to combating smallpox menace in the district a crash programme called the National Smallpox Eradication Programme is in operation under the overall charge of the Chief District Medical Officer, Kendujhar. A total of 60 vaccinators and 13 S. E. P. supervisors (Sanitary Inspectors) working in the district. While the vaccinator gives primary vaccination to the children against smallpox, the S. E. P. supervisor prepares the plan and programme of vaccination and

supervises the field activities. During the outbreak of smallpox he institutes containment measures in the affected areas. There are two paramedical assistants in the district to supervise the performance of the vaccinators and the S. E. P. supervisors (S. I.). During the outbreak of smallpox he organises and supervises the containment activities in the field of operation.

A statement showing the figures of primary vaccination and revaccination during the period 1976-77 is furnished below.

Year		Primary vaccination	Revaccination
1		2	3
1967	..	14,551	64,564
1968	..	43,948	1,41,319
1969	..	51,951	80,317
1970	..	55,606	1,69,992
1971	..	59,155	1,70,821
1972	..	1,32,369	4,96,048
1973	..	1,10,365	5,43,575
1974	..	79,227	5,01,444
1975	..	52,768	2,76,389
1976	..	25,789	65,805
1977	..	24,830	61,048

The following statement shows the figures of innoculation against cholera during the period 1974-78.

Year		Innoculation
1		2
1974	..	65,377
1975	..	91,415
1976	..	80,422
1977	..	83,240
1978	..	82,190

Anti-Malaria
Measures

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is in operation in the district since long. With the help of the World Health Organisation Falciparum containment programme is carried out in the district. Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots have been established in the villages to make anti-malaria drugs available to the people at the time of need through the voluntary agencies like the Panchayat Office bearers, school teachers, and Mahila Samitis. Presently 1,559 Drug Distribution Centres and 316 Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the district.

The table below indicates the surveillance activities in the district during the period 1974—78.

Year	Blood-smear collected	Blood-smear examined	Total positive	Radical treatment done
1	2	3	4	5
1974	2,45,538	1,49,025	25,711	23,082
1975	1,68,092	1,33,671	39,930	35,804
1976	1,79,545	88,732	19,702	18,855
1977	2,13,182	88,697	15,989	13,215
1978	1,52,112	1,02,762	15,934	12,530

APPENDIX I

Vital Statistics

Year	Birth			Death		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1969	..	708	708	..	367	367
1970	10,987	450	11,437	4,722	282	5,004
1971	9,497	476	9,973	5,409	286	5,695
1972	7,454	514	7,968	7,324	395	7,719
1973	6,172	544	6,716	6,056	353	6,409
1974	8,548	513	9,061	4,999	295	5,294
1975	10,216	431	10,647	6,304	290	6,594
1976	9,263	399	9,662	4,367	285	4,652

Year	No. of Infant death			Birth rate per 100 population		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1969	..	22	22	..	2.36	2.36
1970	689	28	717	1.26	1.45	1.26
1971	634	16	650	1.06	1.08	1.06
1972	844	45	889	0.93	1.14	0.94
1973	341	47	388	0.69	0.84	0.70
1974	474	31	505	0.90	0.77	0.89
1975	660	24	684	1.03	0.55	1.02
1976	469	38	507	0.91	0.49	0.88

Year	Death rate per 100 population			Infant mortality rate per 100 live birth		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
1969	0.54	1.22	1.22	..	3.11	3.11
1970	0.54	0.91	0.55	6.27	6.22	6.27
1971	0.60	0.65	0.61	6.68	3.36	6.52
1972	0.91	0.88	0.91	11.32	8.75	11.16
1973	0.68	0.54	0.67	5.52	8.64	5.78
1974	0.53	0.54	0.52	5.55	4.63	5.57
1975	0.63	0.37	0.63	6.46	5.57	6.42
1976	0.43	0.35	0.42	5.06	9.52	5.25

APPENDIX II

Death from chief diseases for the period from 1969—1976

Year	Cholera			Smallpox		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1969	..	..	..	..	1	1
1970	8	..	8	3	1	4
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..
1972		..	..	..	..	..
1973	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974	..	..	..	1	2	3
1975	..	..	..	..	..	..
1976	..	..	..	..	..	..

Year	Fever			Dysentery or Diarrhoea		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1969	..	192	192	..	26	26
1970	3,870	192	3,999	167	10	177
1971	4,884	57	4,941	46	3	49
1972	6,783	163	6,946	125	18	143
1973	5,390	137	5,527	116	30	146
1974	3,927	57	3,984	60	4	64
1975	5,641	93	5,734	42	23	65
1976	2,891	49	2,940	41	18	59

Year	Respiratory disease			Injuries		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19
1						
1969	..	41	41	..	11	11
1970	85	12	97	76	14	90
1971	10	9	19	51	4	55
1972	7	39	46	50	8	58
1973	11	14	25	47	19	66
1974	1	1	2	19	5	24
1975	1	..	1	88	8	96
1976	20	4	24	52	6	58

Year	Other causes			All causes		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	20	21	22	23	24	25
1						
1969	..	96	96	..	367	367
1970	513	116	629	4,722	282	5,004
1971	418	213	631	5,409	286	5,695
1972	359	167	526	7,324	395	7,719
1973	492	153	645	6,056	353	6,409
1974	991	226	1,217	4,999	295	5,294
1975	531	166	697	6,304	290	6,594
1976	1,363	208	1,571	4,367	285	4,652

APPENDIX-III

No. of patients of different diseases treated and died in the Hospitals and Dispensaries

Year		Malaria			Dysentery		
		Outdoor	Indoor	Death	Outdoor	Indoor	Death
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1969	..	4,424	147	..	35,978	318	9
1970	..	2,098	64	1	33,407	469	5
1971	..	4,071	95	3	33,868	547	8
1972	..	5,140	20	2	62,982	672	34
1973	..	17,568	748	11	68,446	755	35
1974	..	27,558	1,092	11	62,374	794	8
1975	..	25,967	883	12	60,679	876	24
1976	..	31,938	765	18	70,235	461	20

Year		Typhoid			Yaws		
		Outdoor	Indoor	Death	Outdoor	Indoor	Death
1		8	9	10	11	12	13
1969	..	2,063	370	12	122	2	..
1970	..	1,408	489	15	61	4	..
1971	..	1,573	357	14	69	6	..
1972	..	2,355	378	14	102	..	..
1973	..	1,909	450	13	40	2	..
1974	..	2,092	516	17	22	..	..
1975	..	1,296	8	..	1,313	11	..
1976	..	3,197	256	13	152	4	..

Year		Filariasis			Cholera		
		Outdoor	Indoor	Death	Outdoor	Indoor	Death
1		14	15	16	17	18	19
1969	..	950	24	..	..	..	..
1970	..	702	17	..	32	32	3
1971	..	831	26	..	..	..	..
1972	..	701	14	..	..	..	..
1973	..	1,284	37	1	601	1	..
1974	..	1,823	45	..	..	..	..
1975	..	1,986	66	..	..	..	..
1976	..	3,076	53	1	1,022	..	..

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

To provide various social services to its citizens have become one of the pivotal tasks of every welfare State. India, being a welfare State, is no exception to it. Since Independence, the principles of social welfare have been embodied in the Constitution of India. For the implementation of these principles Government undertakes various programmes/schemes throughout the country. This chapter deals with some of the minor social services like labour welfare, prohibition, advancement of backward classes and charitable endowments. In Kendujhar district there are no such charitable endowment as in other districts. Brief accounts relating to the other services are furnished below.

INTRODUC-
TION

Labourers in the district are mostly from the Adivasi community. They are spread over industrial sectors like manufacturing units, mines, small-scale industries, industrial establishments, construction projects and agriculture. Standard of living of the skilled and semi-skilled employees in large scale organised industries is better than the unorganised labourers who are mostly employed in agriculture and construction projects. Despite several minor and major developmental works undertaken in this district, the economic condition of the workers has not improved due to the fact that this district suffers from surplus manpower.

LABOUR
WELFARE

The District Labour Office at Kendujhar was established prior to 1965. Various welfare measures have been introduced in the district for the welfare of labourers under labour laws by Government agencies, both at the Central and the State level. At present the Labour Office at Kendujhar consists of one District Labour Officer and one Assistant District Labour Officer. They implement various labour laws in the district. They have been declared as Inspectors under various labour acts and also act as Conciliation Officers to deal with industrial disputes under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. They are to inspect the factories and establishments and ensure relief to the labourers under labour laws.

Admini-
strative
set up

Various labour laws which are in force in the district are 47 in number having their specified meaning and objective. A list of such Acts are given in Appendix-I. These laws aim at protecting the labourers against exploitation and create an atmosphere of good-will and understanding between the employees and the employers. Regular inspection of the factories are conducted in order to ensure strict implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Labour
laws

In the following factories in the district labour laws have been enforced and the workers are getting the benefit.

	Employees
Grama Panchayat Oil Industries, Jhumpura, Kendujhar	11
Mukundapur Patna Panchayat Saw Mill ..	15
Government Press, Kendujhar ..	27
Kalinga Iron Works, Matkambeda ..	591
Sakti Saw Mill, Barbil ..	6
Satya Narayan Saw Mill, Anandapur ..	5
Hussain Saw Mill, Barbil ..	5
Rama Sagar Singh Rama Janan Singh Saw Mill, Barbil	5
Tarini Saw Mill, Kendujhar ..	5
Modern Cement Tile Works, Kendujhar ..	17
Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda ..	327
Utkal Automobile Private Limited ..	10
Multiple Engineering Works, Kendujhar ..	16
Rohatak Engineering Works, Barbil ..	5

Labour disputes

The Labour disputes are categorised as statutory disputes and non-statutory disputes. The statutory disputes arise when a particular labour law is violated and the workmen lose any benefit assured under it. Such disputes are dealt with and finalised in accordance with the procedure laid down under concerned statutes. The non-statutory disputes relate to the terms of employment and conditions of service which are Industrial disputes.

The Industrial disputes between the employees and the employer are generally reconciled by the conciliation machinery constituted of the District Labour Officer and the Assistant District Labour Officer.

The following table gives the number of labour complaints, disputes etc., reported and disposed of during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978.

Year	No. of Complaints		No. of disputes		No. of		Total
	Reported	Settled	Reported	Settled	Strikes	Lockouts	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1976	165	76	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
1977	244	164	4	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
1978	266	135	13	3	2	Nil	5,900

It is obligatory for all the factories to get themselves registered under the factories Act. The Labour Officers, Factory Managers and staff, and Trade Union workers get their course of training as provided under the administration of the factories labour laws.

Factories Act

To protect the interest of the labourers the State Government have fixed minimum wages for different categories of labourers. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, ensures timely payment of wages to the workers. As the Kendujhar district suffers from surplus man power it is natural that the workers offer to work with low wages. This Act protects the labourers from exploitation. The Inspectors are appointed to inspect cases and file prosecutions for the contravention of the provisions of the Act.

Minimum Wages Act

Minimum wages for different employments in the district are given in the Appendix II.

Under the Trade Union Act the Industrial Workers are given freedom to organise labour unions. Through this organisation they can demand various facilities like increase of wages, provision of quarters etc. for themselves. No Government grant is given to them to organise unions. In Kendujhar district there are 22 registered Trade Unions.

The Trade Union Act

The scheme of social security as provided in the Employees' State Insurance Act was introduced for the first time in the Industrial complex of Barbil on 10-5-1964. The benefit provisions under the scheme were initially extended to 1,200 employees of the factories situated in the locality and thereafter the same were extended to the dependant family members of the employees. The total beneficiaries under the scheme were about 3,600 in 1964 and the same had gone up to 6,000 in 1978.

Social Security of Labourers

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme ensures to the Industrial employees not only free medical treatment, but also provides cash benefits. Medical benefits include free supply of drugs, dressing services, hospitalisation including supply of hearing aids, spectacles, hand driven tricycles and wheel chairs and other surgical appliances in deserving cases.

Employees' State Insurance Act

Cash benefits mean compensation to the workers, which include loss on wages on account of sickness, temporary or permanent disablement due to physical injury during work. Compensation is also given to the dependants of an employee who succumbs to employment injury. Maternity benefit and funeral benefit are given to the workers under this scheme. A dispensary has been set up at Barbil under the Employees' State Insurance scheme which works round the clock for the benefit of the employees and their family members.

**Provident
Fund Act**

There are at present as many as 121 establishments/factories in the district covered under Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provident Funds Act. Since its introduction in 1952, out of 18, 700 employees working in the above establishments/factories only 14, 322 are getting the benefits.

Every employee who is in six months continuous service is eligible to get Provident Fund benefits. The Provident Fund contributors are required to contribute 6.25% or 8% of their total wages including dearness allowances towards Provident Fund. Family Pension Fund was introduced in this district from the 1st March 1971. The employee is required to contribute equal amount of Provident Fund and Family pension. Another social security scheme, viz., Insurance has been introduced from August 1976. Under this scheme only the employer is required to deposit 0.5% of the total wages by which the family members of the employee will get a lumpsum amount from the insurance fund in case of the employee's, death while in service. Some advances are also admissible to the members out of the fund under existing provisions of the scheme for the purposes of purchasing a house or to construct a house, illness of the member of the family, daughter's marriage, for higher studies of the children, and damages to movable and immovable property due to natural calamities.

The final claim of the members are settled and the amount standing to the credit of the members is paid to them in full with compound interest on completion of 15 years of membership, or after attaining the age of 55 years, or permanent and total incapacity to work, or in case of retrenchment.

**Workmen's
compensation
Act**

Under this Act the employer is bound to give compensation to the workmen who meet accident in course of employment. The Additional District Magistrate or the District Magistrate is declared as Commissioner under this Act. They conduct all the compensation cases.

**Labour
Welfare
Centres**

There is no voluntary Labour Welfare Centre functioning in this district. The safety, health and sanitation measures as prescribed under the factories Act are provided by the factories.

There is one multipurpose Labour Welfare Centre functioning at Matkambeda to improve the social and economic conditions of the workers. The functions of the Centre are:

- (a) education of the children,
- (b) adult education,
- (c) games and sports,
- (d) cultural activities, and
- (e) sewing and needle work training for the ladies.

The welfare centre is administered by one organiser and one instructress.

The Iron-Ore Cell Commission under the Central Government provides welfare amenities to the workers engaged in the Iron-Ore mines and other mines. Certain large scale industries like the Kalinga Iron Works and the Ferro Manganese Plant have provided clubs and recreation centres for the workers.

Twenty-four industrial tenements have been constructed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme at two different places, i.e., Joda and Barbil to provide housing facility to the workers. These houses have been constructed by the Labour Department. Apart from this, the management of the Ferro Manganese Plant, Joda; and the Kalinga Iron Works, Matkambada, have constructed sufficient number of houses for their workers.

Housing
Scheme

The employment service started in the district of Kendujhar in 1957. The first Employment Exchange was opened at Champua in the premises of the Mahatab High School. This Exchange was later shifted from Champua to Joda, and finally to Kendujhar on the 11th April 1961.

Employment
Service

The District Employment Exchange is situated at the district headquarters of Kendujhar. There are 3 Employment Sub-offices and one Employment Bureau functioning in the district under the administrative control of the District Employment Exchange, Kendujhar. The total number of applicants waiting for employment up to the 31st October 1978 were 16, 106 of which 14,931 were male, and 1,175 female.

The Old age Pension Scheme was started in the 1st April 1975. 1,855 persons have been sanctioned old-age pension in the district since the inception of the scheme up to the 31st January 1979. Out of these pensioners, 167 are now reported to be dead and the present number of such pension holders is 1,688. The amount of pension payable to each old-age pensioner which was Rs. 25 per month increased to Rs. 40 per month with effect from 1st June 1980.

Old age
Pension
Rules

The number of freedom fighters receiving pension in the district is 29 in 1979.

Freedom
Fighters
Pension
PROHIBITION

Prohibition is one of the important aspects of social services. It aims at restraining the people from alcoholic drinks and drugs. Prohibition has not been enforced in this district. Most of the population of the district are Juangs and Bhuyans. They use liquor not only as a part of habit, but also in ceremonial occasions like religious festivals and marriage. This district was under outstill system during the Ex-Ruler's time which was replaced by distillery system from 3rd April 1977. The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act II is still in force.

The administration of Excise Department and the collection of excise revenue are conducted through an administrative machinery. The Collector is the head of the Excise Department in the district subject to the general control of the Excise Commissioner. He is assisted by the Excise Superintendent of the district and other excise staff. The main functions of the Excise Department are to guard the leakage of excise revenue and to check the infringement of the excise provisions.

The field staff of the Excise Department of the district consists of 3 Excise Inspectors, 9 Sub-Inspectors of Excise, 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 38 Excise constables. The ministerial staff consists of one Head Clerk, one Upper Division Clerk and 4 Lower Division Clerks. The main functions of these officers are to detect the offenders of the excise and opium laws and to collect excise revenue.

The Inspectors of Excise are chiefly responsible for the collection of excise revenue. They are to inspect all excise shops and to supervise the work of the Sub-Inspectors of Excise in their respective Ranges. They are also responsible to check excise crimes. In addition to these, Excise Inspectors also check the crimes relating to the control of Mahua flowers and inspect all the godowns of Mahua flower in Kendujhar district.

The Sub-Inspectors of Excise are responsible for the collection of excise revenue and to detect excise cases with the help of mobile staff and to supervise the working of excise shops. In addition to this, the Sub-Inspectors are also in-charge of Ganja and Bhanga Golas in the district.

The Excise Acts which are in force in this district are the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915; the Opium Act, 1978; the Opium laws Act, 1957; the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; the Orissa Opium Smoking Act; the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955; the Orissa Excise Rules, 1970, etc. The Orissa Excise (Mahua flowers) Rules, 1976 is also in force in this district. All these Acts aim at preventing people from all kinds of alcoholic drinks and drugs which are not only injurious to health, but also morally and socially harmful.

The excise officers after collecting information about the excise crimes verify their authenticity and search houses, places and persons, as the case may be; and in certain cases they also seize the contraband articles. They may arrest the accused and send them to the court of law for trial.

Country spirit, Tari, Pachwai, Ganja, Bhang, medicinal opium, denatured spirit and foreign liquor are in use in this district. Limit of possession and sale of the above excisable goods are as follows.

i. Country spirit	.. 1.5 litres
ii. Tari	.. 3.0 litres
iii. Foreign liquor	.. 1.5 litres
iv. Beer	.. 3 litres
v. Pachwai	.. 7 kg. diluted; 18 kg. undiluted
vi. Ganja	.. 120 grams
vii. Bhang	.. 120 grams
viii. Denatured spirit	.. 4 litres
ix. Medicinal opium	.. 10 litres

Due to inadequacy of staff in the district occasionally difficulties arise for the strict implementation of the prohibition Acts. The district is under the distillery system of liquor supply since 1977-78. Since the price of distillery liquor with molasses base is very high, the tribal people who were so long accustomed to drink outstill liquor with Mohua base go in for illicit distillation in mass scale to produce cheap liquor. Smuggling of cheap illicit distilled liquor from Bihar border has also been a problem for the District. Majority of the people in the district are illiterate. No step has been taken so far to educate the people regarding the evils of drink and drugs. Co-ordination meeting between the excise and the police officers are being held regularly at the district headquarters for successful implementation of the prohibition programme.

As a measure towards prohibition 48 liquor shops; and country spirit, Tari and Pachwai shops have been abolished in the district since 1974-75. Instructions for the closure of the liquor shops on every second day of the month and on every Thursday have been issued and frequent checks of the shops by the district excise staff are also made. Sale of spirit of intoxicating drugs by the licensed vender to any person under the age of twenty-one years has been restricted as per Law Department Notification No. 18255, dated the 13th October 1976. Prohibition of advertisement by way of printing, publishing in newspapers, news sheets, books, booklets, etc. for the use of any intoxicant in order to encourage and incite public has been strictly enforced. The Orissa Prohibition Act, 1956 was not in force in this district. Adequate steps are now being taken for successful implementation of the prohibition programme.

Opium
Prohibition

Opium prohibition scheme was introduced in the State of Orissa from 1st April 1959, and accordingly all the licensed opium shops were closed. But the supply of medicinal opium was made on permit-cum-card system enumerating the addicts on the recommendation of qualified doctors. The addicts were supplied with their requirement of medicinal opium through departmental sale centres maintained either by the doctor of a hospital or a Sub-Inspector of Excise. There were 10 such sale centres in the district of Kendujhar viz., Kendujhar, Barbil, Patana, Anandapur, Soso, Champua, Telkoi, Ghatagan, Harichandanpur and Barapada, the first five being managed by medical officers and the rest by Sub-Inspectors of Excise. Prior to the implementation of the prohibition scheme the number of opium-addicts in the district was 1937, but with the introduction of the opium de-addiction scheme their number has considerably decreased. At present the number of registered opium-addicts in the district is 151 and their monthly quota is about kg. 2.046 grams. Medicinal opium is supplied to the registered addicts at the rate of Re. 1.00 per one-gram tablet. Fresh registration of new opium-addicts is being discouraged.

The year-wise consumption figure of opium, Ganja and Bhang in the district are furnished below.

Year	Opium Kg.	Ganja Kg.	Bhang Kg.
1970-71 ..	51.310	657.700	4.625
1971-72 ..	47.279	554.500	10.000
1972-73 ..	38.240	509.750	12.000
1973-74 ..	36.503	489.050	11.000
1974-75 ..	33.750	315.800	13.500

The present rate of medicinal opium is one rupee only per one tablet of one gram.

The year-wise figures of offences reported are furnished below.

Year of detection	Opium	Ganja and Bhang	Other cases i. e., Out- still, Tari, Pachwai
1970-71 ..	4	12	145
1971-72 ..	4	14	313
1972-73 ..	2	12	409
1973-74 ..	..	8	435
1974-75 ..	..	3	506

Kendujhar district is one of backward districts of Orissa. According to the 1981 Census the total population of the district is 11,14,622 out of which the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population are

1,24,379 and 4,99,567 respectively. The total of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes population is 6,23,946 which comes to about 56 per cent of the total population. Paudi Bhuyan and Juang are the primitive tribes who are living in hilly areas of the Kendujhar and Champua subdivisions. Most of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people are backward economically, socially and educationally.

During pre-merger period the ex-State Government had not done much for improvement of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. After independence the Government of Orissa have taken vigorous steps for all round development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To promote their education new schools have been established by the Education Department in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes area. As most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are economically backward and below the poverty line they are unable to send their children to schools. So the Government have established residential schools to facilitate their studies. There are 7 such Residential Boys' High Schools, 2 Girls' High Schools, 4 Ashram Schools, one Kanyashram (M. E. standard), 4 Residential Sevashrams (U. P. standard) and 52 non-Residential Sevashrams (Primary level) run by the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department functioning in this district. Now, (1984-85) 735 Scheduled Castes and 2,582 Scheduled Tribes students are prosecuting their studies in these schools. The Government bear their expenses of boarding and lodging. Besides this, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students reading in the M. E. and High Schools of the Education Department are being given pre-matric scholarships and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students reading in the primary schools are supplied with text books on free of cost every year. As it was experienced that the drop out of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students are more in the primary level, the Government of Orissa have decided to open one low cost hostel in each Grama Panchayat area with accommodation of 50 poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. Accordingly 23 nos. of hostels are functioning at present in the district and 104 Scheduled Castes and 1,044 Scheduled Tribes students are residing there. The Government bear all the expenses of fooding and lodging of the students.

Educational
Advance-
ment

To improve the economic condition of the population of the district which mostly constitute the Adivasis and other backward classes the Government have been implementing various welfare measures. These measures are chiefly meant to protect the Adivasis from the exploitation of the local-money-lenders, to provide agricultural aid and to stop the evil of podu cultivation, to improve their living condition and to acquaint them with the modes of modern life.

ECONOMIC
UPLIFT

Abject poverty compelled the Adivasis to incur loans from the local money-lenders at exorbitant rate of interest and often they lost their land to the money-lenders for default of payment. Government have provided free legal aid to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people to protect them from the clutches of the unscrupulous money-lenders. During the period from 1974-75 to 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 5,800 was sanctioned as legal aid to the Scheduled Tribes and 77 persons were benefited by it. Similarly a sum of Rs. 2,400 was sanctioned during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 and 8 Scheduled Castes people were benefited by it. The graingolas functioning under the Grama Panchayats provide loan to the Adivasis and other persons at the time of their need.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Adivasis of the district, but due to extreme poverty they often take to *podu* cultivation which is extremely harmful. To stop this harmful practice the Adivasis are now given various agricultural aids and loans. Some minor irrigation projects and digging of tanks and wells have now been undertaken in the tribal areas. Government also makes grants for land improvement and under this scheme 16 Scheduled Castes families were benefited in 1974-75.

During the year 1973-74, a sum of Rs. 78,000 was sanctioned for the construction of 39 houses in the Jayanti villages of the district under Central plan. Thirty-six Scheduled Castes families have been benefited by this scheme. Similarly in 1974-75 six houses were constructed for the Scheduled Tribes people in Banspal block. These Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people have been provided with bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements and irrigation facilities like wells and tanks. One gun was also supplied to the Champei colony for protection against wild animals.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

The general hygienic condition of the areas inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people is unsatisfactory. Use of polluted water often exposes them to various diseases. For the supply of drinking water 48 wells and 1 tank have so far been constructed in the tribal areas of the district.

The Adivasis are usually accustomed to herbal medicines, magic and sorcery for the cure of disease. Steps have been taken to provide them with modern scientific methods of treatment. One 12 bedded hospital at Barbil, one 6 bedded hospital at Uklunda; and two Ayurvedic dispensaries, one each at Nayakote and Chamakpur have been established mainly for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Two Mobile Health Units, one each at Raidihi and Kanjipani are also functioning.

The Tribal Development Agency project was sanctioned by the Government of India from 1st July 1974 with an outlay of Rs.1.50 crores. The project area comprised three Community Development Blocks of Banspal, Telkoi and Harichandanpur with a population of 1.70 lakhs (1971 Census) of which 1.04 constituted the tribals. The project operated till 30th June 1979. There was a total grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.38 crores for this project which during the period of its operation was utilised under the programmes given below.

OTHER
WELFARE
MEASURES
Tribal Deve-
lopment
Agency

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 7. Communication |
| 2. Horticulture | 8. Co-operation |
| 3. Reclamation of waste-lands | 9. Rural Industries |
| 4. Irrigation | 10. Training and Publicity |
| 5. Animal husbandry | 11. Administration |
| 6. Afforestation | |

The economic programmes of the Tribal Development Agency were directed towards ensuring immediate boost to the agricultural and horticultural production in tribal areas, for improving the economic condition of the landless among the tribals by providing them with land and input, for reorganisation of the co-operatives and marketing structure, construction of arterial roads and for providing employment and increased income to the tribals through animal keeping, and agro and forest based cottage industries. The programmes of the Project were family based as well as area based. The family based programmes included land reclamation, land development and soil conservation measures, supply of agricultural implements, inputs, agricultural demonstrations on various cropping patterns. The area based programmes included construction of arterial roads, minor irrigation projects, lift irrigation points, horticultural plantations, afforestation, etc.

The impact created in the area by the Tribal Development Agency required constant follow up action and redressing of shortcomings and pit falls. The merger of the project with the ITDP and reconstitution of the same into Integrated Tribal Development Agency was to keep the process of tribal development continued. With this in view the Tribal Development Agency was closed on 30th June 1979 and the concept of Integrated Tribal Development Agency came into force with effect from the 1st July 1979.

Integrated
Tribal
Development
Agency

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency took over the assets and liabilities of the Tribal Development Agency. This is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act of 1860.

Like the Tribal Development Agency the Integrated Tribal Development Agency has two sets of programmes, one for economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes families and the second for the infrastructure development.

The project level committee headed by the District Collector formulates the Annual Action plan of the Agency. The Block Development Officers play an important role in the execution of infrastructure development works. Integrated Tribal Development Agency funds are utilised in giving priority to the local needs on the following items—

1. Small irrigation works, including renovation of tanks and small lift irrigation points.
2. Repair of Primary school buildings.
3. Small cross drainage works to make the rural roads all-weather.
4. Development of nurseries for taking up plantation works.

Educating the Tribal children is an important programme to which I. T. D. A. also contributes. As per the principles set by the Government the low cost hostels are being provided to the Grama Panchayat at the rate of one each. There are 87 Grama Panchayats in the Integrated Tribal Development Agency area. 50 Tribal children are admitted to each of the low cost hostels where education up to primary standard is imparted to them. The Government meets all the expenses of the tribal children admitted to the low cost hostels.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency took care of both the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes families. The Agency is also implementing certain specific programmes like sericulture, horticulture and soil conservation for which specific allotment of funds is being communicated by the Government from time to time. During 1984-85 the I. T. D. A. received specific allotment of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for providing basic amenities in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes areas of the Kendujhargarh Municipality. The I. T. D. A. also received a sanction of Rs. 1.50 lakhs for Minor Irrigation (dug-wells and pump sets) programme in Kendujhar. The I. T. D. A. also received funds for pre-coaching Training for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students for various competitive examinations. All the Community Development Blocks of Kendujhar and Champua subdivisions are covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Agency.

At present two MADA pockets are functioning in Hatadihi and Anandapur Blocks area for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The Block Development Officers of Hatadihi and Anandapur are in charge of implementing the scheme. One Additional Welfare Extension Officer has been posted to each Block to assist the Block Development Officer. The Subdivisional Officer, Anandapur, is functioning as the Chairman of the Governing body of the MADA programme.

Modified
Area Development
Agency
Programme

To look after the special needs of 20 Juang villages of Banspal Grama Panchayats, a project called 'Juang Development Agency' is also functioning with funds allotted by the Government of India.

Juang
Development
Agency

Tribals are also being benefited by Integrated Rural Development Programme, Twenty-Point Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, etc., details of which find mention in Chapter IX 'Economic Trends'.



APPENDIX I**Labour Acts and Laws in force in Kendujhar**

1. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
2. Orissa Industrial Dispute Rules, 1959
3. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
4. The Orissa Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1946
5. The Trade Union Act, 1926
6. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
7. The Orissa Trade Union Regulations, 1941
8. The Orissa Minimum Wages Rules, 1954
9. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1956
10. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment, Rules 1958
11. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
12. The Employment of Children Act, 1938
13. The Orissa P. W. D. and Electricity Department Contractors Labour Regulations
14. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
15. The Orissa Payment of Wages Rules, 1936
16. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
18. The Working Journalists (Condition of Services) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
19. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
20. The Orissa Motor Transport Workers Rules, 1966
21. The Factories Act, 1948
22. The Orissa Factories Rules, 1950
23. The Workers Compensation Act, 1923
24. The Workers Compensation Rules, 1924
25. The Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
26. The Orissa Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Rules, 1969

27. The Orissa Industrial Housing Act, 1966
28. The Orissa Industrial Housing Rules, 1969
29. Indian Boilers Act, 1923
30. The Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950
31. The Orissa Boilers Rules, 1971
32. The Orissa Boilers Attendant Rules, 1956
33. The Indian Steam Vessels Act, 1917
34. The Orissa Inland Steam Vessels Rules, 1955
35. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival)
36. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival) Holidays, Rules 1972
37. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
38. The Orissa Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1975
39. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
40. The Orissa Payment of Gratuity Rules, 1974
41. The Orissa Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Condition of Services) Rules, 1970
42. The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975
43. Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Rules, 1975
44. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
45. Sales Promotion Employees (Condition and Service) Act, 1978
46. Sales Promotion Employees (Condition and Service) Rules, 1976
47. The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977

APPENDIX II

Minimum rates of wages fixed for different Employments
in Kendujhar district

Sl. No.	Categories of employees	All inclusive minimum rates of wages
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Unskilled—Peon, Servant, Maid-servant, Bearer, Sweeper, Poster Boy, Cycle Stand Keeper, Mali, Chowkidar, Watchman and any other category of unskilled workers.	Rs. 7.50 per day
2.	Semi-skilled—Gate Keeper, Assistant Painter, Apprentice Operator, Announcer, Rickshaw Puller and any other category of semi-skilled workers.	Rs. 9.00 per day
3.	Skilled—(i) Assistant Electrician, Carpenter, Pointer, Painters.	Rs. 12.00 per day
	(ii) Engine Driver, Vehicle Driver	
	(iii) Head/Chief Operator, Head A. C. Operator, Head Electrician and any other category of skilled-workers.	Rs. 16.00 per day
4.	Clerical and Supervisory—	
	(i) Clerk, Booking Clerk, Typist	Rs. 400.00 per month
	(ii) Cashier, Accountant, Assistant Manager.	Rs. 450.00 per month
	(iii) Manager	Rs. 500.00 per month

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The Kendujhar district along with Jajpur subdivision of Cuttack district was constituted into one double-member Parliamentary constituency in the first General Elections of 1952. In the second General Elections held in 1957 the district had one single-member Parliamentary constituency called Kendujhar. Since that year the district continued as one single-member Parliamentary constituency.

REPRESENTA-
TION OF THE
DISTRICT IN
THE STATE
AND THE
UNION LEGI-
SLATURES

As regards the State Legislature, the district had one single-member constituency and two double-member constituencies in the first General Elections held in 1952. During the second General Elections held in 1957 there were three double-member constituencies in the district. At the time of Mid-term Elections of 1961, the district had six single-member constituencies. The number of single-member constituencies remained the same for the elections held in 1967, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1985. Thus, at present the district has six representatives in the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and one in the Lok Sabha (House of the people). The details of the present territorial extent of the Parliament and Assembly constituencies are given below.

Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies
1	2	3

PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY

1	Kendujhar (Scheduled Tribes)	Karanjia** (Scheduled Tribes), Champua (Scheduled Tribes), Patana (Scheduled Tribes), Kendujhar (Scheduled Tribes), Telkoi (Scheduled Tribes), Anandapur (Scheduled Castes), and Ramachandrapur.
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* The Orissa Gazette, Extraordinary, No. 1781 Cuttack, Monday, December, 31, 1973

** The Karanjia Assembly Constituency of Mayurbhanj district is included in the Kendujhar Parliamentary Constituency

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Parliamentary Assembly Constituencies
1	2	3
ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY		
1. Champua (Scheduled Tribes)		Barbil police-station, Joda police-station (excluding part Nahabeda, Malda and Basantapur Grama Panchayats) and Champua police-station (excluding Gumura, part Chautia, Balibandha, part Jhumpura and part Nahabeda Grama Panchayats) in Champua subdivision.
2. Patana (Scheduled Tribes)		Baria police-station in Champua subdivision and Patana police-station in Kendujhar subdivision.
3. Kendujhar (Scheduled Tribes)		Gumura, part Chautia, Balibandha, part Jhumpura and part Nahabeda Grama Panchayats in Champua police-station, and Malda, part Nahabeda and Basantapur Grama Panchayats in Joda police-station in Champua subdivision and Kendujhar police-station in Kendujhar subdivisions.
4. Telkoi (Scheduled Tribes)		Ghatagan, Pandapara, Telkoi and Kanjipani police-stations in Kendujhar subdivision.
5. Ramachandrapur		Harichandanpur police-station in Kendujhar subdivision ; and Ramachandrapur police-station and Bailo, part Balarampur, Sailong, part Belabahal, part Panchupalli and part Madanpur Grama Panchayats in Anandapur subdivision.
6. Anandapur (Scheduled Castes)		Anandapur police-station (excluding Bailo, part Balarampur, Sailong, part Belabahal, part Panchupalli and part Madanpur Grama Panchayats) and Soso police-station in Anandapur subdivision.

The Indian National Congress,* the Socialist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Bharatiya Jana Sangha, the Jana Congress, the Ganatantra Parishad,** the Utkal Congress, the Jharkhand, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Janata Party*** are the main political parties in Kendujhar district. These parties have their local organisations through which they operate. A study of the election results of 1952, 1957, 1961, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1985 reveals the relative hold of the various political parties in the district.

After two hundred years of foreign rule India achieved her Independence on the 15th August, 1947 and the new constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. Under the provisions of Article 325 and 326 of the Constitution every adult Indian citizen is entitled to take part in the election. The people of Orissa have exercised their franchise in the past seven elections, both for the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha, since our constitution came into force. In Orissa the first General Elections were held from the 3rd to the 25th January, 1952.

The district was divided into three constituencies for the first General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha. Of these, Kendujhar and Anandapur were double-member constituencies. The other one, i.e., Champua was a single-member constituency. In the Kendujhar double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Similarly in Anandapur constituency, one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The Champua constituency was for the Scheduled Tribes.

In the General Elections of 1952, besides the Independent candidates, the Ganatantra Parishad, the Congress and the Socialist Party candidates took part in the election.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties and the non-party (Independent) candidates in the district are given below:

Name of political parties 1	No. of candidates set up 2	No. of seats won 3	No. of valid votes polled 4
Ganatantra Parishad ..	4	2	29,375
Congress ..	4	Nil	28,948
Socialist Party ..	1	Nil	3,149
Independent ..	6	3	80,055
Total ..	15	5	141,527

* The position of the Indian National Congress has changed since 1971 due to the split in the Congress and the formation of two rival Congress parties popularly known as the Indian National Congress (I. N. C.) and the Indian National Congress Organisation (N. C. O.).

** The Ganatantra Parishad merged with the Swatantra Party, an all-India party in 1967. The Swatantra, and the Utkal Congress, a State party, have merged with the Bharatiya Lok Dal.

*** In 1977, the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the Bharatiya Jana Sangha and the Praja Socialist Party merged with the Janata Party and contested the elections.

POLITICAL
PARTIES
AND ORGA-
NISATIONS

GENERAL
ELECTIONS

First General
Elections of
1952

Vidhan
Sabha

Out of 141,527 valid votes polled about 50 per cent went in favour of the Independent candidates indicating the strong hold of the Independents in the district.

The following table gives further details of the General Elections held in the district in 1952.*

Name of constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Champua	1	2	61,534	61,534	17,069	27.73	Ganantatra parishad
Kendujhar	2	4	108,796	217,592	52,779	24.25	Independent and Ganatantra parishad
Anandapur	2	9	111,253	222,506	71,679	32.21	Independent and Independent
Total	5	15	281,583	501,632	141,527	28.21	

Lok Sabha

In the first General Elections, 1952, Kendujhar district along with Jajpur subdivision of Cuttack district was constituted into one double-member Parliamentary constituency. The Congress Party candidate and the Ganatantra Parishad candidate won the election. Total number of electors in the Parliamentary constituency was 7,29,056.

Second General Elections of 1957

The Second General Elections were held during the period from the 24th February to the 14th March, 1957.

Vidhan Sabha

For the purpose of this election the district was divided into three double-member constituencies, namely, Champua, Kendujhar and Anandapur. In Champua double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. The same set up was also followed in the case of Kendujhar double-member constituency. In Anandapur double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates.

In 1957 General Elections, two political parties contested the elections besides the Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad.

* Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52, Vol.II (Statistical), pp. 414-417

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties in the district were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress	..	6	Nil
Ganatantra Parishad	..	6	5
Independents	..	18	1
Total	..	30	6
			153,983

The figures of valid votes polled show the popularity of the Ganatantra Parishad in the district.

The following table gives further details of the General Elections held in the district in 1957*.

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 6 to Col. 5	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Champurua	2	8	103,695	207,390	48,536	23.40	Ganatantra Parishad and Ganatantra Parishad
Kendujhar	2	10	87,151	174,302	39,930	22.90	Ganatantra Parishad and Independent
Anandapur	2	12	104,188	208,376	65,517	29.04	Ganatantra Parishad and Ganatantra Parishad
Total	6	30	295,034	590,068	153,983	26.10	

In 1957, the Kendujhar district became a single-member Parliamentary Constituency. That single seat was for general candidates. One Congress and two Independent candidates contested for that seat. The number of votes polled was as follows :

Lok Sabha

Name of political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
1	2
Congress	..
Independents	..
	22,346
	71,046

* Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957. Vol. II (Statistical), pp. 878-879

In the contest, the Independent candidate won the seat by securing 62,509 votes, i. e., 66.93 per cent of the total valid votes polled.

The number of electors, i. e., number of voters for the elections was 346,575 and the total number of valid votes polled in the constituency was 93,392. The percentage of voting for the parliamentary seat was 26.95.

Mid-term
Elections
of 1961

The second General Elections were over by the end of March 1957. The third General Elections in normal course would have been held in February-March 1962. But in consequence of the promulgation of the President's Rule, the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from the 25th February, 1961 and the Mid-term Elections were held from the second to the 8th June, 1961.

In 1957 General Elections, Champua, Kendujhar and Anandapur were double-member constituencies. The double-member constituency system was abolished from the elections of 1961. As a result, the concerned constituencies were bifurcated. Thus in the Mid-term Elections the number of Assembly constituencies in the district was increased from three to six, each constituency returning one candidate. Out of six constituencies Patana, Kendujhar and Ramachandrapur were declared as general seats. Champua and Telkoi were reserved seats constituencies for the Scheduled Tribes. The remaining one, i.e., Anandapur was treated as the Scheduled Castes constituency for the election.

The political parties which participated in the Mid-term elections were the Congress, the Ganatantra Parishad, the Communists and the Praja Socialist Party. Non-party or Independent candidates also contested the elections.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties for the Vidhan Sabha were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress ..	6	2	30,101
Ganatantra Parishad ..	6	4	30,709
Communist ..	1	Nil	1,068
Praja Socialist Party ..	2	Nil	1,964
Independents ..	14	Nil	6,933
Total ..	29	6	70,775

This time also the Ganatantra Parishad claimed more votes than the other parties and retained its popularity in the district.

The following table gives further details of the Mid-term Elections held in 1961.*

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua ..	1	6	48,494	11,102	22.89	10,146	20.92	Ganatantra Parishad
Patana ..	1	4	56,687	16,445	29.01	15,254	26.91	Ditto
Kendujhar ..	1	7	46,802	11,384	24.32	10,532	22.50	Ditto
Telkoi ..	1	4	41,138	8,143	19.79	7,332	17.82	Ditto
Ramchandrapur	1	5	55,092	16,063	29.15	15,246	27.67	Congress
Anandapur	1	3	54,150	12,846	23.72	12,265	22.65	Ditto
Total	6	29	302,413	75,983	25.13	70,775	23.41	

The district had one single-member Parliamentary constituency, i. e., Kendujhar in the Lok Sabha Elections of 1962. The seat was meant for the general candidates. Two political parties contested the elections. The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties was as follows:

Lok Sabha
Elections of
1962

Name of the political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
1	2
Congress ..	36,336
Ganatantra Parishad ..	26,054

This time the Parliamentary seat went in favour of the Congress candidate. The party captured 58.24 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary constituency. The total number of electors was 370,650 and the total number of valid votes polled was 62,390 in the constituency.

In 1967, the General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly and the House of the people were completed in one day, i. e., on the 21st February, 1967.

General
Elections of
1967

* Arrangement for Orissa Legislative Assembly Election, Home (Elections) Department, 1961, pp 76—86

Vidhan
Sabha

For the purpose of the General Elections held in 1967, Kendujha district was divided into six Assembly constituencies, i. e., Champua Patana, Kendujhar, Telkoi, Ramachandrapur and Anandapur. Excepting Ramachandrapur, others were reserved constituencies. Of the reserved constituencies Anadapur was for the Scheduled Castes candidates.

Three political parties contested the elections, besides the non-party or Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress, the Swatantra and the Jana Congress.

The number of candidates set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties in the district were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Congress ..	6	Nil	22,518
Swatantra ..	6	5	40,247
Jana Congress ..	1	1	8,338
Independents ..	14	Nil	17,652
Total ..	27	6	88,755

In the contest, the Swatantra Party captured five seats and one went in favour of the Jana Congress. Out of 88,755 valid votes polled, the Swatantra Party secured 40,247 votes indicating a strong hold of this party in the district.

The following table gives further information concerning the General Elections held in 1967.*

Name of Constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Per-centage of Col. 5 to Col.4	Total valid votes polled	Per-centage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua ..	1	3	56,347	14,766	26.20	13,439	23.85	Swatantra
Patana ..	1	4	63,174	17,019	26.93	15,512	24.55	Ditto
Kendujhar ..	1	4	59,341	13,637	22.98	12,715	21.43	Ditto
Telkoi ..	1	3	57,225	10,617	18.55	9,835	17.19	Ditto
Ramachandrapur	1	8	61,360	18,740	30.54	17,437	28.42	Ditto
Anandpur ..	1	5	62,361	21,519	34.50	19,817	31.78	Jana Congress
Total ..	6	27	359,808	96,298	26.76	88,755	24.67	

*One day poll in Orissa, 1967, pp. 134—185

In the General Elections of 1967, there was one Parliamentary constituency in the district, i.e., Kendujhar Parliamentary constituency. This was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates. Two parties, the Congress and the Swatantra, contested the election.

The number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the parties was as follows:

Name of political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
1	2
Congress ..	39,082
Swatantra ..	79,906

The Swatantra Party candidate won the election by defeating his nearest rival, the Congress candidate, by a margin of 40,824 votes. The number of electors in the election was 426,034 and the number of votes polled was 126,766.

The Fourth General Elections to the House of the people and the Legislative Assembly having been held in the year 1967, normally the fifth General Elections would have been held in the year 1972. But the House of the People having been dissolved by the President under sub-section(b) of section 2 of Article 85 of the Constitution of India on the 27th December, 1970, General Elections to the House of the people were held earlier.

Fifth General
Elections of
1971

On the 17th January, 1971, the Election Commission recommended to the President of India in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for issue of a notification on the first February, 1971 calling upon the Parliamentary Constituencies in Orissa to elect members to fill the 20 seats in the House of the People.

In the meantime the Orissa Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 23rd January, 1971. The Election Commission decided to synchronise the Assembly poll with the Parliamentary elections. Hence the fifth General Elections in the State for the House of the people and the Legislative Assembly were held on the 5th March, 1971.

Like the General Elections of 1967, the district was divided into six Assembly constituencies which included Champua, Patana, Kendujhar, Telkoi, Ramachandrapur and Anandapur. The first four constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates and the last one was reserved for the Scheduled Castes candidates. Only Ramachandrapur constituency was for the general candidates.

In 1971, nine political parties contested the election with non-party or Independent candidates. The name of political parties which participated in the elections were the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra, the Jharkhand, the Bharatiya Jana Sangha, the Communist Party of India, the Utkal Congress, the Jana Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Indian National Congress (Organisation).

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different parties in the district were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	6	2	40,726
Swatantra	6	Nil	22,068
Jharkhand	2	Nil	2,699
Bharatiya Jana Sangha	1	Nil	776
Communist Pary of India	1	Nil	2,377
Utkal Congress	6	4	29,621
Jana Congress	3	Nil	12,586
Independents	9	Nil	9,214
Indian National Congress (Organisation)	2	Nil	1,113
Praja Socialist Party	1	Nil	412
Total	37	6	1,21,592

In all, 37 candidates contested for the six Vidhan Sabha seats. In the multicornered contest, the Utkal Congress achieved a major triumph by capturing four seats and two seats went in favour of the Indian National Congress.

The following table presents a detailed account in respect of the fifth General Elections held in 1971*.

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Percent- age of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percent- age of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua ..	1	7	63,445	21,181	33.38	19,074	30.06	Utkal Congress
Patana ..	1	6	69,688	16,629	23.86	15,391	22.09	Ditto
Kendujhar ..	1	4	66,604	15,963	23.96	14,905	22.38	Ditto
Telkoi ..	1	5	66,829	13,427	20.09	12,378	18.52	Ditto
Ramachandrapur	1	7	71,750	29,958	41.75	28,288	39.43	Indian National Congress
Anandapur ..	1	8	68,814	24,591	35.74	23,088	33.55	Ditto
Total ..	6	37	4,07,130	1,21,749	29.90	1,13,124	27.79	

As in the elections of 1967, the Kendujhar Parliamentary constituency was also reserved for the Scheduled Tribes candidates in 1971 elections. Lok Sabha

This time three political parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, the Swatantra and the Utkal Congress entered the field and contested the election. There was also one Independent candidate among them.

The number of votes polled by the candidates for the Parliamentary seat was as follows:

Name of political parties	Total number of valid votes polled
1	2
Indian National Congress	.. 63,705
Swatantra Party	.. 31,091
Utkal Congress	.. 44,193
Independent	.. 7,563

*Report on the Fifth General Elections in Orissa, 1971, pp. 76-77

In a quadrangular contest the Indian National Congress candidate won the election by securing 63,705 votes or 43.47 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary constituency. The total number of electors in the constituency was 481,496. The total number of votes polled was 154,501.

Sixth General
Elections of
1974

The fifth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly having been held in the year 1971, normally the sixth General Elections would have been held in the year 1976. But the Orissa Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the first day of March, 1973. The Election Commission of India decided to hold the elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly on the 22nd, the 24th, and the 26th February 1974. Accordingly the elections in the district of Kendujhar were held on the dates mentioned above.

In this election the district was divided into six Assembly constituencies which included Champua, Patana, Kendujhar, and Telkoi Scheduled Tribes constituencies; Anandapur Scheduled Castes constituency, and Ramachandrapur general candidates constituency.

Five political parties and 17 Independent candidates took part in the election of 1974. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress, the Utkal Congress, the Jharkhand Party, the Swatantra Party and the Jana Congress.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows :

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	.. 6	2	62,538
Utkal Congress	.. 5	3	61,125
Swatantra Party	.. 2	1	13,722
Jharkhand Party	.. 3	..	6,672
Jana Congress	.. 1	..	689
Independents	.. 17	..	32,651
Total	.. 34	6	1,77,397

In all, 34 candidates contested for four Assembly seats. In the contest, the Utkal Congress captured three seats, two seats went in favour of the Indian National Congress and the Swatantra Party got one seat. Though the Utkal Congress won more seats it could not capture more votes.

The following table gives further information about the sixth General Elections, 1974.*

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of Persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Per- centage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Per- centage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua	1	4	69,321	33,879	48.87	31,484	45.42	Indian National Congress
Patana	1	7	77,877	27,841	35.75	26,109	33.53	Utkal Congress
Kendujhar	1	5	77,680	24,311	31.30	22,637	29.14	Swatantra Party
Telkoi	1	6	79,152	27,463	34.70	24,983	31.56	Utkal Congress
Ramachandrapur	1	4	76,047	39,555	52.01	37,496	49.31	Utkal Congress
Anandapur	1	8	75,782	36,764	48.51	34,688	45.77	Indian National Congress
Total	6	34	455,859	189,813	41.64	177,397	38.92	

The sixth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in February, 1974. In the usual course the seventh General Elections would have been held in 1979. But after the Lok Sabha Elections of March, 1977, the situation in the country took a different turn and the will of the people was expressed against the prevailing regime on a large scale. As a result, the State Assembly was dissolved by the President of India on the 30th April, 1977. Then the Election Commissioner of India decided to hold the elections to the Assembly constituencies of the State of Orissa on the 10th June, 1977. Accordingly all arrangements were made and election was held in Kendujhar district on the aforesaid date.

Seventh
General
Elections,
1977

As in the previous elections, there was no change in the set up of the Assembly constituencies during 1977 elections. The political parties which participated in the election were the Janta Party and the Indian National Congress. Eighteen Independent candidates also contested for the Assembly seats.

Vidhan
Sabha

*Report on the Sixth General Elections to Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1974, p. 59

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows:

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress ..	6	..	28,631
Janata Party ..	6	6	62,909
Independents ..	18	..	33,171
Total ..	30	6	1,24,711

Altogether 30 candidates contested for six Assembly seats in which the Janata Party candidates captured all the seats.

The following table gives further information about the seventh General Elections, 1977.*

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes polled	Per-centage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total No. of valid votes polled	Per-centage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua ..	1	6	77,087	23,481	30.46	22,735	29.49	Janata Party
Patana ..	1	3	82,493	17,596	21.33	17,238	20.90	Ditto
Kendujhar ..	1	6	82,181	16,787	20.43	16,323	19.86	Ditto
Telkoi ..	1	5	83,902	14,839	17.69	14,375	17.13	Ditto
Ramachandrapur	1	7	83,415	35,118	42.10	34,355	41.18	Ditto
Anandapur ..	1	3	80,167	19,958	24.90	19,685	24.55	Ditto
Total ..	6	30	489,245	127,779	26.12	124,711	25.49	

*Report on the Seventh General Elections to the State Assembly, 1977—
Government of Orissa, 1978, p. 147

The fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha were held in the year 1971. In the usual course the sixth General Elections would have been held in 1976, but the period of extension was allowed by the Parliament twice after proclamation of the Emergency in June, 1975. Thus the term of the fifth Lok Sabha was due to expire in March, 1978, but the fifth Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 18th January, 1977 and election was ordered to be held within two months. Accordingly elections to the Lok Sabha were held in the State of Orissa on March, 1977.

Like the 1971 election, the Kendujhar Parliamentary constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Two political parties and one non-party (Independent) candidate contested in this election.

The number of valid votes polled by the candidates for the Parliamentary seat was as follows :*

Name of the political parties	No. of valid votes polled
1	2
Indian National Congress	66,045
Bharatiya Lok Dal	1,13,790
Independent	8,511

In a triangular contest, the Bharatiya Lok Dal won the election by capturing 113,790 votes. The total number of electors in the constituency was 561,230 and the total number of valid votes polled was 194,821. The percentage of votes polled for the constituency thus worked out to 34.71.

For the fourth time the General Election to the Lok Sabha in the State was held on a single day, i. e., on the 3rd January, 1980. Due to the death of one of the contesting candidates of Kendujhar (Scheduled Tribes) Parliamentary constituency election was countermanded. This countermanded election was conducted in the district on the 24th February 1980 according to the programme fixed by the Election Commissioner of India.

Seventh
Lok Sabha
Elections,
1980

*Report on the Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1977—Government of Orissa, 1978, p. 83

In this election six candidates filed nominations out of which two were rejected due to want of caste certificates. Following the withdrawal by one of the candidates, there were, three contesting candidates in the election. Counting of votes was taken up on the 25th February, 1980. Valid votes polled by the contesting candidates were as follows :

Name of political party	No. of valid votes polled
1	2
Janata (S)	.. 40,702
Jharkhand	.. 17,498
Indian National Congress (I)	.. 1,25,750

In a triangular contest, the Indian National Congress (I) candidate won the election by securing 1,25,750 votes. The total number of electors in the Parliamentary constituency was 6,19,778, out of which 1,93,748 cast their votes of which 9,798 votes were rejected.*

Eighth
General
Elections,
Vidhan
Sabha, 1980

The Lok Sabha Elections of January, 1980, returned the Congress-Party with a massive majority, and holding of the Eighth General Elections to the Assembly was advanced to a date earlier to the due date. The Orissa State Legislative Assembly was dissolved by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution of India with effect from the 17th February, 1980, with direction to Election Commission to hold elections to the Legislative Assembly early. The Election Commission of India decided to hold poll of the Assembly constituencies in the State in a single day on the 31st May, 1980. Accordingly all preparatory arrangements for holding the elections to Orissa Legislative Assembly were taken in hand. Six Assembly Constituencies of Kendujhar district also went to poll on the aforesaid date. There has been no change in the extent of the Assembly constituencies in the district since 1974.

Seven political parties and five Independent candidates took part in the election. The political parties which participated in the election were the Indian National Congress(I), the Indian National Congress (U),

*Report on the Seventh General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1980, pp. 70 and 111

in Jharkhand, the Communist Party of India, the Janata Party (Secular) Ch. Charan Singh, the Janata Party (J. P.) and the Bharatiya Janata Party. Partywise candidates set up, seats won and valid votes polled are given below.

Name of political parties	No. of candidates Set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress (I)	6	4	95,908
Indian National Congress (Urs)	6	..	20,454
Janata (S) Ch. Charan Singh	5	2	57,466
Janata (J.P)	1	..	1,274
Bharatiya Janata Party	2	..	1,102
Communist Party of India	1	..	8,800
Jharkhand	6	..	6,132
Independent	5	..	4,867
Total	32	6	1,96,003

In all, 32 candidates contested for six Assembly seats. In the contest, the Indian National Congress (I) captured four seats and two seats went in favour of the Janata (S) Ch. Charan Singh Party.

The following table presents further information about the eighth General Elections held in 1980 *.

Name of Constituencies	No. of Seats	No. of Persons contested	No. of electors	Total Votes Polled	Percentage of Votes polled as against total No. of electors	Total valid Votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled as against total No. of electors	Party Won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua (ST)	1	5	88,406	38,489	43.54	36,818	41.65	Janata (S)
Patana (ST)	1	5	88,301	27,077	30.66	26,331	29.82	Ch. Charan Singh
Kendujhar (ST)	1	5	91,751	23,342	25.44	22,570	24.60	Ditto
Telkoi (ST)	1	4	96,005	24,573	25.60	23,561	24.54	Indian National Congress (I)
Ramachandrapur	1	6	93,068	51,706	55.56	50,158	53.89	Ditto
Anandapur (SC)	1	7	88,053	37,411	42.49	36,565	41.53	Ditto
Total	6	32	5,45,584	2,02,598	37.13	1,96,003	35.93	

*Report on the Eighth General Elections to Orissa State Assembly, 1980, pp. 149 and 197

The analysis revealed that Ramachandrapur constituency recorded the highest percentage (55.56) of votes polled as against total electorate and Kendujhar constituency the lowest (25.44). It is found from further investigation that the highest percentage (4.54) of votes have been rejected in the Champua constituency and the lowest (2.25) in the Anandapur constituency.

Eighth
Lok Sabha
Elections,
1984

The eighth General Elections to the House of people was held during the month of December, 1984. The Kendujhar Parliamentary constituency comprised of Karanjia (ST), Champua (ST), Patana (ST), Kendujhar (ST), Telkoi (ST), Anandapur (SC), and Ramachandrapur Assembly constituencies. Candidates of four political parties and three (Independent) candidates contested in the election. The number of valid votes polled by the candidates for the parliamentary seat was as follows :

Name of political party	Number of valid votes polled
1	2
Indian National Congress	.. 1,81,169
Janata Party	.. 96,545
Lok Dal	.. 11,037
Jharkhand	.. 7,394
Independents (3 candidates)	.. 17,968
Total	.. 3,14,113

In the contest, the Indian National Congress candidate won the election by capturing 1,81,169 votes. The total number of electors in this Parliamentary constituency was 6,78,101 which included Karanjia Assembly constituency of Mayurbhanj district. Out of the total number (3,26,005) of votes polled, 11,892 votes were rejected. Percentage of poll was 48.07 in the Parliamentary constituency.

Ninth
General
Elections,
Vidhan
Sabha, 1985

The ninth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in March, 1985 in the State of Orissa. Out of the six Assembly constituencies of Kendujhar district, election to Kendujhar (ST) Assembly constituency was countermanded due to the death of Radhashyam Naik, one of the Independent candidates who expired before 13 days from the date of poll. Therefore the countermanded election was held on 24th April, 1985.

Five political parties and Independent candidates took part in the election. The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows :—

Name of political parties	No. of candidates set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
1	2	3	4
Indian National Congress	6	5	1,50,526
Janata Party	6	1	76,524
Communist Party	1	..	6,554
Bharatiya Janata Party	4	..	6,942
Lok Dal	2	..	2,495
Independent	16	..	9,725
Total	35	6	2,52,766

Altogether 35 candidates contested for six Assembly seats in which five seats went in favour of the Indian National Congress and the Janata Party captured one seat.

The table below gives further information relating to the ninth General Elections, 1985.

Name of Constituencies	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of votes polled as against total No. of electors	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of valid votes polled as against total No. of electors	Party won
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champua	.. 1	6	92,748	45,819	49.40	44,113	47.56	Indian National Congress
Patana	.. 1	5	95,471	38,361	40.18	37,260	39.02	Ditto
Kendujhar	.. 1	3	1,01,921	36,807	36.11	35,717	35.05	Janata party
Telkoi	.. 1	6	1,07,282	31,931	29.76	30,970	28.85	Indian National Congress
Ramachandrapur	1	9	1,03,601	53,663	51.79	52,365	50.54	Ditto
Anandapur	.. 1	6	98,893	53,378	53.97	52,341	52.92	Ditto
Total	.. 6	35	5,99,916	2,59,959	43.33	2,52,766	42.13	

Polling
Stations

The number of polling stations have changed from time to time according to the number of electors. The following table presents the number of polling stations in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district for the elections of 1961, 1967, 1971, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1984 and 1985.

Name of Assembly Constituencies	Number of Polling Stations								
	1961 Mid- term Elec- tions	1967 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1971 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1974 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1977 Gene- ral Elec- tions		1980 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1984 Gene- ral Elec- tions	1985 Gene- ral Elec- tions
					Lok Sabha	Vidhan Sabha		Lok Sabha	Vidhan Sabha
					6	7		9	10
Champua	48	50	76	91	80	81	109	121	126
Patana	56	57	86	99	82	82	108	118	118
Kendujhar	55	53	82	98	83	83	108	119	121
Telkoi	45	53	82	101	89	89	117	134	134
Ramachandrapur	54	55	80	94	82	83	112	124	126
Anandapur	52	60	80	93	79	80	105	113	115
Total	310	328	486	576	495	498	659	729	740

NEWSPAPERS
AND
PERIODICALS

No daily newspaper is being published from Kendujhar district. Only papers published outside the district and the State are in circulation in the district.

Since June 1977, an Oriya weekly called the *Baitarani* is coming out regularly from Kendujhargarh, the district headquarters. The periodical published mainly the news of the district. It has a circulation of about 2,200 copies. The *Bilua Bichar*, an Oriya monthly, is being published from Barbil since December 1977. The periodical is continuing and serves the interest of the local people. In addition to these two periodicals, people of the district also read periodicals and newspapers published from other places.

Besides, the schools and colleges in the district have their own magazines.

There are a few voluntary social service organisations in Kendujhar district. A brief account of these organisations is given below.

The Anandapur Seva Sangha was established at Anandapur in the year 1955. It has 83 members. The members manage the Sangha. The main objectives of the Sangha are to help mankind at the time of distress and to work for rural uplift.

This club came into existence at Deogan on the first day of April, 1948. Since its inception it is working for the educational and cultural advancement of the area. Altogether 589 persons have enrolled as members of the club. The club has four secretaries who are respectively in charge of games, music, library and social activities. The General Secretary is in overall charge of the club and co-ordinates the activities of the secretaries. The club raises funds from the membership fees and public donations.

Manoj Manjari Shisu Bhawan, a Home for orphans, has come up at Kendujhargarh to take care of destitute children, most of whom constitute the tribal children. The Home opened in December, 1974 through the pioneering efforts of Shri Narendra Mohapatra. During his visits to Juangpirh and Bhuyanpirh to see the havoc caused by the drought, Shri Mohapatra picked up an orphan and brought him to his house in 1973. He brought more orphans during subsequent visits. He started an orphanage in his house at Kendujhargarh in May 1973. Today the Shisu Bhawan stands on an area of 4.67 acres donated by Rajmata Manoj Manjari Devi of Kendujhargarh. The building of the Bhawan was built by donations received from voluntary institutions and official agencies.

So far, 152 children (76 boys and 76 girls) have been admitted in the Shisu Bhawan. 30 of them have been placed in different families in Switzerland and Sweden for upbringing and maintenance under arrangement with International Children's Organisations like the Swedish Society for International Child Welfare and Terre-Des-Hommes, Switzerland. The children who have not been placed with foreign families are mostly covered under the sponsorship programme, under which a couple emotionally adopts a child as its own and contributes its might for the child's maintenance. Detailed individual records and bio-data of the children are kept in the Shisu Bhawan. Of the 152 children admitted, 12 infants expired in the Hospital, 7 left to live with their closest kin and 30 live outside India. Of the 103 living in Shisu Bhawan, 46 are girls and 57 boys.

The Shisu Bhawan runs a common kitchen for all its inmates. Breakfast, tiffin and two principal meals are given to the inmates. Milk and eggs are given to those children who need better nourishing food. Meat or fish is served on week-ends. On festive occasions special type of food items are served to the inmates.

VOLUNTARY
SOCIAL
SERVICE
ORGANISA-
TIONS

Anandapur
Seva Sangh

Kushaleswar
Social
Organisation
Club

Manoj
Manjari
Shisu
Bhawan

Each inmate gets two sets of uniforms and 2 sets of non-formal dresses for home wear. Besides, one wooden cot, mattress, pillow, cotton and wollen blankets, two bed covers and mosquito net are provided to each of them. They wash their own clothings.

The inmates are given general educations as well as vocational training. Music, dance, arts and crafts are also taught. Shisu Bhawan has a garden and dairy farm. The inmates work in the garden. The Panchayat Samiti has donated two large wells for drinking water and irrigation purposes. OXFAM, an international organisation, has given one power pump set as aid.

Doctors and nurses have been appointed to look after the health and hygiene of the children of the Shisu Bhawan. The Manoj Manjari Shisu Bhawan has undertaken a Mobile Child Health Project from January, 1977. The project is aided by the Save the Children Fund, London. It is working in twelve villages in Harichandanpur Block and three villages in Banspal Block.

The Shisu Bhawan is a registered organisation. It is managed by an executive committee in which the Collector and District Magistrate of the district acts as President, the Additional District Magistrate as working President, and other officials and non-officials as members. The founder of the Shisu Bhawan, Shri Narendra Mohapatra, is the Secretary. The Governor of Orissa is the Chief patron of the Shisu Bhawan. The accounts of the Bhawan are regularly audited by the Chartered Accountants and internal Auditors of the State Government. Full accounts are rendered regularly to the various Government Departments as the organisation is obtaining monetary grants from the Government.

Gruhalaxmi Society

The Gruhalaxmi Society, a women's organisation, was started at Anandapur on the first day of April 1979. The main objectives of the society are:

- (1) to promote education, music, fine arts and vocational training;
- (2) to impart training in cottage industry, spinning, weaving, tailoring and embroidery work;
- (3) to open shelter homes for orphans, primary health centres, maternity ward, dairy farm, and
- (4) to develop poultry farming, fishing, and gardening.

The society has opened a Balwadi and spinning, tailoring, cottage industry, music, adult education and health centres at Anandapur. The society has 105 members. It is managed by a committee consisting of 13 members. It gets aid from the Government.

Since March 28th, 1968, the Family and Child Welfare Project is functioning at Ghatagan. The aims and objectives of the project are:

Family and
Child
Welfare
Project

- (a) integrated developmental social welfare services to pre-school children in the rural areas which include informal education through play; development of senses, habits and health; supplementary nutrition feeding, recreational and cultural activities; developing work interest through hobbies, etc.
- (b) training to young girls and women in home management, health, sanitation, nutrition, child care and family planning; promoting cultural, educational and recreational activities among women.

Six Balasevikas and one Gruhasevika are implementing the programmes as per the scheme under the guidance of the Mukhyasevika who is the Chairman and Treasurer of the project. The six Balasevikas run six Balabikas Kendras, where pre-school children of the age group 3 to 6 are given a basic knowledge through the medium of games, songs and stories. The children are also given nutritious diet supplied by CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) organisation.

The family and child welfare project is being managed by a committee consisting of 11 members. The project receives grants from the State Government.

सत्यमेव जयते

Neelachakra, a socio-cultural organisation, was established at Cuttaack in the year 1970. The organisation got recognition from the State Government on July, 27, 1971. It has more than one hundred branch offices in and outside the State of Orissa. In Kendujhar district, this organisation has got branch offices at Kendujhargarh, Barbil, Nalda and Joda.

Neelachakra

The main objectives of this organisation are the promotion and expansion of "the Jagannath culture" in different parts, particularly in Adivasi and the outlying Oriya tracts, to look after the welfare of the Oriya speaking people and to present the legitimate demands of the public before the Union and the State Government to render all possible help to the poor and the needy and to work for a social and cultural renaissance of the people of Orissa.

The branch offices of this organisation at Kendujhar district have taken initiative in providing employment opportunities to the unemployed youths of Orissa both in the public and private sector.

This organisation is also organising cultural meetings in different parts of the State and also in the outlying Oriya tracts. It is also celebrating the birth and death anniversary of the illustrious sons of Orissa like Utkal Gouraba Madhusudan Das, Utkalmoni Gopabandhu Das, Mahamahopadhyaya Chandrasekhara Singh Samanta, Veer Surendra Sai, Chakhi Khuntia, Pandit Nilakantha Das and others.

Mahila Samitis

In Kendujhar district 494 Mahila Samitis are functioning in 13 Blocks. A number of schemes of the Government are being implemented through these Samitis. The Mahila samitis help the Government in the matter relating to family welfare, functional literacy, small savings, child care, kitchen gardens, training in crafts, sanitation, cooking, personal hygiene, Balwadi feeding, etc.

The Government gives financial assistance to five selected Mahila Samitis of each Block at the rate of rupees one thousand per year as maintenance grant. Under the scheme "Incentive Awards to Mahila Samitis" prizes are given to selected Mahila Samitis according to different grades, i. e., A, B and C on the basis of their performances evaluated by an evaluation committee.

The Mahila Samitis are managed by a managing committee consisting of seven to thirteen members. The members of the committee are selected from the general body of the Mahila Samitis. The Grama Sevika or any other similar village level worker initiates the work of the Mahila Samitis and generally acts as the convener of the managing committee.

Yubak Sangha

There are 403 Yubak Sanghas in Kendujhar district. The Yubak Sanghas undertake activities like poultry keeping, pisciculture, piggy, sheep-rearing, goat-rearing, cattle rearing, bee-keeping, sericulture, vegetable gardening, fruit-growing, tree plantation, crop raising, compost making, repair of farm machineries, and village industries. In addition to these, the Yubak Sanghas also take initiative in the construction of village wells, link roads, land reclamation, development of cultural and recreational activities.

Any Youth, literate or illiterate, between the age group of 15 to 30 years is eligible for membership of the Yubak Sangha. The members of Yubak Sanghas elect their office bearers, plan and conduct their own programmes, hold regular meetings and take part in community development works.

Under the Scheme "Promotion and strengthening of Yubak Sanghas" a sum of Rs. 1,000 is made available to each of the selected Yubak Sanghas by the Government.

The Rotary Club is functioning at Barbil since 12th September, 1973. The club has introduced child immunisation programme. Under this programme, 13,000 children have been given antipolio and triple antigen injections. Free health check-up in schools, free eye operation camps and free eye check-up are the other humanitarian services undertaken by the club for the welfare of the people.

Rotary Club

For financial resources, the Rotary Club mainly depends on :

- (a) Donation by individual Rotarians.
- (b) Grant by Rotary International for community service project and international understanding.
- (c) Donation by public.
- (d) Organising fund raising programmes like charity film show etc.

The Nutrition Programme and the Food for work programme are being operated in Kendujhar district on behalf of the CARE (Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere) organisation. The object of the former programme is to upgrade the nutritional status of the deprived segments of the population. The Nutritional Programme has two branches, i. e., primary school feeding programme and pre-school feeding programme. The first one started functioning in the district in October, 1965. This programme has covered 13 Blocks of the district. Altogether 34,140 school children got benefit from this programme in 1083 feeding centres. The Organisation has supplied annually 10,83,816 lbs. of grain and 94,833 lbs. of oil for consumption among the school students.

CARE

The Organisation started operating the pre-school feeding programme from July, 1969. The programme is functioning in 288 feeding centres under 8 Blocks. The number of beneficiaries which include pre-school children, and lactating and pregnant mothers is 28,000. The organisation distributed 13,03,712 lbs. of grain and 114,074 lbs. of oil among the beneficiaries in the year 1978.

The food for work programme of CARE organisation is being implemented in Kendujhar district from 1975-76. The main objective of this programme is to assist small, marginal and tribal farmers selected from the Agency areas to participate in the CARE sponsored credit-oriented development programmes for the creation of water

resources projects and reclamation of waste lands with a view to augmenting rural employment for the weaker sections of the society. The total number of beneficiaries under the scheme is given below:

Name of scheme	No. of beneficiaries in the year			
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5
Dug well scheme ..	711	700	1,031	600
Land reclamation scheme	320	1,000	394	570

The CARE organisation has also supplied 1,000 and 800 metric tons of wheat in the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively to the people of the district.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

The Bharat Scouts and Guides was formed at Kendujhar on the first day of March, 1964. The aims and objects of the association are to inculcate and promote reverence to God and selfless service to mother-land and humanity. In 1977-78, there were 72 Scouts and 48 Guides in the district. The Association arranges Scouts and Guides Rally every year. Some Scouts and Guides of this district have also participated in the State Rallies and National Jamborees.

Indian Red Cross Society

The Red Cross Society is functioning at Kendujhar since 1951. The Indian Red Cross Society, the State Society and the District Branches are all autonomous bodies operating with the common objective of mitigating human sufferings and giving relief to distressed persons. Disaster relief is an important item of Red Cross programme. The day to day management of the district branch is looked after by a working Committee of which the Collector is the ex-Officio Chairman.

Funds for the district branch are collected by enrolment of members and raising of donations. In 1977-78, the society had 3 patrons, 10 Vice-patrons, 59 Life Members, 68 Institutional Members, 67 Life Associates, 256 Annual Members and 34,446 Associate members. With the available funds the Society has been able to maintain a Blood Bank at Kendujhar.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Anandapur, situated in 86°08' E. and 21°13' N., on the left bank of the Baitarani river is the headquarters of Anandapur subdivision. Across the river is the village Ghasipura by which passes the road leading from Jajpur Road to Kendujhar, the district headquarters. As the river is not bridged communication between Ghasipura and Anandapur is possible only by ferry service which is available throughout the year. Now a bridge is under construction across the river connecting Ghasipura and Anandapur. This will fulfil a long felt need of the people of the locality and will facilitate communication. The place is reached by road from Jajpur Road, its rail-head, with which it is connected by regular bus service. There are also bus services from here to the district headquarters and to other important places both inside and outside the district.

ANANDAPUR

Anandapur was once a very prosperous village. It was famous for the weaving of tasar cloth. Even now, there are a few families who prepare *kantia chadars* of good quality with traditional designs. It is also famous for woodwork. There are a few temples dedicated to Dadhibaman, Anandeshwar, Uttareshwar, Jhadeshwar and Brahmani Devi Thakurani. Of these temples the temple dedicated to Dadhibaman, a form of Lord Jagannath, is important.

There is a Degree college, a Law college, four High English schools of which 3 are for boys and 1 for girls, *dharmasala*, inspection bungalow, Revenue Rest Shed, Post and Telegraph Office, Telephone Exchange, government hospital, dispensaries, commercial banks, Regional Co-operative Marketing Society and many government offices. There is a daily market and a few shops which deal in various articles of daily necessities and luxuries.

The civic affairs of the town are managed by the Notified Area Council, Anandapur.

Population of the place in 1981 was 24,605.

Badaghagara waterfall is situated in Kendujhar subdivision at a distance of 10 km. from Kendujhar town. It is a perennial waterfall and a beautiful picnic spot. Accommodation is available at Kendujhar town. Recently, a Minor Irrigation Project has been completed at a cost of Rs. 50,000 to utilise the perennial water source. The Department of Fisheries has developed a pisciculture centre in the reservoir.

BAD AGHAG-
ARA
WATERFALL

Barbil is the headquarters of a police station in Champua subdivision and is situated at a distance of 77 km. north of Kendujhar on the road towards Rourkela, the steel town of Orissa. It is also approachable from Champua which is 42 km. east of Barbil. It is a terminal railway station which facilitates export of minerals.

BARBIL

Once an obscure village, Barbil rose to prominence since 1926 because of the iron and manganese mines. It is growing fast as a mining and industrial area. The Kalinga Iron Works, Ltd., with an investment of Rs.850.15 lakhs is the most important industry of the place.

There is a Tahsil office, inspection bungalow, film house, Guru Dwara, 3 High English schools of which 2 are for boys and 1 for girls, Post and Telegraph office, Telephone Exchange and hospital. A weekly market sits here on Sunday.

The civic affairs of the town are managed by the Notified Area Council, Barbil.

Population of the place in 1981 was 33,030.

BIDYADHAR- PUR

Bidyadharpur is a village in Soso police station. It is the headquarters of Salandi Barrage Division instituted for the construction of Bidyadharpur barrage under Salandi Irrigation Project. It is a junction place where the roads leading to Boula mines in the north, Anandapur in the south, Bhadrak in the east and Hadgarh Dam in the north-west meet. The nearest rail-head is Bhadrak, at a distance of about 30 km.

There is a Post Office, inspection bungalow, Siva temple, daily market and office of the Mining Inspector. The nearest Primary Health Centre is at Soso, at a distance of 5km. from the place.

Population of the place in 1981 was 1,698.

BALANI

Balani, situated in 85° 17' E. and 22° 05' N., is the headquarters of Balani Grama Panchayat in Barbil Tahsil of Champua subdivision. The place is reached on road from Barbil, its rail-head, to which it is connected by regular bus service.

Balani is famous for iron ore deposits. The Balani Iron Ore Mine is one of the largest and the best systematic, planned and fully mechanised mines in Orissa. It produces more than one million tonnes of sized ore of 50 mm. annually to meet the requirements of Durgapur Steel Plant, West Bengl.

There is a High English school, sub-post office, branch office of the State Bank of India, market, hotels, church, mosque, Guru Dwara and two temples dedicated to Siva and Bishnu. The company has its own hospital, Consumer Co-operative Store, library, recreation centre, etc., for its employees.

Population of the place in 1981 was 9,515.

Champua is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name and is situated on the right bank of the river Baitarani which forms the boundary between the States of Bihar and Orissa. It is 53 km. north of Kendujhar, the district headquarters, to which it is connected by regular bus service. The subdivisional office was transferred to this place from Nayagarh in the beginning of this century by D. A. Macmillan due to the latter's unfavourable location and climate. There is a daily market. A weekly market sits here on Tuesday. The Champakeshwar (Siva) temple is the important religious shrine of the place.

CHAMPUA

There is a High English school, Forest Training school, Post and Telegraph Office, Telephone Exchange, inspection bungalow, police station, Tahsil office and other government offices.

Population of the place in 1981 was 4,439.

Deogan is a small village in Sainkula police station. It is 10 km. south of Anandapur by road which starts from Ghasipura on Jajpur-Kendujhar road.

DEOGAN

Situated on the left bank of river Kusei, a tributary of the Baitarani, the village has a pleasant surrounding with topes of coconut trees. The importance of the village lies in its deity Kusaleshwar and the beautiful temple dedicated to him. The temple is on the river bank. To save it from erosion a stone embankment was constructed at considerable cost during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Lord Kusaleshwar's name is said to have been derived from Kosaleshwar (the Siva of Kosala country) which name is borne by many Siva shrines in western Orissa. But it is also probable that the name originated from Kusishwar (Siva of Kushi river). The old temple is well built, particularly attractive are the sculptures in and outside the temple. It is said that the temple was constructed by king Yayati Kesari, the famous builder of Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar, but there is little evidence to identify its builder. On the occasion of Sivaratri thousands of devotees from far and near gather at the place. The festival lasts for three days.

There is a Sub-Post Office with Public Call facility, inspection bungalow, High English schools (one for boys and one for girls), college, Ayurvedic dispensary and Forest Range Office. A weekly market sits here on every Monday.

Population of the place in 1981 was 1,959.

Dhenkikote is a small village in Ghatagan police station, situated in 50° 50' E. and 21° 30' N., on the Jajpur-Kendujhar road. It is 30.4 km. south-east of Kendujhar. A road from this village proceeds towards Patana on the Baitarani. Another 9.6 km. long road goes southwards to

DHENKIKOTE

Nilakantheshwar. Nilakantheshwar (Siva) temple is situated at the place on the top of a hill (1,806 feet or 550.4688 metres in height) and an annual fair is held here in the month of January. The village has an inspection bungalow.

Population of the place in 1981 was 1171.

FAKIRPUR

Fakirpur is a big village situated on the left bank of the river Baitarani about 4.8 km. east of Anandapur on Anandapur-Bhadrak road. It comes under the jurisdiction of the Anandapur Notified Area Council. The village is famous for making varieties of earthen pots and weaving of tasar cloths. The temple of Balunkeshwar is situated in this village.

There is a High English school, C. T. Training school, Primary Health Centre and a Sub-Post Office.

GHATAGAN

Ghatagan is a village in Ghatagan police station situated on the Jajpur-Kendujhar road, 44.8 km. south-east of Kendujhar. Ghatagan's deity Tarini is highly revered by the people of Kendujhar. Tarini has no temple and her priests are of a Sudra caste called Dhuria. Her figure of stone placed under a tree lacks anthropomorphism. A few traditions concerning her divine powers are current. Near her are preserved other stone images, one big and a few small ones, representing an Adivasi who once upon a time killed a gigantic snake and recovered his two sons from the stomach of the monster who had devoured them. Local Adivasis pay respect to this hero for his unusual prowess, a clear evidence of hero-worship. Offering of coconuts to the deity is a common practice, especially among the wayfarers. Even devotees from distant places send coconuts to the deity by buses which are invariably delivered at the shrine.

The most important festival of the goddess Tarini is Bishuva Sankranti. About 7 km. to the north-east of Ghatagan is the temple of Sanishwar where an annual fair is held in February-March.

Population of Ghatagan in 1981 was 1150.

GONASIKA

The hill Gonasika (height 3,219 feet or 981.1512 metres) is situated in 85°33' E. and 21°31' N., whence flows the sacred Baitarani. The river is so named, it is said, because of its source resembling a cow's nose (Go-cow and Nasika-nose). It is about 45 km. from Kendujhar town, the district headquarters, and connected by an all-weather motorable road.

Gonasika dominates the mountainous landscape for kilometres around, and is the source of innumerable mountain streams including the Baitarani, the Machkandan and the Kanjhari. The Baitarani takes its rise from the southern face of the hill at a height of about

3,100 feet (944.88 metres) and flows for a short distance as a petty rivulet. Afterwards for about half a kilometre the stream flows underground and is not visible from outside. The Baitarani is known here by the name *guptaganga* or the Gupta Baitarani. Near the foot of the hill a pond called Brahmakunda has been made to store the stream water for bathing purposes. The place is considered highly sacred and a bath here is believed to bring religious merit. The pond is said to have been constructed by Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja (1654—1688 A. D.), the ruler of the ex-State of Keonjhar whose name finds mention in a short inscription.

The story of the origin of the Baitarani finds mention in some religious texts. It is narrated therein that Brahma, while officiating a Yagnya at Jajpur (Cuttack district), wanted Ganga (the Ganges) to visit the spot. Ganga wanted to know the time and place of the ceremony. Brahma told her that it can be known from the sound of the drums. Thereafter Ganga heard the sound of beating of drums made by the Juangs as an accompaniment to their dance and mistook it for the sound of drums of the Yagnya. She thus appeared at Gonasika the land of the Juangs. Brahma, on coming to know of Ganga's descent hurried up to Gonasika. There he set up a Siva Linga, Brahmeshwar, and led Ganga to Jajpur. Ganga in her new course came to be known as Baitarani. The deity Brahmeshwar whose temple is said to have been constructed by king Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja is visited by many. The small-sized temple is about 4.8 km. away from Guptaganga.

On the occasion of the Baruni Jatra many people from different places of the district and the neighbouring districts visit Gonasika for the holy dip. The villages Gonasika, Guptaganga and Baitarani are named after the sacred spots in the course of river Baitarani.

Population of Gonasika in 1981 was 732.

Jhumpura is a village situated in Chamupa police station of the district and the National Highway No. 5 passes through the place connecting it with Chaibasa, Tatanagar, Ranchi, Rourkela, Jajpur-Kendujhar Road, etc. It came into importance with the construction of the sponge iron factory at Palaspanga at a distance of 5 km. from the place. It is likely to grow into an industrial area with ancillary industries developing around it.

JHUMPURA

There is a Panchayat Samiti office, Primary Health Centre, Police out-post, Veterinary dispensary, weekly market; two High English schools, one for boys and one for girls; branch office of the Bank of India, Large-sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, public library and Yubak Sanghas.

Population of the place in 1981 was 3368.

JODA

Joda is situated 32 km. west of Champua on the Champua-Barbil road. It is under Barbil police station. Once an obscure place, it rose into prominence as a mining and industrial town with the opening of the ferro-manganese plant in December 1957 by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. The Company maintains many beautiful bungalows including Travellers's Bungalows situated on a hill track, for their use. There are several iron and manganese mines around the place.

There are at Joda inspection bungalow, High English school, commercial bank, railway station, Community Development Block, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Telephone Exchange, mining office, dispensary, film house and hotels. A bi-weekly market sits here on Tuesday and Sunday.

The civic affairs of the town are managed by the Notified Area Council, Joda.

Population of the place in 1981 was 26,303.

KENDUJHAR

Kendujhar, situated in $85^{\circ} 36' E.$ and $21^{\circ} 38' N.$, is the headquarters of the district as well as the subdivisional headquarters of the Kendujhar subdivision. The National Highway No. 6 passes through the town linking Karanja in Mayurbhanj district and Pal-lahara in Dhenkanal district. It is 114 km. on road from Jajpur Road, its rail-head, to which it is connected by regular bus service. There are also bus services from Kendujhar to all the subdivisional headquarters and other important places in the district. The name of the town was officially recorded as Keonjhar while it was being pronounced in Oriya as Kendujhar. Recently, Government have corrected the English spelling of the place name as Kendujhar. Kendu means the ebony tree and Jhar, a spring. Tradition relates that Jyoti Bhanja, the founder king of the Kendujhar Bhanja line shifted his capital from Jyotipur to this place which was more centrally located. He, it is said, witnessed a fox overpowering a wolf at the spot. Thinking the place to be ideal for defence he built his fort here. A gate of the fort bears the name Kenduadwar which means 'wolf gate'. Near-by was a spring appearing from under an ebony tree which gave the name Kendujhar to the new Capital. The tradition has no historical support. Historicity of Jyoti Bhanja is open to question and there is epigraphical evidence to establish the fact that the place was called Kendujhar long before the Bhanjas came to power.

The town situated below a hill range named Indrachhatra consists of two parts, viz., the old town area and the new township called Mochi-bandh and Waliganj containing the collectorate, district offices, official residences, schools, colleges, the royal palace, etc. The palace constructed during the last part of the nineteenth century in place of an old Kutcha building has the appearance of a fort with an encircling

moat and gates. It is situated just at the foot of the hill range. The old town area is the populous part of the town with a few good buildings, a number of tanks, some temples and a busy market. The temple of Baladev consisting of 135 feet (41.1480 metres) high sanctum and its frontal porch (Jagamohan) is embellished with reliefs and sculptures. Inside the sanctum are worshipped Baladev, Subhadra and Jagannath. The images of Subhadra and Jagannath, it is said, were obtained by king Gobinda Bhanja (1480-1534 A. D.) from Puri. Gobinda Bhanja placed the images in an old temple of the deity Dadhibaman. His great grandson Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja (1654-1688 A. D.) shifted Dadhibaman to Rajanagar and built the present temple. He brought the image of Baladev from Bancho and consecrated it alongwith the already existing image of Subhadra and Jagannath inside the new temple. The rituals of Baladev are the same as observed in the Jagannath temple at Puri. Car festival is observed with pomp and attracts thousands of visitors. Baladev's *gundicha badi* temple is at a distance from the main temple. In front of it is the Panchavakra temple, a combination of five temples, enshrining five *sivalingas*. Its builder king Nrusingha Narayan Bhanja (1727-1737 A.D.), it is told, consecrated the five *lingas* named after five Brahmins killed by him with a view to atone for his sin. Among other deities of Kendujhar are Dandadevi, the family goddess of the ex-Rulers and Rama and Lakshman placed inside the premises of the Baldev temple.

There are two colleges of which one is meant for women ; a circuit house, inspection bungalow, High English schools, Orissa School of Mining and Engineering, churches, mosque, film house, hospital, Post and Telegraph Office, Telephone Exchange, Dharmasala and a daily market. Manoj Manjari Sishu Bhavan, a philanthropic organisation, is also located here. The civic affairs of the town are managed by the Kendujhar Municipality.

Population of the town in 1981 was 28,059.

Murga is situated in Joda Community Development Block in Barbil Tahsil. It is connected by a motorable road from Bileipada to Nuamundi, but no regular conveyance plies to this place. The place is famous for Murga Mahadev temple (a Siva temple) situated at the foot of the Thakurani hill. The place is surrounded by thick forests and flowering plants. Near the temple is a perennial stream of a waterfall. It is a nice picnic spot. Visitors come to this place in large numbers from the surrounding areas especially on the festive days of Makar Sankranti and Sivaratri.

MURGA

PODASINGIDI

Podasingidi is a tiny village in Soso police station area and is situated about 19.2 km. east of Anandapur along the road towards Kaptipada in Mayurbhanj district. It contains some interesting remains of Jain images and temples. Images of Jain-Tirthankaras, made of gravel stone, chlorite and sandstone are found scattered over the place in a badly damaged state, some of them being half buried in the ground. A few of them are of life-size. A *matruka* image inside the stump of a Kochila (*nuxvomica*) tree is locally worshipped as Ramachandi. Close to the ruins of a temple are a number of images including one of Rishava, the first of the Jain Tirthankaras, seated on a lotus-shaped pedestal. Engraved on the image is a short Brahmi inscription. Near-by is a small hill range called Baula, the top of which is approached by a flight of stone and brick steps. Near the hill top, in a building there is an image of a Jain Tirthankara. This place is known as Yogichhatra. Near Podasingidi is also a long wall built of stone and brick now completely in ruins. Near a spring is an image Parshwanath, the 23rd Tirthankara, locally worshipped as Dwarchandi. Chakratirtha is the name of an ancient tank where many people bathe on the day of Rajasankranti. Here was also recovered a five feet high stone pillar, formed of stone pieces clamped together by iron clamps. Inside the pillar was an iron-pot of the shape of a chaldron.

Population of the place in 1981 was 333.

PURUNA-BANDHAGODA

Purunabandhagoda is a village in Sainkula police station of Anandapur subdivision. It is connected with pucca roads from Barapada and Ramachandrapur. The village was razed to the ground on the 16th April, 1978 by a devastating tornado which passed over it. The Government have reconstructed the village at a considerable cost. A detailed report on the tornado has been given in Chapter IV (Agriculture and Irrigation).

Population of the place in 1981 was 675.

RAJANAGAR

Rajanagar, situated in 85°49' E. and 21°46' N., is a village on the Baitarani in the north-east of Kendujhar with which it is connected by 35.4 km. long road. The village has a pleasant look and its climate is said to be healthy. A *math* and a temple dedicated to Baladev are located here.

Population of the place in 1981 was 1,239.

SANA-GHAGARA WATERFALL

Sanaghagara waterfall is situated in Kendujhar subdivision at a distance of 5 km. from Kendujhar town. It is a perennial waterfall and a picnic spot.

Sidhamatha is a village in Kendujhar Tahsil at a distance of 4 km. from Kendujhar town. Amidst a large mango orchard is an old temple dedicated to goddess Sidhakali. During the Durbar administration the affairs of the temple were managed by the Rulers of the ex-State of Keonjhar. Besides it, there is another temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra. SIDHAMATHA

Near the village there is a place called Chaumacha where a Siva Linga is being worshipped. It is a calm and quiet place and good for picnickers.

Population of the place in 1981 was 49 of which 22 were male and 27 female.

Sitabinji is a small village in Ghatagan police station and is famous for tempera-painting, a unique specimen in Orissa. It is situated a few kilometres south of Kendujhar-Anandapur road, about 32 km. from Kendujhar and 22.5 km. from Dhenkikote. SITABINJI

Two huge boulders called Ravanachhaya, one resting on the other, form a rock shelter providing a sun shade, and on its ceiling is the ancient painting depicting a royal procession. Of great artistic excellence, the painting is now much faded. The painting depicts the procession of a king riding an elephant preceded by four foot-soldiers, a horse man and a dancing-girl followed by a lady attendant. The subject-matter of the painting has not been properly identified. This painting further bears on it a short painted inscription in characters of the eastern variety of the modern alphabets of the 4th century A. D. recording the name of "Maharaja Shri Disa Bhanja" who is supposed to be a local king of Buddhistic faith. Disa Bhanja is not known to history from any other source. The painting may have been executed at the instance of Disa Bhanja who might himself been depicted therein.

The antiquity of the area is established by a large number of micro-liths and some neoliths. In a subsequent period the place was undoubtedly a flourishing Saiva centre. Near Ravanachhaya are a number of half buried boulders with short inscriptions on them. The inscriptions are in characters, a few of them ornamental, which can be assigned to the 5th and the 6th centuries A. D. Five of these inscriptions refer to Saiva followers. Near these records are a number of ruined brick structures, the historicity of which are yet to be established by excavation. The deity worshipped here and referred to in these inscriptions might be the character of Mukha Linga (or the *linga* with the four faces of Siva) now found on the road close to these boulders, but once might have been

enshrined in a temple. Fragments of old pottery and large-sized bricks are found scattered all over the place. A few Kushan coins are also said to have been recovered here.

To the further south is a cave with a *linga* inside. The local people associate the cave with Sita and her sons, Lava and Kusa. The inscribed boulders are also connected with many stories and traditions.

The name Sitabinji may have originated from Sita, now worshipped in the cave, or from the name of the rivulet flowing close-by which is also called Sita.

Population of the place in 1981 was 438.

TELKOI

Telkoi, situated in $85^{\circ} 24' E.$ and $21^{\circ} 21' N.$, is a village in Telkoi police station. It is 51 km. south-west of Kendujhar. It is just on the bank of the Samakoi, a tributary of the Brahmani. Telkoi is a centre of trade in lac and tasar.

Population of the place in 1981 was 2,599.





A portion of the Sitabinji painting in colour in the
rock-shelter : Ravanachhaya

Courtesy —Orissa Lalitakala Akademi



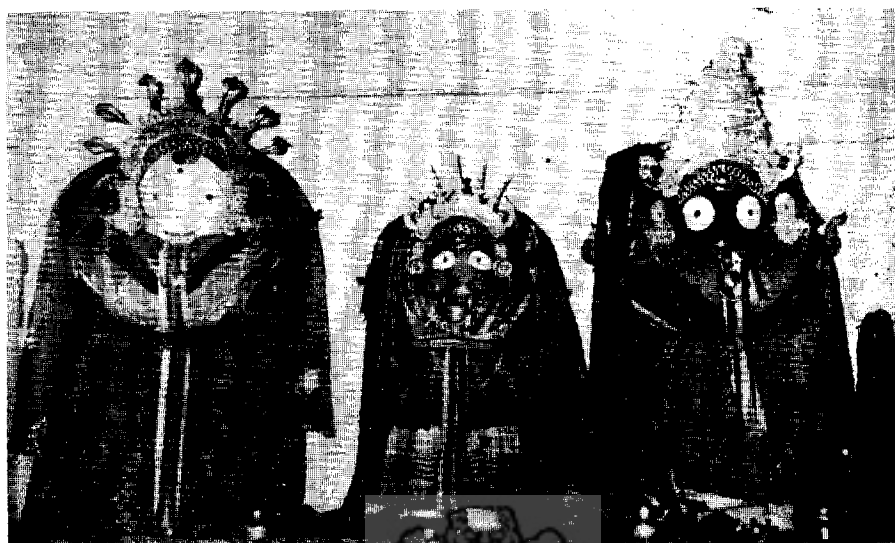
**A photograph in black & white of the Sitabinji painting in the
rock-shelter : Ravanachhaya**

Courtesy—I. & P. R. Department, Government of Orissa



The Asanpat Stone Inscription of Maharaja Satrubhanja
of the 5th century, A. D.

Courtesy -Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar



**Lord Baladev, Goddess Suvadra & Lord Jagannath—worshipped
in Baladev Jiu Temple, Kendujhar**

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



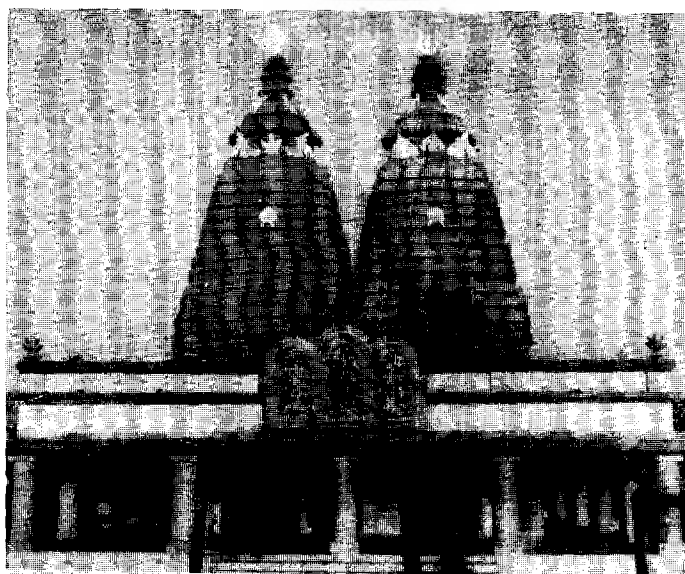
Baladev Jiu Temple, Kendujhar

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



A village goddess at Guptaganga

Courtesy--D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



The newly constructed Hari-Hara temple at Barbil

Courtesy—Lord Hari-Hara Temple Committee



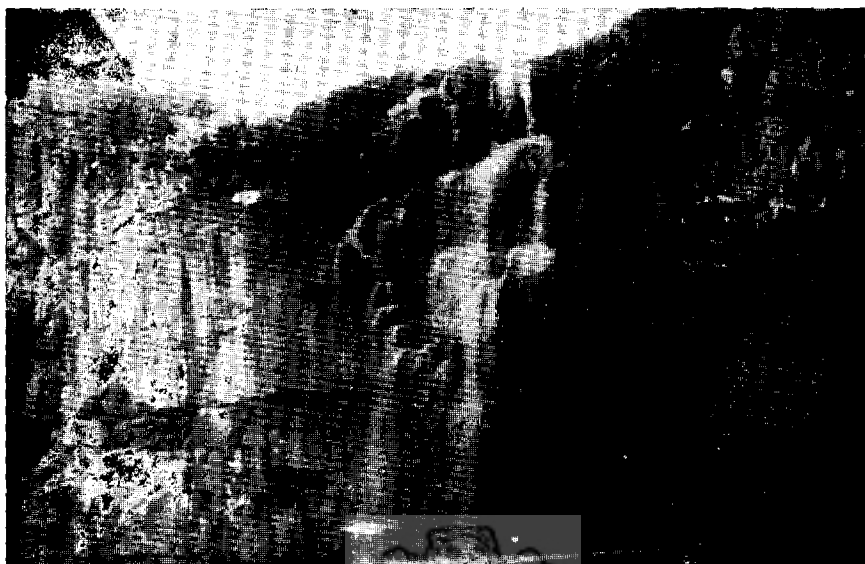
Goddess Tarini at Ghatagan

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



Gonasika, the source of river Baitarani

Courtesy—I. T. D. A., Kendujhar



Bada Ghagara waterfall, Kendujhar

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



Sana Ghagara waterfall, Kendujhar

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



Bhuyan couple, Kendujhar
 Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



A view of the Bhimkund gorge
 Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



Tribal dwellings at Guptaganga

Courtesy—I. & P. R. Department, Government of Orissa



A Juang collecting red-ants (लाल) for food

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



Devastation caused by the tornado of 1978 at Purunabandhagoda

Courtesy—I. & P. R. Department, Government of Orissa



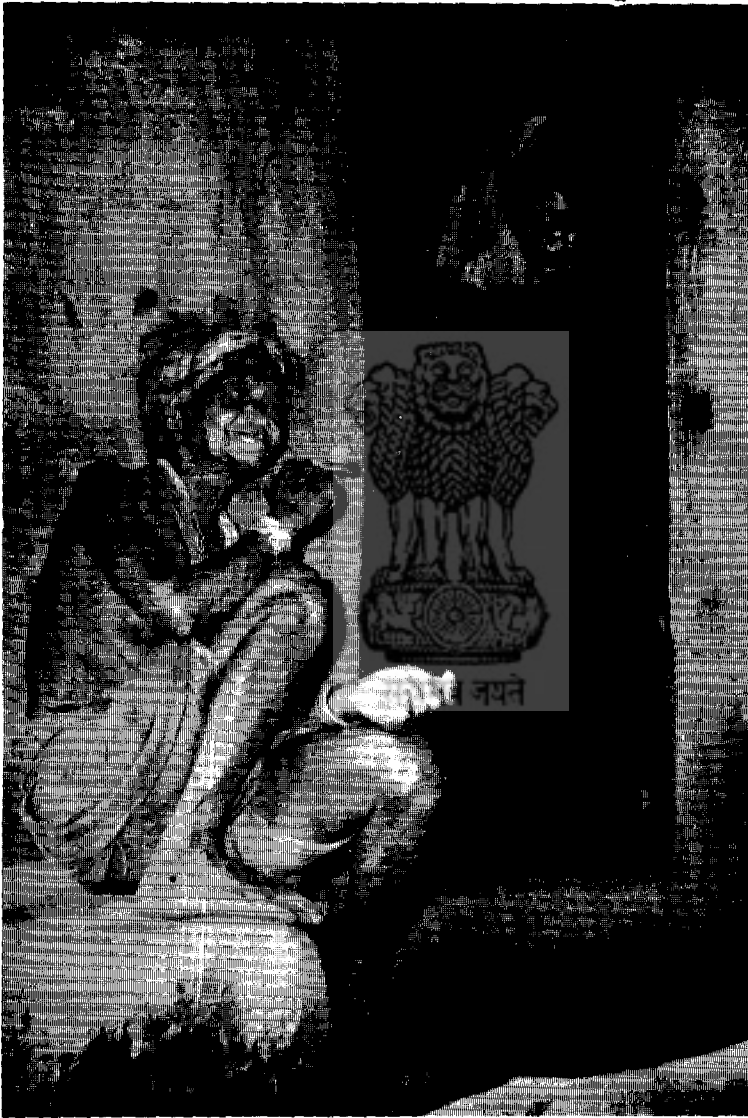
**A scene of devastation caused by the tornado of 1978
at Purunabandhagoda**

Courtesy—I. & P. R. Department, Government of Orissa



Changu dance of the Juangs

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



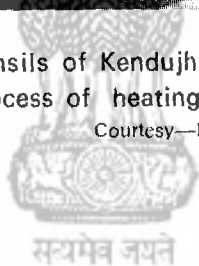
Mother-in-law & Daughter-in-law of a Juang household

Courtesy--J. T. D. A., Kendujhar



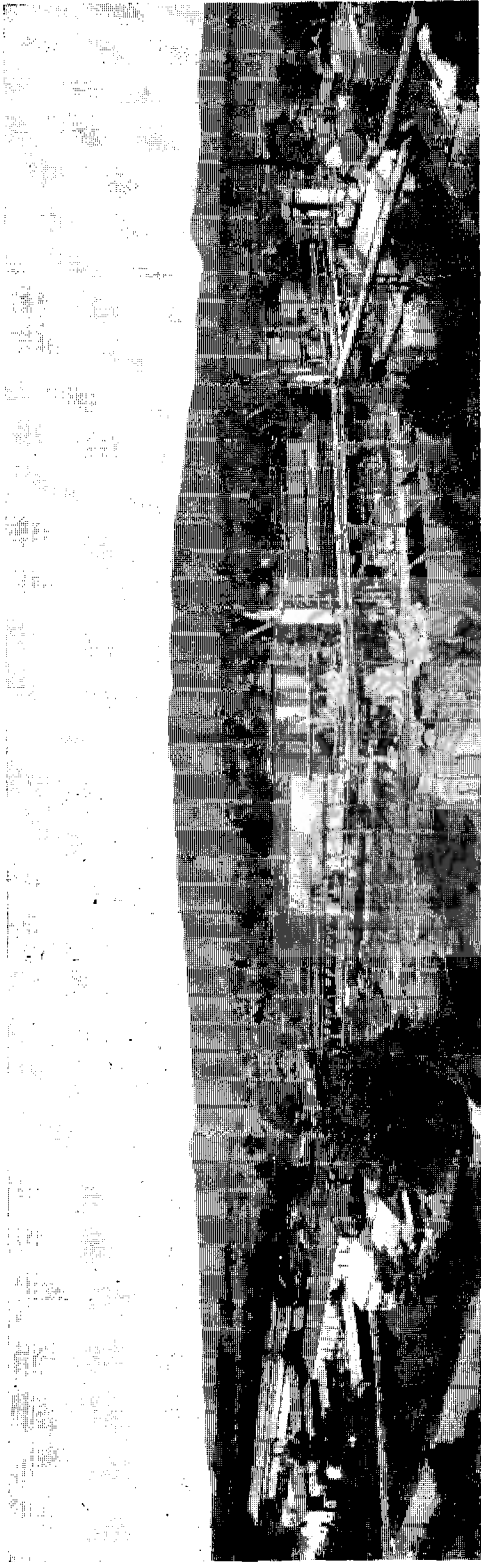
The aluminium utensils of Kendujhar made with
the peculiar process of heating & beating

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R. Officer, Kendujhar



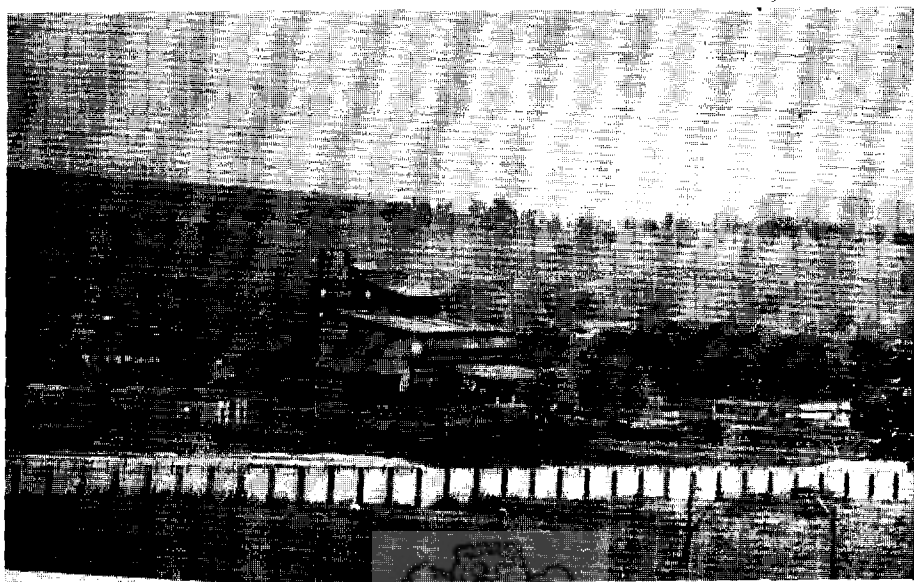
Spun Pipe Plant, Barbil

Courtesy—I. D. C., Orissa

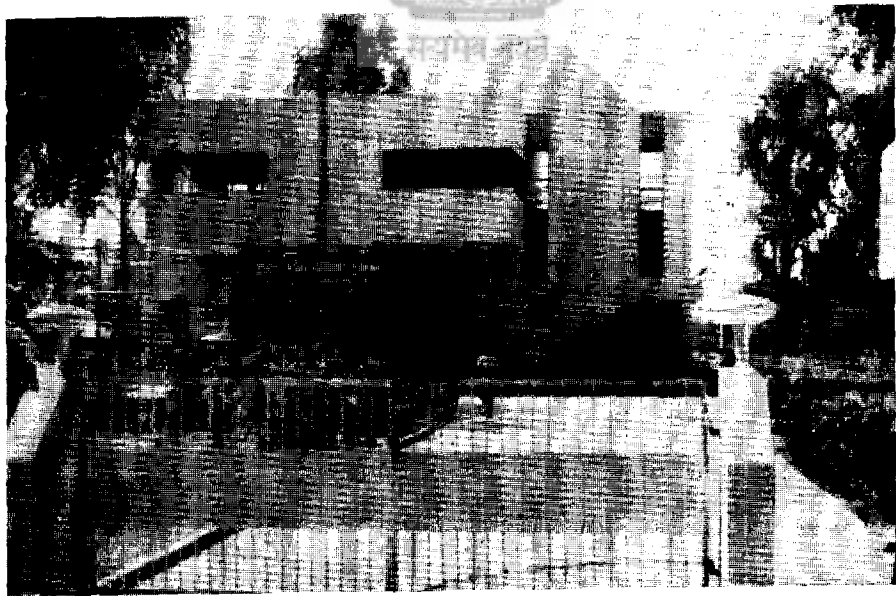


A panoramic view of Kalinga Iron Works, Matkambada, Barbil

Courtesy—L. D. C., Orissa



TISCO Ferro-manganese Plant, Joda



Milk Chilling Plant, Sillisuan



Orissa School of Mining Engineering, Kendujhar

Courtesy—D. I. & P. R., Officer, Kendujhar



Manojmanjari Sisu Bhavan, Kendujhar

Courtesy—Shri Narendra Mohapatra



Late Balabhadra Narayan Bhanja, the last
Ruling Chief of Kendujhar ex-State

Courtesy—J. & P. R. Department, Government of Orissa

GLOSSARY

(Diacritical notations: आ-ā; इ-ī; उ-u; ओ-o; ऋ-r; ॠ-ṛ; ऌ-l; ॡ-l; ऋ-d; ॠ-dh; ण-n; स-s; ष-s)

badhān—ଅବଧାନ	..	Teachers of old-time village <i>pathasalas</i> .
bwāb—ଆବୃତ୍ତ	..	Illegal cess.
latā—ଅଳତା	..	Red colour for staining the soles, used mostly by the ladies.
anābādī—ଅନାବାଦି	..	Uncultivated land.
Āyurveda—ଆୟୁର୍ବେଦ	..	Hindu system of medicine.
agāyat—ବଗିଚା	..	Garden, orchard.
āhāngī—ବାହାଙ୍ଗି	..	A piece of bamboo with strings from each end used across the shoulder for carrying loads.
Bāje Faṣal—ବାଜେ ଫସଲ	..	Miscellaneous crops.
Begār—ବେଗାର	..	Employment of persons into compulsory service without remuneration; forced labour.
Bethī—ବେଠି	..	Labour which is not paid for.
Bhāṅg—ଭାଙ୍ଗ	..	Leaves of the intoxicating Indian hashis (<i>Cannabis indica</i>).
Bhōgrā land—ଭୋଗର ଜମି	..	Home-farm-land of the village-head granted for remuneration for his service.
Bhoodān—ଭୂଦାନ	..	Literally means a land gift; it refers to the Bhoodan Movement started by Acharya Binova Bhawe, the Sarbodaya leader, for collection of land for the landless.
Bīālī—ବିଆଳି	..	Autumn rice sown in May-June and harvested in August-September.
Bīḍī—ବିଡ଼ି	..	An indigenous smoke; tobacco rolled in Kendu leaf.
Brahmōttar—ବ୍ରହ୍ମୋତ୍ତର	..	Grants of land assigned for the support of Brahmins.

Bujhārat-ବୁଞ୍ଜରାଟ	..	Explanation of the entries made by the Amins during field work in settlement operations by the Munsarims before attestation of the records by the Assistant Settlement Officer.
Chāṭashālī-ଚାଟଶାଳୀ	..	An old-time village school.
Chaupadī-ଚୋପଦୀ	..	A poetic metre in which a song or poem is composed in four couplets.
Chaurā-ଚୋରା	..	A raised mound or structure in which Tulasi plant (holy basil) is planted and worshipped by the Hindus.
Chharam-ଚହରମ	..	Fourth grade soils.
Chīṭā-ଚିତା	..	Drawings and paintings made on the walls or floors with rice paste.
Dalāī-ଦଳାଇ	..	Village headman.
Dālua-ଡାଲୁଆ	..	Spring rice sown in November-December and harvested in March-April.
Dān-ଦାନ	..	A gift.
Dandapāṭa-ଦଣ୍ଡପାଟ	..	An administrative division in ancient Orissa consisting of a group of villages, or its head.
Dāśkāṭhīā-ଦାସକାଠିଆ	..	A party of two men who dramatise and sing epic or Puranic songs or episodes with the accompaniment of two wooden sticks (Kāṭhi) as the only musical instrument.
Debottar-ଦେବୋତ୍ତର	..	Lands assigned for the worship of a deity; Endowed property.
Dehūī-ଦେହୁଣି	..	A priest of the tribal community.
Dhenkī-ଡିଙ୍କି	..	A wooden contrivance for husking paddy, etc., by pressing its end on foot.
Dofāsalī-ଡଫାସାଲି	..	Double-cropped land.

Ekādashī—ଏକାଦଶୀ	..	The eleventh day of the bright or the dark fortnight.
Ganjā—ଗଞ୍ଜେଇ/ଗଞ୍ଜା	..	An intoxicating Indian hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>).
Gīnī—ଗିନି	..	A mini cymbal.
Gīrā—ଗିରା	..	A lineal measure of old.
Gōchar—ଗୋଚର	..	Pasture.
Gōdanḍā—ଗୋଦଣ୍ଡା	..	A passage for the cattle of the village, also used as pasture.
Gōtra—ଗୋତ୍ର	..	Lineage.
Grāmadān—ଗ୍ରାମଦାନ	..	Gift of a village; refers to the Gramadan Movement started by late Binova Bhawe, the Sarbodaya leader.
Grāma Devatī—ଗ୍ରାମଦେବତା	..	A village goddess.
Hāṇḍīā—ହାଣ୍ଡିଆ	..	A sort of intoxicating drink prepared by fermenting boiled rice; rice beer.
Hāt/Hāta—ହାଟ	..	Rural market.
Jalāshaya—ଜଳାଶୟ	..	A reservoir of water; pond, tank, well, etc.
Jamā—ଜମା	..	Gross receipts; annual rent or revenue.
Jamābandī—ଜମାବନ୍ଦ	..	Rent-roll prepared/maintained by ex-intermediaries / Annual verification of rent collection.
Jānī—ଜାନି	..	A tribal priest.
Jyotiṣ—ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ	..	Astrologer.
Kabulīyat—କବୁଲିୟତ୍	..	A counter lease or agreement to abide by the terms of the tenure executed by the tenant in return for the lease granted to him by the landlord/counterpart of the Patta granted by the landlord.
Kānoongṣ—କାନୁଙ୍ଗୋ	..	A subordinate revenue official during Mughal/Maratha period.
Kanyādān—କନ୍ୟାଦାନ	..	Giving a girl (the bride) away in marriage.

Kāūnrīā-କାଉଁରିଆ	..	Mesta.
Khanjañī-ଖଞ୍ଜଣୀ	..	Tambourine; a small flat drum with skin covered on one side, the other side being open.
Kharjīff-ଖରଜିଫ	..	A crop season (Summer-Autumn).
Khās māhāl-ଖାସ୍ ମାହାଲ	..	Government estate.
Khatīān-ଖତିଆନ	..	A detailed record of each tenancy; Record-of-Rights.
Kīstīwār-କିସ୍ତିୱାର	..	The first stage of detailed plotting of fields in settlement operation.
Māgañ-ମାଗଣ	..	A kind of cess, a forced contribution.
Mahājan-ମହାଜନ	..	Money-lender.
Māhāl-ମାହାଲ	..	The term is used for 'estate'/the tenure of a proprietor or intermediary.
Māl land-ମାଲଜମି	..	Upland.
Mālīkānā-ମାଲିକାନା	..	Ownership.
Māñā-ମାଣ	..	A unit of land measurement roughly corresponding to one acre, also a measure of grain.
Māufī-ମାଓ଼ି	..	Land granted by an ex-ruler or ex-zamindar free of assessment.
Mīnhā-ମିନ୍ହା	..	Lands granted free of rent for the site of a house or garden.
Mōuzā-ମୌଜା	..	Revenue village.
Mujkurī-ମୁଜକୁରି	..	Land for which the rent was realised directly by the landlord or the chief.
Mulīā-ମୁଲିଆ	..	Day labourer.
Muktab-ମକ୍ତବ	..	Literally a writing place, a Muslim school.
Nij-chās-ନିଜଚାସ	..	Land cultivated by the proprietor or proprietary tenure holder, but which is not true <i>Sir</i> (i. e., proprietor's private land).

Nirbandha-ନିବନ୍ଧା	..	A sacred agreement for the marriage made before a deity by the parents/guardians of the bride and the bridegroom.
Niskar Jāgīr-ନିଷ୍କର ଜାଗିର	..	Revenue-free land or village given on service tenure.
Padikā-ପଦିକା	..	A pole of fixed length for land measurement.
Pāik-ପାଈକ	..	The landed militia of Orissa.
Pakhāl-ପଖାଲ	..	Boiled rice soaked in cold water.
Pālkī-ପାଲ୍କି	..	Palanquin.
Pāṇigrahaṇa-ପାଣିଗ୍ରହଣ	..	Marriage.
Pargaṇā-ପ୍ରଗଣା	..	A term denoting an area or tract of land constituting a fiscal division of the Mughal period.
Parwānā-ପରୱାନା	..	Summons.
Pāṭhashālā-ପାଠଶାଳା	..	A village school.
Pattā-ପଟ୍ଟା	..	A lease given to a raiyat, embodying the terms of his tenure.
Pīrh/Pīra-ପିର	..	A Muslim saint worshipped after his death.
Pīrh-(Pīḍh) ପିଡ଼	..	A group of villages.
Padhān/Pradhān-ପ୍ରଧାନ	..	The headman of the village.
Rabī-ରବି	..	Spring crop (Autumn-Spring).
Rafā/Raphā-ରଫା	..	Amicable settlement of a dispute.
Raiyat/Ryot-ରାୟତ	..	An occupancy tenant.
Rasād-ରସାଦ	..	Obligatory supply of provisions, food etc., by the people during a Raja's or his officers' tour.
śāhukār-ସାହୁକାର	..	A money-lender.
śalāmī-ସଲାମୀ	..	Cash or premium paid to a landlord by the purchaser of a holding.

Shārad-ଶାରଦ	..	Winter rice sown in June-July and reaped in November-January.
Sharbarākār-ସରବରାକାର	..	A village headman appointed for collecting land revenue for a village or a group of villages in a Government estate. In many cases the Sarbarakars had become proprietary tenure holders.
śardār-ସର୍ଦାର	..	The headman of a group of persons; the headman of a caste; the headman of a village.
Shālā-ଶାଳା	..	Contrivance made by weaving split bamboos for catching fish.
Shrādha-ଶ୍ରାଦ୍ଧ	..	Paying oblation to ancestors.
Sīkhar-ଶିଖର	..	Mountain summit.
Smasān-ଶ୍ମଶାନ	..	Cremation ground.
Taccāvī-ତକାବି	..	An agricultural loan advanced by the Government to needy cultivators for carrying on agricultural operations.
Tājīlā-ତାଜିଲା	..	Reclaimed forest land.
Tādī-ତାଡ଼ି	..	A country wine; fermented juice of the palm tree.
Tulaṣī-ତୁଳସୀ	..	The holy basil plant (<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>).
Upanayan-ଉପନୟନ	..	Sacred thread ceremony.

PERSON NAMES

A

- Abhiram (Paramhansa) ଅଭିରମ ପରମହଂସ, 92
Anukul Chandra (Thakur) ଠାକୁର ଅନୁକୁଳଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, 92
Aurobindo (Shri) ଶ୍ରୀ ଅରବିନ୍ଦ, 92

B

- Baba, Biswanath (Abadhuta) ଅବଧୂତ ବିଶ୍ଵନାଥ ବାବା, 67
Badajena, Brajanath ବ୍ରଜନାଥ ବଡ଼ଜେନା, 337, 356
Bal, Gangadhar ଗଙ୍ଗାଧର ବଳ, 357
Baroah, 13, 21
Bayababa (Namacharya) ନାମାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବାୟାବାବା, 92
Bhanja, Adi, 43
Bhanja, Ananta ଅନନ୍ତ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Balabhadra Narayan ବଳଭଦ୍ର ନାରାୟଣ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 47, 48, 54, 239, 337, 356
Bhanja, Biseswar ବିଶେଷ୍ଠର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 49
Bishnupriya (Rani) ରାଣୀ ବିଷ୍ଣୁପ୍ରିୟା, 49, 50
Bhanja, Brundaban ବ୍ରଦାବନ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 49, 50
Bhanja, Champakeshwar ଚମ୍ପକେଶ୍ଵର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Chandrasekhar ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Damodar ଦାମୋଦର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 48
Bhanja, Dayanidhi ଦୟାନିଧି ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Dhanurjay ଧନୁର୍ଜୟ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 20, 49, 50, 52, 53, 168, 250, 257, 293, 338
Bhanja, Disa (Maharaja Shri) 42, 43, 433
Bhanja, Gadadhar ଗଦାଧର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 49, 272
Bhanja, Gadeshwar ଗଡ଼େଶ୍ଵର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Gangadhar ଗଙ୍ଗାଧର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45, 357
Bhanja, Ghaneswar, 47
Bhanja, Gobardhan ଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Gobinda ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 2, 45, 46, 337, 356, 431
Bhanja, Gopinath ଗୋପୀନାଥ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45, 47

- Bhanja, Gopinath Narayan ଗୋପୀନାଥ ନାରାୟଣ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 53, 54, 239
Bhanja, Hadu ହାଡୁ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Hrushikesh ହୃଷିକେଶ ଭଞ୍ଜ,
Bhanja, Jadunath ଜଦୁନାଥ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Jagannath ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45, 47
Bhanja, Jagateshwar Narayan (Maharaja) ମହାରାଜା ଜଗତେଶ୍ଵର ନାରାୟଣ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 356
Bhanja, Janardan ଜନାର୍ଦ୍ଦନ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 3, 48, 49, 357
Bhanja, Joginath ଯୋଗୀନାଥ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Jyoti ଜ୍ୟୋତି ଭଞ୍ଜ, 1, 2, 44, 45, 430
Bhanja, Lakshmi Narayan ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀନାରାୟଣ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 46, 47, 429, 431
Bhanja, Mana (Maharaja) , 41, 42.
Bhanja, Narahari ନରହରି ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Nrusingha Narayan ନୃସିଂହ ନାରାୟଣ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 47, 431
Bhanja, Pratap Balabhadra ପ୍ରତାପ ବଳଭଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 3
Bhanja, Raghunath ରଘୁନାଥ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 47
Bhanja, Ratnakar ରତ୍ନାକର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Santha ସନ୍ତା ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Satru (Maharaja) ମହାରାଜା ଶତ୍ରୁଭଞ୍ଜ, 41, 42, 43
Bhanja, Siba Narayan ଶିବନାରାୟଣ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 46
Bhanja, Sridhar ଶ୍ରୀଧର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Srikar ଶ୍ରୀକର ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Tribikram ତ୍ରିବିକ୍ରମ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 48
Bhanja, Trilochan ତ୍ରିଲୋଚନ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja, Udaya ଉଦୟ ଭଞ୍ଜ, 45
Bhanja Deo, Dhanurjay Narayan (Maharaja) ମହାରାଜା ଧନୁର୍ଜୟ ନାରାୟଣ ଭଞ୍ଜଦେଓ, 266
Bhima, the second pandava ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ପାଣ୍ଡବ ଭୀମ, 6
Bhoi, Bhima ଭୀମ ଭୋଇ, 93

C

Cervanka, J. (Dr.), 365
Connolly, C. W. R., 252

D

Dalton, Col., 50,82,101
Damayanti (Mahadevi) ମହାଦେବୀ
ଦମୟନ୍ତୀ, 41
Das, Ajayachandra ଅଜୟଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଦାସ, 52
Das, Baikuntha Nath (Rai Saheb)
ରାଏ ସାହେବ ବୈକୁଣ୍ଠ ନାଥ ଦାସ, 53
Das, Bichitrananda ବିଚିତ୍ରାନନ୍ଦ ଦାସ, 50,250
Das, Bipin Bihari ବିପିନ ବିହାରୀ ଦାସ, 357
Das, Gopabandhu (Utkalmani)
ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଦାସ, 422
Das, Jayagobinda ଜୟଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଦାସ, 88
Das, Madhusudan (Utkal Gourab)
ଉତ୍କଳ ଗୌରବ ମଧୁସୂଦନ ଦାସ, 52,422
Das, Nandakishore ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସ, 52
Das, Nilakanth (Pandit) ପଣ୍ଡିତ ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ
ଦାସ, 48, 422
Deva, Balabhadra (Gajapati) ଗଜପତି
ବଳଭଦ୍ର ଦେବ, 46
Deva, Bama ବାମ ଦେବ, 48
Deva, Gobinda ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ଦେବ, 46
Deva, Prataprudra (the Ruler of
Bamra) ପ୍ରତାପରୁଦ୍ର ଦେବ, 48
Deva, Purusottam (Gajapati) ଗଜପତି
ପୁରୁଷୋତ୍ତମ ଦେବ, 46
Deva, Sudhal ସୁଦଳ ଦେବ, 48
Devi, Monoj Manjari (Rajmata)
ରାଜମାତା ମନୋଜ ମଞ୍ଜରୀ ଦେବୀ, 419
Devi, Sumitra (Rani) ରାଣୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଦେବୀ,
48
Dhal, Chandra Sekhar (Bebarta
Rai) ଦେବରା ରାଏ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶେଖର ଧଳ, 250
Dhal, Radhakishore ରାଧାକିଶୋର ଧଳ,
357
Dhal, Nanda (Dewan) ଦେଓନ ନନ୍ଦ ଧଳ,
50

G

Gandhi (Mahatma) ମହାତ୍ମା ଗାନ୍ଧୀ, 92
Gibson, E. C., 339, 348
Grieve, 20
Gupta, Chandra II ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗୁପ୍ତ, 43
Gupta, Samudra ସମୁଦ୍ର ଗୁପ୍ତ, 43

H

Hart (Mr.), 21
Hayes (Dr.), 50
Hunter, W. W., 82

J

Jadumani ଯଦୁମଣି, 48
Johnstone, Captain, 250 266, 273, 338

K

Kesari, Yayati ଯଯାତି କେଶରୀ, 427
Khan-i-Dauran, 47
Khuntia, Chakhi ଖୁଣ୍ଟିଆ ଖୁଣ୍ଟିଆ, 422
Kolly. W. J., 54
Krishnapriya (queen), 49
Kuberanaga, 43

M

Ma (Shri), ଶ୍ରୀମା, 92
Macmillan, D. A., 53, 427
Mahapatra, Chintamani (Bebarta)
ଦେବରା ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ମହାପାତ୍ର, 249
Mahapatra, Narendra ନରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହାପାତ୍ର,
419, 420
Mahima Gosain ମହିମା ଗୋସାଇଁ, 67, 92
Mansingh, 44
Mishra, Basudeb ବାସୁଦେବ ମିଶ୍ର, 357
Mishra, Kshetramohan କ୍ଷେତ୍ରମୋହନ ମିଶ୍ର,
357
Mishra, Nilakantha ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ ମିଶ୍ର, 337,
356
Mishra, Narasingh ନରସିଂହ ମିଶ୍ର, 44, 45, 46

Mishra, Paramananda ପରମାନନ୍ଦ ମିଶ୍ର, 357
 Mohanty, Satrugghna ଶତ୍ରୁଘ୍ନ ମହାନ୍ତି, 357
 Mooney, 21, 27, 134
 Muhammad, 67
 Munipal, 49

N

Naik, Dharanidhar ଧରଣୀଧର ନାୟକ, 50,
 51, 52, 273
 Naik, Radhashyam ରାଧାଶ୍ୟାମ ନାୟକ, 416
 Naik, Ratna ରତ୍ନା ନାୟକ, 50
 Nayak, Keshab Chandra କେଶବଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାୟକ,
 357
 Nigamanand (Thakur) ନାଗୁର ନିଗମାନନ୍ଦ, 92

O

O' Malley, 88

P

Padhi, Babaji ବାବାଜୀ ପାଡ଼ୀ, 357
 Padhi, Jayakrushna ଜୟକୃଷ୍ଣ ପାଡ଼ୀ, 357
 Pandit, Rajaram ରାଜାରାମ ପଣ୍ଡିତ, 48
 Pradhan, Sarat Chandra (Dr.) ଡଃ. ଶରତ
 ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରଧାନ, 357
 Price, J. H., 53
 Pattanaik, Benudhar ବେଣୁଧର ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ,
 357
 Pattnaik, Norottam ନରୋତ୍ତମ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, 357
 Pattnaik, Pranaballav ପ୍ରାଣବଲ୍ଲଭ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ,
 357

R

Rama, 6
 Ramadhyani, R. K., 263

Ramsay, L. E. B. Cobden, 2, 5, 44, 45,
 89, 291, 341
 Ravan, 6
 Ravenshaw, T. E., 49, 50, 82
 Rout, Benudhar ବେଣୁଧର ରଉତ, 357
 Routroy, Bidyadhar ବିଦ୍ୟାଧର ରଉତରୟ, 357

S

Sai, Surendra (Vir) ବୀରସୁରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସାଏ, 422
 Samanta, Chandrasekhar (Mahamoho-
 padhyaya) ମହାମହୋପାଧ୍ୟାୟ ସାମନ୍ତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର,
 422
 Sarangi, Narayan Ch., 357
 Sasidharapada, 42, 43
 Sathya Sai (Baba) ସତ୍ୟସାଇ ବାବା, 92
 Senapati, Fakirmohan ଫକୀର ମୋହନ ସେନାପତି,
 51, 52, 273
 Shah, Firuz (Sultan), 43, 168
 Singh, Adi, 44
 Singh, Arjun ଅର୍ଜୁନ ସିଂହ, 49
 Singh, Jyoti ଜ୍ୟୋତି ସିଂହ, 44
 Sinha, Kailash, 357
 Sita, 6
 Sivananda (Swami) ସ୍ବାମୀ ଶିବାନନ୍ଦ, 92

T

Todarmal, 250
 Toynbee, 52

W

Whiffin, Federick Dundas, 137, 158
 Wylly, H., 52, 266, 273

KENDUJHAR

PLACE NAMES

A

Adipur, 44
 Ahichhatra, 42
 Alati ଅଳତୀ, 105, 369
 Ambo ଆମ୍ବୋ, 3, 48, 274
 Anandapur ଆନନ୍ଦପୁର, 3, 4, 17, 46, 48, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 70, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 113, 126, 131, 133, 136, 137, 143, 144, 145, 153, 154, 157, 159, 161, 162, 168, 170, 173, 176, 178, 180, 181, 182, 198, 201, 239, 255, 272, 294, 300, 317, 318, 350, 352, 364, 366, 369, 374, 390, 395, 400, 401, 406, 408, 410, 411, 412, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 425, 426, 432
 Andhra Pradesh, 61
 Angarua ଅଙ୍ଗାରୁଆ, 368
 Angul 254, 300, 320
 Arsala ଅର୍ସଳା, 68
 Asanpat ଅସନପାଟ, 1, 104
 Assam, 61
 Atai, 16, 18, 20, 22, 29, 32
 Atapur, 181

B

Badadera ବଡ଼ଡେରା, 146
 Badancha, 46
 Baiganpal ବାଇଗଣପାଲ, 173
 Baikala ବାଇକୁଳା, 144
 Bailo ବାଇଲୋ, 400
 Baitarani ବୈତରଣୀ, 22, 375
 Balangir, 52
 Balani ବାଲାନୀ, 59, 60, 172, 176, 181, 426
 Baleshwar, 3, 86, 279, 320
 Balibandha ବାଲିବନ୍ଧ, 15, 106, 126, 128, 400
 Balibarei ବାଲିବରୋଇ, 3
 Balibarua ବାଲିବରୁଆ, 6, 173, 176
 Bamanghati, 48, 168
 Bambari, 157, 170, 172, 369

Bameibari, 176, 182, 295
 Bamra, 48
 Bancho ବଞ୍ଚୋ, 369, 431
 Banda ବନ୍ଦା, 367
 Bandhagoda, 49
 Bandhanjhari ବାନ୍ଧନଞ୍ଜରୀ, 22
 Baneikala ବନେଇକୁଳା, 181
 Banspal ବାନ୍ସପାଲ, 29, 171, 172, 175, 176, 181, 374, 375, 395
 Barabank, 16, 18, 21, 22, 32
 Baranga ବରଙ୍ଗ, 126, 127
 Barangua, 144
 Barbil ବଡ଼ବିଲ, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68, 85, 105, 108, 109, 110, 112, 132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 148, 153, 158, 170, 172, 173, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 201, 204, 233, 242, 272, 292, 295, 297, 318, 325, 327, 330, 350, 353, 364, 368, 375, 384, 387, 390, 392, 400, 421, 423, 425, 426, 430
 Barei ବରୋଇ, 173
 Barapada ବରପଦା, 126, 160, 162, 173, 278, 317, 390, 432
 Baratipara ବାରତିପରା, 57, 106, 108, 110
 Baria ବାରିଆ, 3, 56, 88, 400
 Barigan ବାରିଗାଁ, 172
 Bariha, 56, 88, 106, 364
 Baripada, 303, 304, 305, 306
 Belabahali ବେଲବାହାଲି, 145, 146, 400
 Belakundi ବେଲକୁଣ୍ଡି, 13
 Benamunda ବେନାମୁଣ୍ଡା, 22, 374
 Bengal, 48, 49, 52
 Bhadrak, 52, 157, 161, 168, 426
 Bhadrasahi ଭଦ୍ରାସାହି, 13, 170, 181
 Bhagamunda ଭଗାମୁଣ୍ଡା, 172, 367
 Bhandra, 106
 Bhilai, 139, 158
 Bhubaneshwar, 127, 175, 318, 330, 427

Bhutura, 12
 Bhuyanpirh, 27, 28, 29, 69, 77, 111, 223,
 251, 253, 262, 267, 271, 419
 Bidyadharpur ବିଦ୍ୟାଧରପୁର, 115, 317
 426
 Bihar, 41, 57, 61, 72, 101 292
 Bileipada ବିଲେଇପଡ଼ା, 141, 170, 431
 Bimala ବିମଳା, 172
 Biragobindapur ବୀରଗୋବିନ୍ଦପୁର, 46, 54
 Biratnagar, 6
 Birbhum, 71
 Birunipal, 15
 Bodapalsa ବୋଡ଼ାପଲ୍ଲୀ, 108
 Bokaro, 139, 158
 Bonai, 3, 5, 291, 303
 Borneo, 108
 Boula, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 32, 140, 356, 426
 Burma, 61
 Burnpur, 139, 158

C

Calcutta, 49, 50, 134, 177
 Chaibasa, 4, 52, 429
 Chainapal, 131
 Chamakpur ଚମକପୁର, 84 104, 105, 106
 172, 364, 369, 392
 Champapal ଚମ୍ପାପାଲ, 7
 Champua ଚମ୍ପୁଆ, 3, 6, 9, 41, 53, 56, 58, 60,
 68, 85, 103, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111,
 122, 123, 146, 153, 154, 157, 160,
 162, 168, 177, 180, 181, 182, 198,
 200, 225, 234, 243, 272, 278, 292, 299,
 301, 307, 318, 323, 338, 350, 364, 365,
 366, 376, 387, 390, 400, 401, 402, 403,
 404, 406, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412,
 415, 416, 417, 418, 427, 429, 430
 Chandigarh, 61
 Chaumacha, 433
 Chemana ଚେମଣା, 143, 146
 Chhamunda ଛାମୁଣ୍ଡା, 145
 Chhatisgarh, 302

Chhenapadi, 171, 173
 Chhotnagpur, 50, 157
 China, 139, 158
 Cuttack, 35, 49, 52, 53, 54, 175, 177,
 272, 279, 292, 320, 338, 350, 421
 Czechoslovakia, 139

D

Dadhibamanpur ଦାଦିବାମନପୁର, 172
 Daitari ଦୈତାରି, 55, 59, 60, 171, 177,
 178, 182, 295, 368
 Dalimpur, 15
 Daman, 61
 Dandavardhana, 42
 Dangaposi, 7
 Daunla ଦାଉଳା, 106
 Delhi, 67
 Dengura, 14
 Deogan ଦେଓଗଞ୍ଜ, 7, 67, 100, 106, 144, 160,
 172, 173, 176, 369, 419, 427
 Deojhar ଦେଓଝର, 67, 100, 106, 110, 177
 Dhakotha ଧକୋଡ଼ା, 146, 160, 170, 181, 369
 Dhenka ଦେଙ୍କା, 261, 263, 274
 Dhenka Dasapur, 48
 Dhenkanal, 3, 67, 77, 137, 169, 291, 318
 Dhenkikote ଦେଂକିକୋଟ, 7, 153, 170, 171,
 173, 175, 181, 367, 427, 433
 Dhubna, 8, 12, 13, 172
 Digdan, 133
 Diu, 61
 Durgapur, 139, 158, 426

E

East Germany, 139, 140
 Erendei ଏରେଣ୍ଡେଇ, 142

F

Fakirpur ଫକୀରପୁର, 6, 145, 160, 181,
 352, 367, 428

G

- Gangavadi, 42, 43
 Ganjam, 80
 Garhabandhagoda ଗଡ଼ବାଧଗୋଡ଼ା, 68
 Gaya, 42, 168
 Gayalamunda ଗୟାଲମୁଣ୍ଡା, 173, 369
 Ghasipura ଗାସିପୁରା, 142, 145, 153, 164, 181, 234, 296, 425, 427
 Ghatagan ଗଡ଼ଗାଁ, 3, 51, 55, 58, 60, 67, 100, 105, 108, 111, 143, 147, 153, 162, 170, 180, 181, 242, 272, 356, 367, 374, 390, 400, 421, 427, 428, 433
 Goa, 61
 Gobindapur, 106, 170
 Godiatopa, 172
 Gohira, 122
 Gonasika ଗୋନାସିକା, 4, 67, 83, 100, 103, 108, 110, 367, 375, 428, 429
 Gopalpur ଗୋପାଳପୁର, 170
 Gorhati, 42
 Gourdesh, 251
 Gudiadihi, 126
 Guina, 158
 Gujarat, 61
 Gumura ଗୁମୁରା, 114, 400
 Guptaganga ଗୁପ୍ତଗଙ୍ଗା, 375, 429
 Guruda ଗୁରୁଦା, 13, 368
 Gurutuan, 110

H

- Habaleswar ହାବଲେସ୍ୱର, 6
 Hadagarha ହଡ଼ଗଡ଼ା, 171, 180, 181, 182, 295, 366
 Haladia, 139, 158
 Handibhanga ହାଣ୍ଡିଭଙ୍ଗା, 110
 Harichandanpur ହରିଚନ୍ଦନପୁର, 3, 55, 59, 105, 111, 133, 146, 153, 162, 172, 177, 181, 182, 295, 367, 390, 400

- Hariharpur ହରିହରପୁର, 44
 Haryana 61
 Hatadihi, ହାଟାଡ଼ିହି, 146, 153, 173, 181, 226, 242, 272, 364, 367, 395
 Hatikucha ହାଟାକୁଚା, 173
 Hunda ହୁଣ୍ଡା, 81

J

- Jagannathpur ଜଗନ୍ନାଥପୁର, 41, 143
 Jajpur, 177, 178, 259, 429
 Jajpur Road, 24, 126, 138, 139, 158, 159, 160, 161, 277, 317
 Jaladihi ଜାଲଡ଼ିହି, 15
 Jamada ଜାମଡା, 134
 Jamshedpur, 134, 141
 Jammu and Kashmir, 61
 Jamunalia ଜାମୁନାଲିଆ, 145
 Janghira ଜାଂହିରା, 367, 368
 Japan, 139, 158
 Jarada ଜରଡା, 170, 178
 Java, 108
 Jhalbera, 7
 Jhijjinga Kota, 44
 Jhumpura ଜୁମ୍ପୁରା, 58, 68, 105, 110, 111, 142, 144, 147, 153, 181, 321, 367, 384, 400, 429
 Joda ଯୋଡା, 3, 4, 13, 56, 58, 59, 60, 68, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 132, 136, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 148, 149, 153, 157, 158, 170, 172, 173, 176, 177, 180, 181, 202, 204, 234, 292, 319, 324, 325, 330, 364, 368, 374, 384, 387, 400, 421, 430
 Joronda, 67
 Juangpirh, 27, 28, 83, 223, 251, 253, 267, 271, 419
 Juanpur, 168
 Juarbeda, 144
 Jujhpada, 3
 Juriri, 178
 Jyotipur ଜ୍ୟୋତିପୁର, 44, 104, 108, 144, 367, 430

K

- Kadakala କଡ଼ାକଳା, 171, 172
 Kadalibadi କଦଳିବାଡ଼ି, 375
 Kadodiha କାଦୋଡ଼ିହା, 146
 Kalapat କଳାପାଟ, 16, 18, 21, 29, 32
 Kaliahata କାଲିଆହତା, 5, 48, 172, 173, 182, 261, 263, 274, 295, 366
 Kaliamenta, 181
 Kalikaprasad କାଳିକାପ୍ରସାଦ, 110, 177, 181, 367, 368
 Kalimati କାଳିମାଟି, 8, 13
 Kamalanga, 374
 Kamargoda, 146
 Kanipasi କାଣିପସି, 144
 Kanjipani କାଞ୍ଚିପାଣି, 55, 58, 162, 169, 182, 295, 367, 369, 392, 400
 Kantajhari, 3, 48
 Kantipal, 172, 369
 Kanto କନ୍ତୋ, 170, 173
 Kaptipada କପ୍ତିପଦା, 6, 432
 Karadamali କରଦାମାଳି, 126, 127
 Karadapal କରଦାପାଳ, 105
 Karanja କରଞ୍ଜିଆ, 6, 8, 17, 173, 175, 177, 271, 367, 369, 416
 Karo, 19, 21, 32
 Kasibeda, 144
 Kasira କାଶିରା, 15, 106
 Katarapali, 145
 Kausambi, 42
 Kendujhar କେନ୍ଦୁଝର, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 34, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 67, 69, 70, 85, 88, 105, 108, 113, 122, 126, 130, 133, 137, 142, 150, 153, 155, 160, 161, 162, 169, 170, 175, 178, 180, 181, 198, 204, 219, 225, 234, 241, 250, 272, 294, 297, 301—307, 316—325, 330, 338, 340, 343, 348, 353, 365, 374, 383, 384, 387, 390, 400—412, 415, 417, 418, 419, 421, 424, 428, 430, 432, 433

Keral, 61

- Keshadurapal କେଶଦୁରପାଳ, 146 172, 176, 367
 Khadrenga, 42
 Kharsawan, 303
 Khiching, 2, 157, 168
 Khijinga Kota, 2, 43
 Khijinga Mandala, 43, 44
 Khijinga territory, 2
 Khirakanjipani, 375
 Khireitangiri, 169
 Kiriburu, 110, 111, 172, 175, 176, 177, 181, 182, 295
 Kodagadia, 368, 369
 Kodalia, 15
 Koira, 13, 77, 170
 Kolamati, 145
 Kora, 13
 Korei, 162
 Krimila, 42
 Kuanra କୁଆଁର, 122
 Kunar, 171
 Kushaleswar କୁଶଳେଶ୍ୱର, 108, 181, 427
 Kusumita କୁସୁମିତା, 173
 Kusumpur କୁସୁମପୁର, 68

L

- Lahanda, 110
 Lanka, 6
 London, 420
 Lower Kendujhar, 4, 5, 116, 250—256, 259, 260, 261, 263, 270, 271

M

- Machhagarh ମାଛଗଡ଼, 173, 369
 Machhalo, 133
 Madanpur ମଦନପୁର, 143, 146, 400
 Madhukeswari, 176

Madhusudanpur, 375
 Madhya Pradesh, 61
 Madras, 61, 292
 Mahadeipur Patna, 146
 Maharashtra, 61
 Maidankela ମାଇକେଲା, 369
 Malada, 367, 369, 400
 Manata ମନତା, 88
 Manbhum, 71, 168
 Mandua ମନ୍ଦୁଆ, 181, 316
 Marda, 146
 Mareigan ମରେଇଗାଁ, 145
 Matkambeda ମାଟକାମବେଡ଼ା, 110, 133, 141, 181, 384, 387
 Mayurbhanj, 291
 Mirigasinga ମିରିଗସିଙ୍ଗା, 106
 Modubahal, 126
 Mugupur ମୁଗୁପୁର, 70, 145, 367
 Mukundpur Patna, 321, 384
 Murga ମୁର୍ଗା, 67, 431
 Murusuan ମୁରୁସୁଆଁ, 145, 177
 Musakhuri, 88, 133
 Mysore, 61

N

Nahabeda ନାହାବେଡ଼ା, 400
 Nalda ନାଲଡ଼ା, 13, 126, 143, 170, 175, 176, 180, 181, 421
 Nandabar, 173
 Nandipada, 160
 Naranapur ନରାଣପୁର, 47, 145, 171, 181
 Nardpur, 170
 Nayagarh, 22, 84, 239, 427
 Nayakote ନୟାକୋଟ, 369, 392
 Nepal, 61
 Niundi, 110
 North Korea, 139, 158
 Nuamundi, 136, 431

Nuasahi, 10, 13, 138, 140
 Nuduripara, 173
 Nuhamali, 126
 O
 Orali, 173, 369
 Orissa, 1, 3, 41, 43, 48, 54, 77, 80, 81, 101, 157, 168, 292, 338, 422, 425

P

Pachhikote, 48
 Padanaga, 173
 Padhiaripalli ପଦ୍ଧିଆରିପାଲି, 8, 255, 271
 Padmapur ପଦ୍ମପୁର, 145, 181, 367
 Padmavati, 42
 Pakistan, 60, 62
 Palasapal ପାଳାଶପାଳ, 17, 173
 Palasapanga ପାଳାଶପାଙ୍ଗା, 6, 141, 170, 172, 181, 234, 369
 Pal-lahara, 3, 5, 48, 49, 50, 169, 175, 291, 303
 Panasadiha ପଣସାଦିହା, 367
 Panasadihi ପଣସାଦିହି, 173
 Panchara ପଞ୍ଚରା, 68
 Panchupali ପଞ୍ଚୁପାଲି, 367, 400
 Pandapada ପଞ୍ଚାପଦା, 55, 105, 162, 171, 172, 176, 181, 182, 295, 367, 400
 Pandua, 68
 Paradeep, 133, 139, 158, 178
 Parsala ପାର୍ସଲା, 144, 170, 369
 Pataliputra, 42
 Patana ପାଟଣା, 41, 55, 88, 105, 106, 111, 143, 146, 161, 168, 171, 176, 182, 295, 364, 367, 374, 390, 400, 404, 406, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 427
 Phulinjhorhuli, 13, 14
 Pipilia ପିପିଲିଆ, 171, 173
 Pitanali ପିତାନାଲି, 375
 Pitatagar ପିତାତାଗର, 145
 Pithagola ପିଠାଗୋଳା, 176, 369
 Podahat, 49, 254

Podang, 176, 369
 Podasingidi, 337, 356, 432
 Poipani ପୋଇପାନୀ, 7
 Pundrabardhana, 42
 Punjab, 61
 Puri, 44, 46, 50, 88, 431
 Purulia, 71
 Purunabandhagoda ପୁରୁଣାବନ୍ଧଗୋଡ଼ା, 35,
 125, 126, 127, 128, 176, 367, 432
 Putugan ପୁଟୁଗାଁ, 144

R

Raghunathpur ରାଘୁନାଥପୁର, 7, 47
 Raida, 13
 Raidihi, 367, 392
 Raigarh, 302, 303, 367
 Raigoda, 369
 Raisuan ରାଇସୁଆଁ, 51, 68, 131, 173, 180,
 181, 374
 Raitola ରାଇତୋଳା, 104
 Rajanagar ରାଜନଗର, 6, 54, 104, 123,
 181, 251, 367, 431, 432
 Rajasthan, 61
 Ramachandrapur ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁର, 3, 5, 7, 53,
 105, 106, 125, 127, 162, 170, 172, 173,
 181, 400, 404, 406, 408-412, 427, 432
 Ramala ରାମଲା, 41
 Ranibeda ରାନିବେଡ଼ା, 22
 Rebana ରେବଣା, 21, 29, 32
 Rimuli ରିମୁଲି, 110, 170, 176, 181, 352, 369
 Rourkela, 132, 139, 158, 177, 294, 425,
 429
 Rumania, 139

S

Sagadapata, 173
 Saharpada ସାହାରପଡ଼ା, 111, 171, 172, 173,
 181, 199
 Sailong ସାଇଲଙ୍ଗ, 172, 173, 400
 Sainkula ସାଇଙ୍କୁଳ, 56, 181, 278, 367

Sajanapal ସଜନାପାଲ, 173
 Salania, 173, 367
 Salapada ଶାଳପଡ଼ା, 130, 181, 316, 317, 352
 Samana, 173
 Sambalpur, 77, 175, 241, 272, 297, 316,
 319, 330
 Sampada, 153
 Sananauli, 143, 146
 Sangam, 122
 Sankarpur ଶଙ୍କରପୁର, 170
 Santarapur, 68, 173
 Santosapur ସନ୍ତୋଷପୁର, 16, 17, 18, 21,
 32, 255, 271
 Sapananji, 375
 Sapuasahi, 126, 127
 Sadangi ସଡ଼ଙ୍ଗି, 145, 369,
 Saraskela ସରସକେଳା, 142, 374
 Sarei ସରେଇ, 106, 168
 Satkutania, 171
 Seraikela, 101, 168, 254, 302
 Shalabani, 161
 Sidhamatha ସିଦ୍ଧାମଥ, 13, 19, 21, 32, 105,
 110, 433
 Simria, 7
 Singhbhum, 50, 71, 291, 292
 Sirigida ସିରିଗିଡ଼ା, 367
 Sitabinji ସିତାବିଞ୍ଜି, 5, 7, 42, 43, 100, 110,
 168, 180, 356, 433, 434
 Sompatna, 181
 Soso ସୋସୋ, 8, 56, 60, 67, 68, 105, 145,
 162, 367, 390, 400, 426, 432
 South Korea, 139, 158
 Suakati ସୁଆକାଟୀ, 112, 145, 169, 171, 172,
 181, 182, 295, 339, 367, 368
 Suampatana, 153, 181
 Sukinda, 3, 5, 48, 177

Sumatra, 108
 Sundargarh, 7, 77
 Sunapentha ଗୁରାପେଣ୍ଡା, 15, 177
 Sweden, 419
 Switzerland, 419

T

Tambahara ତମ୍ବାହରା, 177
 Tamralipti, 42
 Tangarbantala ଟାଙ୍ଗରବନ୍ତଳା, 106
 Tangarapada ଟାଙ୍ଗରପଡ଼ା, 176
 Tangasari, 144
 Tangira, 364
 Tanto ଟାଣ୍ଡୋ, 180
 Tara ତରା, 142, 147, 173, 321
 Tarimul, 142
 Tartara, 172

Telkoi ଡେଲକୋଇ, 3, 7, 29, 55, 58, 60, 69, 85,
 103, 105, 110, 111, 123, 133, 140, 145,
 146, 153, 159, 160, 162, 169, 172, 175,
 180, 182, 236, 242, 272, 295, 364, 367,
 374, 375, 390, 400, 404, 408—412,
 434

Thakurani, 21, 138, 177, 368

Therubali, 139, 158

Tigiria ଡିଗିରିଆ, 126, 127

Tikarpada ଡିକରପଡ଼ା, 145

Tillo, 3

Tinda, 169, 176

Tomka, 178

Tripura, 61

Tukudiha, 145

Tukuna, 354

Turumunga ଡୁରୁମୁଙ୍ଗା, 145, 173, 176, 181

U

Ubhaya-Toshali, 42

Udayapur, 6, 7, 172, 177, 181, 367

Ukhunda ଉଖୁଣ୍ଡା, 172, 366

Uklunda, 392

Upper Kendujhar, 4, 5, 116, 165, 168,
 250—256, 259, 261, 269

Uteburu, 21

Uttarkhanda, 43

Uttar Pradesh, 61

V

Vardhaman, 42

Vijayanagar, 46

Vindhyatavi, 42, 43

Viraja, 168

Vishakhapatnam, 139, 158

Vyasasarobar, 157, 168

W

West Bengal, 61, 426

West-Germany, 139, 140

Y

Yogichhatra, 432

Yugoslavia, 139

INDEX

GENERAL

469

[Abbreviations used : (A) for animal, (B) for bird, (H) for hill, (R) for river and tributary, (Rep.) for reptile and (T) for tree and plant]

A

Abdhan ଅବଧାନ, 71, 338

Abwab ଅବବ, 273

Acts:

Agricultural Income-tax Act, 277

A. L. Act, 125

Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873, 361

Bengal Tenancy Act, 251 253, 256

Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, 387, 388

Bihar and Orissa Municipal Act, 1922, 325

Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976, 241

Bonded Labour Scheme (Abolition) Act, 1976, 232

Central Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, 373

Central Revenue Recovery Act, 240

Central Sales Tax Act, 277

Chowkidari Amendment Act, 1892, 361

Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, 388

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, 93

Dowry Prohibition (Orissa Amendment) Act, 1975, 93

Elephant Preservation Act, 1879 with (Orissa) Rules, 1958, 31

Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provident Funds Act, 386

Employees' State Insurance Act, 385

Factories Act, 385

Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, 24
42nd Constitution Amendment, Act 1976, 24

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, 93

Indian Forest Act, 28, 29

Indian Forest Act, 1927, 29

Industrial Disputes Act, 383

L. I. L. Act, 125

Medical and Toilet preparations Act, 1955, 388

Minimum Wages Act, 30, 218, 277

Minimum Wages Act, 1948, 216, 385

Motor Spirit Tax Act, 277

Opium Act, 1978, 388

Opium Laws Act, 1957, 388

Orissa Amendment Act 11 of 1954, 29

Orissa Bhoodan Yagna Act of 1952, 274

Orissa Co-operative Societies Act, 152

Orissa Entertainment Tax Act, 277

Orissa Estates Abolition Act, 273, 274

Orissa Estates Abolition Act of 1951, 274

Orissa Forest Act, 25, 28, 29

Orissa Forest Act, 1972, 29

Orissa Forest Product (Control of Trade) Act, 1981, 26

Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1948, 240, 334, 362

Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, 334, 362

Orissa Kendu Leaf (Control of Trade) Act, 1961, 25, 217

Orissa Land Reforms Act, 273, 274, 276

Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960, 275

Orissa Government Land Settlement Act, 1962, 277

Orissa Local Body (Suspension of Election) Act, 1962, 330

Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950, 29, 273

- Orissa Merged Territories (Village Offices Abolition) Act, 1963, 271, 275
- Orissa Money-lenders Act, 1939, 152, 241
- Orissa Money-lenders Amendment Act, 1975, 152
- Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, 325, 330
- Orissa Offices of the Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964, 275
- Orissa Opium Smoking Act, 388
- Orissa Panchayat Samiti Act, 1959, 240, 333
- Orissa Prevention of Land Encroachment Act, 277
- Orissa Private Lands of the Rulers (Assessment of Rent) Act, 195
- Orissa Prohibition Act, 1956, 389
- Orissa Public Demand Recovery Act, 240
- Orissa Sales Tax Act, 277
- Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956, 203
- Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 267, 268
- Orissa Tenancy Act, 257
- Prevention of Corruption Act, 297
- Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, 302
- Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, 362, 365
- Representation of the People Act, 1951, 407
- Societies Registration Act, 1860, 225
- Special Marriage Act, 1959, 93
- State Aid to Industries Act, 147, 156
- Trade Union Act, 385
- Wild Bird and Animals Protection Act, 1912, 31
- Wild Life (Preservation) Act, 99
- Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, 31
- Workmen's Compensation Act, 386
- Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, 240, 330
- Accelerated Water Supply Scheme, 376
- Adult Literacy Centres, 237, 354
- Agrarian Movement, 272
- Agricultural Farms, 122
- Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation, 112
- Akhil Bharatiya Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, 353
- Akhimuthi, 79
- Alata ଅଳତା, 99
- All India Radio, 162, 182
- Alluvium, 9
- Amphibolite, 9
- Anabadi ଅନାବୀଡ଼ି, 253
- Anandapur Barrage Project, 115
- Anandapur Seva Sangha, 419
- Anla ଅଲା (T), 66
- Applied Nutrition Programme, 319, 374
- Aradei (R), 6, 7, 53, 123, 124, 170
- Asan (T) ଅସନ, 19, 20, 134
- Ashram ଅଶ୍ରମ, 67
- Ashram School ଅଶ୍ରମ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ, 133, 237, 344, 345, 391
- Ashribad Boys Home, 68
- Asoka (T) ଅଶୋକ, 66
- Associations:
- Agricultural Sub-overseers' Association, 197
- All Orissa Motor Transport Employees' Association, 182
- All Orissa Non-Gazetted Veterinary and Technical Officers' Association, 197
- All Orissa Settlement and Consolidation Technical Employees' Association, 197

- Bar Association, 198, 307
- Kendujhar District Atheletic Association, 110
- Kendujhar District Lower Secondary Teachers' Association, 197
- Kendujhar District Primary Teachers' Association, 197
- Kendujhar District Secondary Teachers' Association, 197
- Kendujhar District Trained Matric Teachers' Association, 197
- Kendujhar Truck and Bus Owners' Association, 182
- Nikhil Utkal Class-IV Employees' Association, 197
- Merchants' Association, 165
- Auxiliary Midwife Training Centre, 366
- Ayurveda, 361
- B**
- Bagayat, 285
- Bairagi ବୈରାଗୀ, 67
- Baitarani (R) ବୈତରଣୀ, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 41, 44, 46, 48, 53, 57, 81, 82, 103, 111, 115, 123, 124, 125, 156, 160, 168, 170, 173, 178, 180, 211, 219, 317, 318, 329, 330, 337, 376, 425, 427, 428, 429
- Baje Fasal, 285
- Bakul (T) ବକୁଳ, 66
- Balkaldhari Parasanyasi ବଳକଳଧାରୀ ପରାସନୀୟାସୀ, 67
- Bangir Nala, 15
- Banks:**
- Bank of Baroda, 153, 156
- Bank of India, 153, 156, 429
- Central Co-operative Bank, 331, 332
- Co-operative Bank, 153
- Kendujhar Central Bank, 150, 153
- Land Development Bank, 153, 154
- Post Office Savings Bank, 153
- State Bank of India, 153, 156, 426
- United Commercial Bank, 153
- Banyan (T), 66
- Barakote Fort, 48
- Bararaon pahar (H) 6, 7
- Barking deer (A), 32
- Barkuli (T) ବରକୁଳି, 66
- Bear (A), 32
- Bati ବାଡ଼ି, 250, 270
- Boula (H), 8, 110, 432
- Bauxite, 15
- Bay of Bengal, 123
- Begar, 215, 267
- Bel (T) ବେଲ, 66
- Bengal Nagpur Railway, 168
- Bethi ବେଠି, 215, 260, 263, 264, 265, 267, 272
- Bhang ଭଙ୍ଗ, 100, 388, 389
- Bharat Scouts and Guides, 424
- Bhimkund ଭୀମକୁଣ୍ଡ, 6, 110
- Bhogra land, 262
- Bhoodan Yagna Movement, 274
- Bhrungaraj (B) ଭୃଙ୍ଗରାଜ, 32
- Bhuyan ଭୂୟାଁ, 1, 5, 20, 29, 44, 50, 51, 69, 77, 78, 79, 84, 101, 103, 218, 223, 253, 265, 266, 269, 273, 338, 339, 343, 387, 391
- Bhuyan Rebellion of 1891, 52, 250, 266, 273, 338
- Bhuyan Rising in 1868, 250, 272
- Bhuyan Sadar, 49, 50, 51, 52
- Bidi ବିଡ଼ି, 143
- Bisoi ବିଶୌ, 74, 268, 270
- Bison (A), 32
- Blood Bank, 366, 424
- Board of Revenue, 127, 129, 241, 268, 272

Board of Secondary Education, 350, 352
 Bolani Iron-Ore Mine, 426
 Bolat (H), 5
 Brahmani (R) ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ, 5, 7, 337, 434
 Bramhakunda ବ୍ରହ୍ମକୂଣ୍ଡ, 46, 103, 429
 Brahmi Script, 42
 British coin, 156
 British Government, 49, 156, 239, 341, 343
 Buddhist, 65, 68
 Bujharat ବୁଝାରତ, 267
 Bureau of Statistics and Economics, 196

C

Calc-Magnesian gneisses, 9
 CARE, 421, 422, 424
 CASA Organisation, 128

Castes :

Bania ବଣିଆ, 68
 Bhandari ଭଣ୍ଡାରୀ, 68, 80, 91
 Brahmin ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣ, 47, 69, 80, 88, 90, 91
 Gauda ଗୌଡ଼, 69
 Guria ଗୁଡ଼ିଆ, 69
 Hansi, 69
 Jhara ଝରା, 69
 Jyotish ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ, 69
 Kamar କମାର, 70
 Kansari କନ୍ଧାରୀ, 70
 Karan କରଣ, 70
 Keuta କେଉଟ, 70
 Khadura, 70
 Khandayat, ଖଣ୍ଡାୟତ 70
 Khitibansha (Matibansha) ଶିବିବଂଶ (ମାଟିବଂଶ), 71
 Kshytriya କ୍ଷତ୍ରିୟ, 71
 Kumbhar କୁମ୍ଭାର, 71
 Kurmi କୁମ୍ଭି, 71

Patara ପାଟର, 71
 Routia, 72
 Sikalkar, 72
 Sitara, 72
 Sundhi ସୁନ୍ଦି, 72
 Teli ତେଲି, 72
 Thatari, ଥାଟାରି 76, 145

Censuses :

Live-stock Census of 1982, 129
 Census of 1941, 59
 Census of 1951, 59, 206, 340
 Census of 1961, 58, 59, 204, 208, 342
 Census of 1971, 58, 59, 61, 65, 208, 236
 Census of 1981, 55, 58, 209, 345, 425, 434

Cesses :

Dispensary Cess, 255, 256
 Nistar Cess, 256, 263, 271, 273
 School Cess, 255, 256, 266, 271, 273
 Changu, 84, 101
 Charge Chrome Plant, 234
 Chatasali ଚଟାଶାଳୀ, 71
 Chaupadhi, 67
 Chaura ଚୌର, 66
 Chawkidari, 275, 297, 361
 Chashew Plantation, 112
 Chharam ଚରମ, 252
 Chief Minister's Relief Fund, 128, 129
 Child Immunisation Programme, 423
 Children's Park, 110
 China Clay, 14
 Chita ଚିତା, 98
 Chlorite, 9
 Chromite, 9, 13, 14, 139
 Church, 68
 Circuit House, 180, 197, 431
 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, 242, 297, 304, 305

- Commissioner of Wakfs, 68
Common High Court, 302, 303
Common peafowl (B), 32
Community Development Block, 57, 112, 146, 220, 222, 225, 228, 236, 243, 319, 321, 335, 430
Community Development Blocks :
 Anandapur, 146, 161, 226, 243
 Banspal, 77, 81, 125, 223, 224, 243, 392, 393, 420
 Champua, 125, 244, 394
 Ghasipura, 115, 228, 243
 Ghatagan, 115, 116, 125, 243
 Harichandanpur, 81, 86, 115, 223, 224, 243, 393, 420
 Hatadihi, 226, 228, 242,
 Jhumpura, 116, 125, 243
 Joda, 116, 243, 432
 Kendujhar, 115, 243, 394
 Patana, 115, 116, 125, 129, 243
 Shaharapada, 116, 125, 129, 243
 Telkoi, 77, 81, 125, 223, 224, 236, 243, 393
Community Development Programme, 224, 236, 243
Companies :
 Bengal Timber Trading Co., 21, 158
 Budhiraj Company, 127
 East India Company, 3, 48, 49, 156
 General Insurance Company of India, 155
 New India Assurance, 155
 Oriental Fire and General Insurance, Company Ltd., 155
 United India Insurance, Company Ltd., 155
 M/S Bird & Co., 137, 138, 158
 M/S Bengal Trading Co., 137
 M/S Durby Industrial Project (P) Ltd., 141
 M/S Fried Crup pof West-Germany, 140
 M/S Serajuddin & Co., 369
 M/S Utkal Contractors Joinary (P) Ltd., 26
Conservation Farming Demonstration, 113
Constituencies :
 Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), 399, 400, 402, 404, 405, 406, 409, 410, 411, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418
 Parliamentary (Lok Sabha), 399, 400, 402, 403, 405, 407, 409, 410, 413, 414, 416
Constitution of India, 24, 346, 383, 407, 414
Co-operative Societies :
 Blacksmithy Industrial Co-operative Society, 146
 Brass and Bell-metal Co-operative Society, 145
 Carpentry Industrial Co-operative Society, 146
 Consumer Co-operative Society, 164
 Diary Co-operative Society, 319
 Employees' Credit Co-operative Society, 154
 Gur and Khandasari Co-operative Society, 146
 Handicraft Co-operative Society, 156
 Hand pounding Co-operative Society, 164
 House Building Co-operative Society, 154
 Industrial Co-operative Society, 146
 Jhumpura Grama Panchayat Oil Seed Processing and Marketing Co-operative Society, 147

Khandasari Industrial Co-operative
Society, 146

Labour Contract and Construction Co-
operative Society, 164

Large-sized Agricultural Multipurpose
Co-operative Society, 429

Large-sized Co-operative Society, 154

Laxmi Narayan Kutir Silpa Co-operative
Society, 145

Lift Irrigation Co-operative Society,
164, 165

Lime Industrial Co-operative Society,
145

Milk Supply Co-operative Society, 164

Non-edible Oil and Soap Co-operative
Society, 146

Oil Industries Co-operative Society, 145

Orissa Handloom Weavers' Co-opera-
tive Society, 144

Primary Co-operative Societies,
321

Regional Marketing Co-operative
Society, 164, 425

Service Co-operative Society, 150, 154

Small Traders' Co-operative Society,
164, 165

Tara Taila Silpa Co-operative Society,
147

Village Industrial Co-operative Society,
156

Village Leather Co-operative Society,
146

Weavers' Co-operative Society, 144

Wholesale Co-operative Society, 164

Copper Plate, 47

Cottage Industries, 143

Cottage Industries Board, 147

Court of Law, 49, 273

Cowry (Cypres moneta) Currency, 156

Criminal Procedure Code, 240

Crops, 116

D

Dalai ଦଳାଇ, 260

Damodar Valley Corporation, 136

Dan ଦାନ, 259

Dances :

Changu ଚଙ୍ଗୁ, 101

Chhau ଛଉ, 101, 104

Ho ହୋ, 102

Juang ଜୁଆଙ୍ଗ, 101

Dandapat ଦଣ୍ଡପାଟ, 250, 251, 255, 260,
263, 269, 270, 271

Dangua, 270, 275

Daitary ଦୈତାରି (H), 11

Daskathia ଦାଶକାଠିଆ,

Dehuri ଦେହୁରି, 65, 77, 79, 82, 91, 103,
104, 106, 270

Deo (R), 8, 115

Departments :

Agriculture Department, 120, 121,
122, 200, 322

Community Development and So-
cial Welfare Department, 333, 354

Co-operative Department, 321

Education Department, 323, 354,
372, 391

Electricity Department, 200, 318

Fisheries Department, 425

Food and Civil Supplies Depart-
ment, 128, 165

Forest Department, 23, 26, 27, 173,
180, 218, 320, 352

Harijan and Tribal Welfare Depart-
ment, 391

Health Department, 368

Industries Department, 320, 353

Irrigation Department, 200, 317

- Labour Department, 149, 218, 387
 Law Department, 389
 Lift Irrigation Department, 317
 Medical Department, 256, 322
 Mining and Geology, 323, 353
 National Highways Department, 200, 318
 Planning and Co-ordination Department, 332
 Police Department, 95, 182
 Public Health Department, 126, 200, 316, 328, 329, 330
 Public Works Department, 126, 169, 180, 219, 237, 316
 Registration Department, 278
 Revenue and Excise Department, 30, 178, 180, 240, 242, 272, 388
 Roads and Buildings Department, 200, 316
 Rural Engineering Organisation, 200
 Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, 323, 345, 368
 Veterinary Department, 319
 Vigilance Department, 25
 Dewan ଚଢ଼ାଘର, 50, 51, 53, 271, 273, 302
 Dharmasala ପର୍ବଶାଳା, 157, 180, 425, 431
 Dhaura (T) ଧଉରା, 20, 134
 Dhenki ଢେଙ୍କି, 97
 Dholkata Pahar (H), 140
 Dialect, 62
 Directorate of Health Services, 362
 Directorate of Industries, 142
 Dispensaries :
 Allopathic, 236, 367
 Ayurvedic, 199, 369, 392
 Homoeopathic, 199, 369
 Veterinary, 132, 200, 236, 319
 District Advisory Council, 330, 331, 332
 District Development Advisory Board, 241, 330, 332
 District Development Board, 240, 241, 325, 330, 332
 District Development Committee, 239, 240, 241, 332
 District Family Welfare Bureau, 370, 371
 District Health Education Bureau, 372
 District Industries Centre, 147, 148, 352
 District Rural Development Agency, 27, 227, 395
 District Milk Union, 131
 Dolarite, 9
 Drought of 1954-1955, 123
 Drought of 1965, 124
 Drug Distribution Centres, 378
 Duba ଢୁବା, 66
 Duck (B), 32
 Ductile Iron Spun Pipes, 141
 Durbar Administration, 30, 70, 272, 291, 297, 299, 325, 338, 339, 342, 361, 433
 Durbar Government, 2, 50
 Durgapur Steel Plant, 12, 426
 Dynasties :
 Bhanja Dynasty, 43, 44
 Murunda Dynasty, 42
 Naga Dynasty, 42
 E
 Early Stone Age Sites, 41
 Eastern Ghats, 10
 Eastern Ghats Orogen, 10
 Eastern States Agency, 136, 291
 Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme, 73, 113
 Economic Sample Survey, 150, 208

Education—

among backward classes and Tribes,
390, 391
among women, 341
on health, 392

Educational Institutions—

Colleges:

Kendujhar College, 350
Law College, 353, 425
Ravenshaw College, 52, 338
Women's College, 343, 351

Schools:

Ashram School, 133, 237, 344, 345
391
Bhuyanpirh, 339, 340, 343
Cambridge and Convent school, 350
Elementary Training school, 323
High English school, 237, 323, 326,
328, 339, 342, 343, 345, 348, 349,
425, 427
Industrial Training School, 352
Kanyashram, 237, 342, 344, 345, 391
Madrasa, 347
Middle English school, 237, 323, 328,
338, 339, 342, 343, 345, 347, 348
Mining Engineering School, 57, 68, 353
Muktab 339, 347
Music and Dance school, 352
National Survey Training School, 352
Nicholson Forest School, 200, 352,
427
Oriental School, 354
Pathasala ପାଠଶାଳା, 337, 338, 341
Primary school, 237, 323, 338, 339,
342, 343, 345, 346, 347
Professional and Technical School,
352

Residential school, 237, 339, 391

Sanskrit Tol, 338, 339, 354

Secondary Training School, 323, 352,

Sevashram ସେବାଶ୍ରମ, 237, 344, 345,
391

Vernacular school, 53, 338, 339

Elections:

First General Election of 1952, 399,
401, 402

Second General Election of 1957,
402, 403, 404

Mid-term Election of 1961, 339,
404, 405

Election in 1967, 405, 406, 408

Election in 1971, 407, 408, 409

Election in 1974, 410, 411

Election in 1977, 411, 412

Election in 1980, 413, 414, 415

Election in 1984, 416

Election in 1985, 416, 417

Lok Sabha Election in 1962, 405

Election Commission of India, 407,
410, 414

Electrical Power House, 136

Elephant (A), 32

Employment Exchange, 387

Employees' State Insurance Scheme,
385

Express Highway, 169, 170

F

Fair Price Shops, 165, 233

Family Budget Enquiry, 221

Family and Child Welfare Project,
421

Family Pension Fund, 386

Family Planning, 236, 370, 371

Family Welfare Programme, 322, 369
 Farmers' Functional Literacy Project, 354
 Ferro-Chrome Plant, 138, 139
 Ferro-Manganese Plant, 13, 137, 140, 141, 149, 234, 387
 Ferro-Silicon Plant, 138, 139
 Ferry, 178

Festivals:

Aghira Purnima ଅଗିର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିମା, 267
 Akhin Pardhi, 79, 103
 Akshaya Trutiya ଅକ୍ଷୟ ତୃତୀୟା, 81, 84, 104
 Athei Jatra, 109
 Bada Osa ବଡ଼ ଓଷା, 103
 Banrupat Jatra, 109
 Baruni Jatra ବାରୁଣି ଯାତ୍ରା, 103, 429
 Bishuva Sankranti ବିଷୁବ ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତି, 428
 Bisri Thakurani Jatra, 103
 Bodam, 104
 Chait Parab, 104,
 Chaitra Parab, 101
 Chandan Jatra ଚନ୍ଦନ ଯାତ୍ରା, 66, 104
 Dasahara ଦଶହରା, 68, 70, 71, 105
 Dipavali ଦୀପାବଳି, 70, 105
 Dola Jatra ଦୋଳଯାତ୍ରା, 66, 69, 70, 105
 Durga Puja ଦୁର୍ଗା ପୂଜା, 66, 105
 Gamha Purnami ଗମ୍ଭା ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିମା, 71, 73, 77, 79, 81 84
 Hingula Parab ହିଙ୍ଗୁଳା ପର୍ବ, 105
 Id ଇଦ୍, 109
 Ind ଇନ୍ଦ, 109
 Indu Purnima ଇନ୍ଦୁ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିମା, 73
 Janmastami ଜନ୍ମାଷ୍ଟମୀ, 109
 Kali Puja କାଳୀ ପୂଜା, 71, 72, 105
 Karma Jatra କରମା ଯାତ୍ରା, 79

Karma Parab କରମା ପର୍ବ, 74, 81, 88
 Karama Puja କରମା ପୂଜା, 106
 Kurala Panchami କୁରଳ ପଂଚମୀ, 71
 Lakshmi Puja ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପୂଜା, 109
 Magha Jatra ମାଘ ଯାତ୍ରା, 79
 Makar Sankranti, 6, 77, 79, 81, 88, 89, 106, 431

Nuakhai ନୁଆଖାଇ, 79, 84, 107
 Pahadi Puja ପାହାଡ଼ି ପୂଜା, 109
 Pana Sankranti Jatra ପଣା ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତି ଯାତ୍ରା, 109

Parbani Parba, 167
 Pithi phoda Jatra ପିଠି ଫୋଡ଼ା ଯାତ୍ରା, 109
 Pusha Punein ପୁଷ୍ୟ ପୁନେଇଁ, 79, 84

Raja Sankranti ରାଜ ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତି, 77, 81, 107, 432
 Rama Nabami ରାମ ନବମୀ, 107
 Ras Purnima ରସ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିମା, 107
 Ratha Jatra ରଥଯାତ୍ରା, 66, 108, 431
 Sarhul, 108
 Sivaratri ସିବରାତ୍ରି, 66, 67, 108, 427, 431
 Sohrai, 109
 Tarini Jatra, ତାରିଣି ଯାତ୍ରା, 109
 Tushu Parab, 71

Feudatory States of Orissa, 1, 291

Fire Stations, 296

Fish, 33

Fish Farms, 135

Five Year Plans, 26, 27, 220, 226, 227, 231

Floods :

Flood of 1913, 6
 Flood of 1927, 57, 123, 219
 Flood of 1956, 124
 Flood of 1960, 124
 Flood of 1961, 124
 Flood of 1965, 124
 Flood of 1975, 125

Flora, 16

- Fodder Seed Production Farm, 319
 Food Corporation of India, 197
 Food for Work Programme, 231, 423
 Foodgrain Control Order, 212
 Forest, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 27, 28, 30, 134, 143, 253
 Forest Training School, 53
 Forest Division, 17
 Forest Enquiry Committee, 23
 Forest Enquiry Committee Report, 28
 Freedom Fighters' Pension, 387
 FACOR, 127

G

- Gadi, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 239, 273
 Ganda (R), 7
 Gandhamardan (H), 5, 10, 111, 178, 361
 Ganges ଗଙ୍ଗା (R), 49, 429
 Ganja ଗଞ୍ଜା, 100, 388, 369
 Geese (B), 32
 Gendacheea (H), 7
 Geological Survey of India, 140
 Glass sands 15,

Gods:

- Balabhadra ବଳଭଦ୍ର, 71, 433
 Baladev ବଳଦେବ, 46, 54, 71, 431, 432
 Baladevjiu, ବଳଦେବଜୀଉ, 53
 Bishnu ବିଷ୍ଣୁ, 426
 Brahma ବ୍ରହ୍ମା, 429
 Brahmeshwar ବ୍ରହ୍ମେଶ୍ୱର, 429
 Budha Deo, 80
 Dadhibaman ଦାଧିବାମନ, 425, 431
 Dharam Bonga, 107
 Dharma Devata ଧର୍ମଦେବତା, 84
 Ganesh ଗଣେଶ, 69
 Gramsri ଗ୍ରାମସ୍ତ୍ରୀ, 84

- Jagannath 46, 66, 108, 259, 425, 432, 433
 Janga deo, 80
 Krishna କୃଷ୍ଣ, 69, 205, 207
 Kusaleshwar କୁଶଳେଶ୍ୱର, 427
 Lakshman, 46, 361, 431
 Linga deo, 60
 Maran Buru, 87
 Radhakrishna ରାଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ, 66, 105
 Rahu ରାହୁ, 66
 Rama ରାମ, 46, 66, 107, 431
 Sani ଶନି, 66
 Sing Bonga, 81, 86, 87
 Siva ଶିବ, 66, 67, 103, 106, 108, 426
 Sun, 66, 79, 84, 87, 89

Goddesses :

- Baseli, 70, 104
 Basumati ବସୁମତି, 84, 87
 Bimala ବିମଳା, 89
 Bisri Thakurani, 66, 103
 Danda Devi, 44, 431
 Duarajuni, 89
 Durga ଦୁର୍ଗା, 66, 105
 Dwarchandi, 432
 Gadachandi, 65, 67, 110
 Grama Devati ଗ୍ରାମଦେବତା, 66, 89, 107
 Kali କାଳୀ, 105
 Lakshmi ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ, 66
 Naga Bonga, 86
 Netei Thakurani, 73
 Parbati ପାର୍ବତୀ, 67
 Ramachandi ରାମଚଣ୍ଡୀ, 432
 Sidhakali ସିଦ୍ଧକାଳୀ, 67, 433
 Sidhamata ସିଦ୍ଧମାତା, 66
 Sita ସୀତା, 46, 434
 Subhadra ସୁଭଦ୍ରା, 46, 431, 433

Tarini ଚାରିଶା, 66, 67, 105, 428
 Gold, 15
 Gold Washers, 15
 Gonasika (H) ଗୋନାସିକା, 5, 7, 81, 180
 Gotra ଗୋତ୍ର, 89, 93
 Gramadan ଗ୍ରାମଦାନ, 237, 274, 275
 Grama Panchayat ଗ୍ରାମ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ, 125, 133, 160, 161, 162, 174, 178, 226, 237, 242, 325, 333, 334, 335, 391, 392, 395, 462
 Grama Rakhi ଗ୍ରାମରକ୍ଷା, 297, 362
 Grama Rakhi Ordinance, 1967, 362
 Granites, 9, 10
 Gross National Product, 226
 Gruhalaxmi Society, 420
 Guntha ଗୁଣ୍ଠ, 165, 250, 251
 Gupta Empire, 43
 Gurudwar, 68, 426

H

Haladia Port, 139
 Handia ହାଣ୍ଡିଆ, 80, 81, 84, 100
 Handibhanga (H) ହାଣ୍ଡିଭଙ୍ଗା, 8, 110
 Hat ହାଟ, 161
 Heron (B), 32
 High Court, 49, 302, 306
 Hindu, 65, 66, 80, 84, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 102, 105
 Hindu Kustha Nivaran Sangha, 364
 Hindu Law, 93
 Hindu Law of Inheritance, 93
 Hindusthan Steel Limited, 138
 Hirakud Hydro-Electricity Project, 137
 Hornbill (B), 32
 Hornblende, 9
 Hospital, 365, 366
 House of the People, 331

I

India Dairy Development Corporation, 131
 India Red Cross Society, 127, 424
 Indian Penal Code, 297
 Indrachatra (H) ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଚଟ୍ର, 430
 Industrial Development Corporation, 140, 141
 Industrial Policy Resolution, 139
 Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa, Ltd., 141
 Inscriptions :
 Asanpat Stone Inscription, 41, 42, 43
 Sitabinji Inscription, 42, 433
 I. B. Park, 110
 Inspection Bungalow, 127, 169, 170, 180, 197, 425, 426, 427, 430, 431
 Integrated Rural Development Programme 73, 132, 226, 227, 228, 229, 233
 Integrated Tribal Development Agency, 27, 222, 225, 226, 229, 393, 394
 Integrated Dairy Development Programme, 131
 Integrated Tribal Development Programme, 9, 27, 375
 Integrated Tribal Development Project, 346
 International Assessment Commission, 365
 International Children's Organisation, 419
 Irrigation Project, 114
 Iron-ore, 11, 139
 Iron-ore Cell Commission, 387
 Iron-ore Group of Rocks, 9, 10

J

Jagirs :

- Chadah Jagir, 258
 Kharposh ଖରପୋଷ, ଖୋରାକ ପୋଷାକ,
 257, 258, 259, 260
 Niskar Jagir ନିଷ୍କର, 258, 260
 Padhani Jagir, 270
 Raktapata Jagir, 258
 Tanki Jagir, 258, 259, 260
 Jail, 298, 299, 300, 301
 Jain, 65, 68, 356, 432
 Jain Tirthankaras, 432
 Jainism, 681
 Jal land, 250, 251
 Jama ଜମା, 262, 263, 270
 Jamabandi ଜମାବନ୍ଦୀ, 266
 Jayanti village, 329
 Joda view park of TISCO, 110
 Joint Scheme of operation of Kendu
 Leaf Trade, 26
 Jhuming cultivation, 20
 Juang Development Agency, 84, 226,
 395
 Judiciary, 304, 305, 306
 Jyotisha ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ, 66, 69

K

- Kabuliwalla, 150
 Kabuliyat କବୁଲିୟତ, 262, 266
 Kadai (T), 6
 Kalavikash Kendra, 353
 Kaliapaljhar (R), 8
 Kalinga Iron Works, 140, 141, 149,
 387, 426
 Kanchi Kaveri battle, 45, 46
 Kanjhari (R) , 7, 428
 Kanjhari Irrigation Project, 115
 Kanoongo କାନୁଙ୍ଗୋ, 262, 271

- Kaolin, 14
 Karma (T), 106
 Karo (R), 7, 328, 376
 Kasai (R), 6
 Kasi (T), 19, 20, 134
 Kaupunidhari କାପୁନିଧାରୀ, 67
 Kendu (T) କେନ୍ଦୁ, 2
 Kendujhar Division, 22, 24, 30, 35, 352
 Kendujhar Forest Division, 26, 134,
 135, 320
 Khajaru (H), 5
 Khajurdi Pahar (H), 15
 Khandadhar Parbat (H) ଖଣ୍ଡାଧାର ପର୍ବତ,
 5, 110
 Khandapati ଖଣ୍ଡପତି, 70
 Kharif ଖରିଫ, 113, 114, 115, 116
 Khatian ଖଟିଆନ୍, 253
 Khurda Kingdom, 46
 Kochila (T) କୋଟିଳା, 432
 Koira—Noamundi Group, 10, 11
 Koira—Similipal Group, 11, 13
 Kolhan Group of rocks, 10
 Kukurkutia (R), 7, 123
 Kukurungi (R), 7
 Kumbhai (R), 54
 Kurum (T) କୁରୁମ, 19, 20, 134, 135
 Kusai (R), 7, 115, 123, 124, 317, 427
 Kushaleswar Social Organisation Club,
 419
 Kushan coin, 156, 168, 434
 Kushan Empire, 156, 157
 Kushavadra (R) କୁଶବଦ୍ରା, 52
 K. V. I. Programme, 148

L

Labour,

disputes, 384

laws, 383

office, 383

welfare, 383

welfare centres, 386

Lakhrajdar ଗୁମରାବଦାର, 256

Lakhraj Bahal ଗୁମରାବଦାର, 257

Lakshmisagar tank, 46

Land Revenue, 256, 266, 268, 269, 270

Laterites, 9

Late Stone Age Culture, 41

Legislature :

Central Legislature (Lok Sabha), 399,
401, 402, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413,
414, 416State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha) 399,
401, 402, 404, 405, 408, 411, 414, 416

Leprosy Control Unit, 364

Life Insurance Corporation of India,
155, 197

Lift Irrigation Project, 114

Live-stock Breeding Farm, 319

Local Self-Government, 325

Low Shaft Pig Iron Plant, 139

M

Machhakandana (R) ମାଛକାନ୍ଦଣା, 6, 7,
50, 326, 327, 428

Madras Native Infantry, 50

Mahajan ମହାଜନ, 150

Mahaprabat (H) ମହାପ୍ରବତ, 5

Mahila Samitis ମହିଳା ସମିତି, 237, 375,
378, 422

Mahanadi (R) ମହାନଦୀ, 168

Mahima Cult, 92

Majhang (Juang dormitory), 82, 106,
107

Malangtoli (H), 12, 139, 140

Mana ମାନା, 165, 250, 251, 252, 270

Manganese Ore, 12, 138, 139

Mango (T), 66

Mankarnacha (H) ମାଙ୍କଡ଼ ନାଚା, 5

Manoj Manjari Shisu Bhawan ମନୋଜ
ମନ୍ଦିରା ଶିଶୁ ଭବନ, 419, 420, 431

Maratha, 47, 48

Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural
Labourers' Agency, 227

Market Committee, 162, 163

Mass Education Programme, 370

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre,
236, 365, 368

Math ମଥା, 42, 43, 257, 432

Medium Irrigation Project, 114, 116

Meghanada Parbat (H) ମେଘନାଦ ପର୍ବତ, 7

Meghatburu (H), 140

Mermeda (R), 4, 8

Messers. Hindustan Steel Limited, 138

Mica, 9

Middle Stone Age sites, 41

Milanee Sahitya Samsad, 354

Milk Chilling Plant, 131

Mineral and Metal Tradiag Corporation,
139

Minimum Need Programme, 376

Minor Forest Produce, 29, 30, 135

Minor Irrigation Project, 114

Mobile Child Health Project, 420

Mobile Health Unit, 392

Modified Area Development Area
Programme, 27, 73, 226, 229, 395

Mogul Khalishah Lands, 250

Mohamedan Law, 93

Monkey (A), 32

Mooney's Plan, 21, 134

Mosque, 68

Mughal ମୁଗଲ, 47

Mulia ମୁଲିଆ, 85

Multi State Cashew Project, 112

Municipalities :

Barbil Municipality, 173, 174, 325
327, 330

Kendujhar Municipality, 155, 162,
173, 174, 202, 325, 326, 327, 330,
431

Musal (R) ମୁସଲ, 7, 123

Muslim, 65, 67, 93, 157, 339

N

Naga confederacy, 43

National Bank for Agriculture and
Rural Development (NABARD), 11

National Commission on Agriculture,
23, 24, 26

National Employment Programme, 230

National Extension Service Blocks, 220

National Forest Policy, 22, 23, 24, 28

National Highway, 169

National Malaria Eradication Pro-
gramme, 363, 378

National Rural Employment Pro-
gramme, 73, 231, 233, 395

National Smallpox Eradication Pro-
gramme, 376

Neelachakra ନିଳାଚଳ, 421

Nehru Jubak Kendra ନେହରୁ ଯୁବାକକେନ୍ଦ୍ର,
354

Neolithic culture, 41

Neorljal (R), 8

New 20-Point Programme, 234

Niskar Debottar ନିଷ୍କର ଦେବୋତ୍ତର, 256

Normal Adult Education Programme,
354

Notified Area Councils (N.A.C.) :

Anandapur N. A. C., 103, 173,
174, 178, 202, 325, 329, 330,
425, 428

Jajpur Road N. A. C. , 162

Joda N. A. C., 173, 174, 325,
328, 329, 430

Nutrition Programme, 319, 423

O

Administration of Orissa State's Order,
1948, 29, 273

Old Age Pension Scheme, 387

Operation Flood-II Project, 131

Opium Prohibition Scheme, 390

Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regu-
lation, 1948, 132

Orissa Estates Abolition Lease and
Soumotu Cases, 274

Orissa Forest Corporation, 24, 26

Orissa Handloom Weavers' Co-opera-
tive Ltd., 144

Orissa Khadi and Village Industries
Board, 145, 148

Orissa Legislative Assembly, 407
410, 414

Orissa Minerals Development
Company, Ltd., 368

O. M. C., 327

OMFED, 131

Orissa School of Mining Engineering,
200, 353, 431

Orissa Small Industries Corporation,
147

Orissa State Co-operative Milk Pro-
ducers' Federation, 131

Orissa State Electricity Board, 137,
140, 318

Orissa State Finance Corporation,
147

Orissa State Industries Corporation,
321

Orissa State Kendu Leaf (Control
and Distribution) Order, 1949, 25

Orissa State Road Transport Corporation, 175, 176

Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, 113, 122

Oriya Script, 64

OXFAM, 420

Scheduled Area (Constitution) Order No. 109, 276

P

Padika ପଦିକା, 53, 250, 251

Padhan ପଧାନ, 262, 263, 266, 270, 271, 275

Paik ପାଇକ, 50, 89, 249, 250, 260, 263

Paikali ପାଇକାଳି, 250

Panchayat Samiti ପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ସମିତି, 225, 242, 325, 330, 331, 332, 333

Panchayat Samiti Industries, 147, 321

Paradip Port, 139

Parwana ପରଘୁନା, 262

Paragana ପ୍ରଗଣା, 70

Partially Excluding Area Committee, 23

Pathasala ପାଠଶାଳା, 337, 338, 341

Patna University, 348

Patridge (B), 32,

Patta ପଟ୍ଟା, 253, 254, 262, 263, 266, 267

Phasi (T), 134

Piasal (T) ପିଆଶାଳ, 134, 135

Pigeon Service, 182, 295

Pig Iron Factory, 12

Pipal (T) ପିପଳ, 66

Pirh ପିରହ, 84, 257

Plant Protection, 122

Poets and Writers, 356

Police, 182, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297

Political Agent, 27, 239, 339

Political Parties :

Bharatiya Jana Sangh, 401, 408

Bharatiya Janata Party, 415, 417

Bharatiya Lok Dal, 401, 413

Communist Party of India, 404, 408, 415, 417

Ganatantra Parishad, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405

Independent, 401, 402, 403, 404, 406, 408, 409, 410, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417

Indian National Congress (I), 414

Indian National Congress, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417

Indian National Congress (O), 408

Indian National Congress (U), 414, 415

Jana Congress, 401, 406, 408, 410

Janata Party (J. P.), 415

Janata Party, 401, 411, 412, 416, 417

Janata (S), 414, 416

Jhar Khand, 401, 408, 410, 415, 416

Lok Dal, 416, 417

Praja Socialist Party, 401, 404, 408

Socialist Party, 401

Swatantra Party, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412

Utkal Congress, 401, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412

Post Office, 181

Pradhan, 82, 87

Precambrian Rocks, 8

Primary Health Centre, 236, 366, 367, 426, 428, 429

Privy Council, 49

Prohibition, 387, 389

Public Health, 372

Pyarimohan Academy, 52, 338

Pyrite, 15

Q

Quartz, 9

Quartzite, 9, 10, 139

Quoran, 67

R

Rabi, 113, 114, 115, 116
 Rafa, 250
 Rai (T), 19, 20
 Raiyat, 253, 256, 257, 260, 262, 263, 264, 265, 267, 268, 272, 273, 275, 276
 Rajmahi (T), 134
 Rajya Sabha, 332
 Ramala (R), 115
 Ranga (H), 5
 Ravanachhaya cave shelter, 43, 433
 Rebellion of 1867, 250, 272
 Rebellion of 1891, 338
 Red Jungle Fowl (B), 32
 Red spurfowl (B), 32
 Regional Research Station, 122
 Regional Transport Authority, 176
 Regulated Market Committee, 162
 Regulated Market, 161, 162, 163
 Religions:
 Buddhism, 68
 Christians, 68, 74, 75
 Hinduism, 65, 73, 74, 75, 89, 92
 Islam, 67, 75
 Jainism, 68, 337, 356
 Mahima Dharma, 67, 93
 Saivism, 43, 67
 Saktism, 67
 Sikhism, 68, 75
 Rengali Dam, 115
 Remal (R), 7
 Remal Irrigation Project, 115
 Rengali Irrigation Project, 115
 Revenue, 256, 266, 268, 269, 270, 278
 Revolt of 1857, 49
 Road, 127, 157, 168, 169, 170, 171, 173, 177, 180, 425—433

Rules :

Mineral Concessions Rule, 1960 (M. C. Rule 1960), 139
 Old Age Pension Rule, 387
 Orissa Excise Rule, 1970, 388
 Orissa Excise (Mahua Flowers) Rule, 1976, 388
 Orissa Forest Shooting Rules, 1973, 31
 Orissa Government Reserved Forest Shooting Rules, 1938, 31
 Orissa Grama Panchayat Election Rule, 1965, 334
 Orissa Minimum Wages Rules, 1954, 216
 Orissa Registration of Births and Deaths Rule, 1970, 362
 Orissa Saw Pit and Saw Mill (Control) Rules, 1980, 25
 Orissa Survey and Settlement Rule, 267

Rotary Club, 423
 Rural Employment Bureau, 134
 Rural Family Planning Organization, 370
 Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, 73, 131, 395
 Rural Market Centres, 161
 Rural Radio Forums, 237

S

Sahu ବାଢ଼, 85
 Sahukar ବାଢ଼ଜାରି, 150
 Sajana (T) ସଜନା, 83, 84
 Sal (T) ଶାଳ, 16, 17, 18, 19, 80
 Sal seed, 30, 216, 218
 Salami ସଲମୀ, 264, 265, 277
 Salandi (R) 7, 114, 115, 124, 125, 317
 Salandi Irrigation Project, 114, 426
 Samaj Mangal Board, 128
 Samakoi (R), 7, 123, 124

Sambar (A) ସମ୍ବର, 32, 99
 Sanad ସନାଦ, 3, 239, 262
 Sandstone, 15
 Saraswati (R) ସରସ୍ୱତୀ, 337
 Sarbarakar ସର୍ବରକାର, 270
 Sarbodaya Seva Samiti ସର୍ବୋଦୟ ସେବା ସମିତି, 354

Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order, 1956, 88

Sarupata (H), 7

Sardar ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର, 49, 50, 51, 82, 263, 266, 269, 270, 271

Scheduled Castes, 72, 73, 74, 80, 92, 129, 220, 223, 224, 229, 230, 231, 233, 237, 275, 276, 277, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 333, 334, 343, 345, 346, 352, 390, 391, 392, 394, 401, 404, 407, 410

Scheduled Castes:

Chamar ଚମାର, 72, 73
 Ghasi ଗାସି, 72, 73
 Dhoba ଧୋବା, 72, 73, 80, 91, 201, 202
 Dom ଡମ, 72, 73
 Gokha ଗୋଖା, 72, 74
 Hadi ହାଡ଼ି, 72, 74
 Pan (Pana) ପାନ, 72, 74
 Pan Tanti ପାନ ତାନ୍ତି, 72, 74
 Patra Tanti, 72, 75
 Tamadia, 72, 75

Scheduled Tribes, 75, 80, 84, 92, 220, 223, 224, 226, 229, 230, 231, 233, 237, 275, 276, 277, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 333, 334, 343, 345, 346, 352, 390, 391, 392, 394, 401, 402, 404, 407, 409, 410, 413

Scheduled, Tribes:

Bathudi, 75, 76, 218
 Bhuyan ଭୂୟାଁ, 75, 77, 78, 79, 218, 223, 253, 265, 266, 269, 273, 338, 339, 343, 387, 391

Bhumij ଭୂମିଜ, 75

Gond ଗଣ୍ଡ, 75, 79, 80, 218

Ho ହୋ, 75, 80, 81, 102

Juang ଜୁଆଙ୍ଗ, 1, 5, 20, 29, 75, 81, 92, 83, 84, 218, 223, 253, 265, 266, 269, 343, 387, 391, 429

Kharwar, 75

Kisan କିଷାନ, 75

Kora କୋରା, 75

Munda ମୁଣ୍ଡା, 75, 85, 86, 108

Oraon ଓରାଂ, 75

Santal ସାନ୍ତାଲ, 75, 86, 87, 88,

Saora ସୋରା, 75

Shabar ସବାର, 75

Sounti ସାଉଣ୍ଡି, 75, 88, 89

Kharia ଖରିଆ, 75

Kol କୋଲହ, 75, 84, 107, 343

Kuli କୁଳି, 75

Mundari ମୁଣ୍ଡାରି, 75

Schist, 13, 15

School Health Service Scheme, 372

Second World War, 212, 214, 292

Seed Corporation of India, 120

Sendhei (R), 7

Sepoy, 5

Settlements :

Settlement of 1803, 249

Settlement of 1858, 250

Settlement of 1868, 250

Settlement of 1870, 250

Settlement in 1881, 266

Settlement in 1890, 266

Settlement of 1892-1900, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 259, 260, 261, 263, 269, 270

Settlement for 1894-95, 266

Settlement of 1914 - 15, 252,
254, 255, 256, 260, 261, 262, 263,
264, 267, 269, 270, 272
Settlement of 1915, 21
Settlement of 1916-17, 266
Settlement in Ambo ex-estate,
257, 269
Settlement of the ex-State of
Kendujhar, 249
Revision Settlements of 1922-23,
257
Wylly's Settlement, 266
Shifting Cultivation (Podu Chasa),
1, 20, 29, 78, 82, 83, 112, 223, 224 392
Sikh, 65, 68
Sillimanite, 9
Similipal ଶିମିଲିପାଳ, (H), 7
Similipal Forest Development Cor-
poration, 24
Simul ଶିମୁଳି (T), 19
Siris ଶିରୀଷ (T), 19
Sissoo ଶିଶୁ (T), 134, 135
Sita ସୀତା (R), 7, 123
Sitabinji ସୀତାବିଞ୍ଜି (H), 5
Sivalinga ଶିବଲିଙ୍ଗ, 43, 47, 429, 431, 433
Small Farmers' Development
Agency, 227
Small Scale Industries, 142
Snake, 33
Social Forestry Scheme, 27
Soil conservation, 112
Soil Conservation Demonstration
Centre, 113
Soil Conservation Programme, 113
Sothi (R), 6
Sponge Iron Plant, 140
Spotted deer (A), 32
Shrimati Textile, 143
S. C. B. Medical College, 126

State Council for Training in
Vocational Trades, 352, 353
State Council of Technical
Education and Training, 353
State Highway, 4, 160, 169, 170
State Forest Corporation, 24
State Social Welfare Board, 128
Steel Plant, 140
Sundai (R), 7
Sunia, 109
Survey, Education and Treatment
Centre, 364
Swedish Society for International
Child Welfare, 419

T

Taccavi ତକାଭି, 124, 150, 271
Tahsil ତହସିଲ, 3, 55, 56, 70,
242, 271, 272, 427
Talc, 15
Talcher Thermal Station, 137
Tata Iron and Steel Company, 141,
430
Tattoo, 76, 85
Teal (B), 32
Telephone Exchange, 182, 425,
426, 427, 430, 431

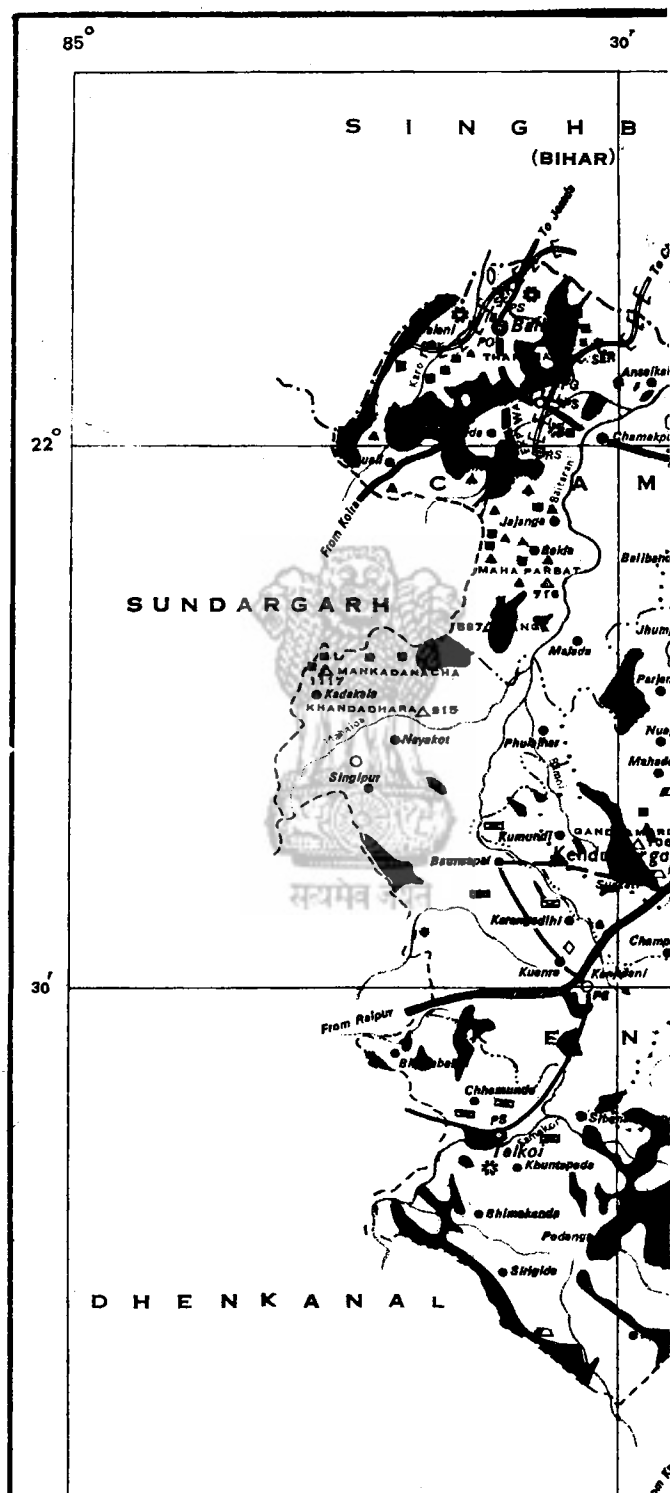
Temples :

Temple of Anandeswar ଆନନ୍ଦେଶ୍ଵର
ମନ୍ଦିର, 425
Temple of Baladeva ବଳଦେବ ମନ୍ଦିର,
46, 54, 431, 432,
Temple of Balunkeshwar ବାଲୁଙ୍କେଶ୍ଵର
ମନ୍ଦିର, 428
Temple of Brahmni Devi Thakurani
ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀଦେବୀ ଠାକୁରାଣୀ ମନ୍ଦିର, 425
Temple of Brahmeswar Siva
ବ୍ରହ୍ମେଶ୍ଵର ଶିବ ମନ୍ଦିର, 46, 103
Temple of Champakeshwar
ଚମ୍ପକେଶ୍ଵର ମନ୍ଦିର, 427

- Temple of Dadhibaman Jiu
 ବଧୂବାମନଙ୍କାଠି ମନ୍ଦିର, 123, 425, 431
 Temple of Jagannath
 ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର, 267 425 431
 Temple of Jhadeswar Mahadev
 ଝାଡ଼େଶ୍ଵର ମହାଦେବ ମନ୍ଦିର, 103 425
 Temple of Jogichhatra
 ଯୋଗିଚାତ୍ର ମନ୍ଦିର, 432
 Temple of Kosaleswar Siva,
 କୋଶଳେଶ୍ଵର ଶିବ ମନ୍ଦିର, 7, 52, 427
 Temple of Lingaraj
 ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ମନ୍ଦିର 427
 Temple of Lord Siva ଶିବ ମନ୍ଦିର,
 42, 43, 67, 108, 426
 Temple of Murga Mahadev
 ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ମହାଦେବ ମନ୍ଦିର, 8, 431
 Temple of Nilakantheshwar
 ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠେଶ୍ଵର ମନ୍ଦିର, 428
 Temple of Panchavakra ପଞ୍ଚବକ୍ର ମନ୍ଦିର,
 431
 Temple of Raghunath Jiu
 ରାଘୁନାଥଙ୍କାଠି ମନ୍ଦିର, 52
 Temple of Rishavanath
 ରିଷଭନାଥ ମନ୍ଦିର, 337
 Temple of Saniswar ଶନିଶ୍ଵର ମନ୍ଦିର,
 428
 Temple of Sidhakali ସିଦ୍ଧକାଳୀ ମନ୍ଦିର,
 433
 Temple of Uttareshwar ଉତ୍ତାରେଶ୍ଵର
 ମନ୍ଦିର, 425
 Tenant, 22, 23, 24, 25, 249, 271, 272
 Tenures:
 Brahmittar ବ୍ରହ୍ମୋତ୍ତର, 257, 259
 Debottar ଦେବୋତ୍ତର, 257
 Kharposh ଶରପୋଷ, 257, 259
 Khairat ଖାଇରତ, 257
 Niskar Lakhraj ନିଷ୍କର ଲାଖରାଜ, 257
 Raiyati, 258, 263
 Tanki Lakhraj, 257, 258, 260
 Tanki and Service Jagirs, 258, 259,
 260, 270
 Village headman system, 262
 Zamindari, 261
 Terre-Des-Hommes, Switzerland, 419
 Thakurani (H) ଠାକୁରାଣୀ, 5, 138, 431
 Third All India Education Survey
 Report, 1973, 346, 348, 349
 Tiger (A), 32
 Tomaka (H), 5
 Tornado of 1978, 125, 148
 Tornado of 1985, 129
 Town Planning, 330
 Trade Unions, 249
 Travellers' Bungalows, 430
 Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employ-
 ment, 73, 231
 Tribal Development Agency (T. D. A.),
 112, 224, 225, 393
 Tributary Mahal, 49, 52, 82
 Tulasi (T) ତୁଳସୀ, 66
 Tungi ତୁଙ୍ଗୀ, 67, 93
 20-Point Economic Programme, 232
 20-Point Programme, 395

 U
 UNICEF, 363, 376
 Union Church, 68
 Unions :
 All India Postal Employees' Union, 197
 All Orissa Public Works Department
 Employees' Union, 197
 Kendujhar District Co-operative Milk
 Producers' Union Ltd., 131
 Kendujhar Electrical Workers' Union,
 197
 Orissa State Commercial Workers'
 Union, 182

- State Transport Employees' Union, 182
- Transport Workers' Union, 182
- Utkal Gomangal Samiti ଉତ୍କଳ ଗୋ-ମଙ୍ଗଳ ସମିତି, 131, 132
- Utkal University, 350
- V**
- Vaccination, 376
- Viharas, 42
- Village Panchayat, 78, 82, 83, 94
- Vishakhapatnam Port, 139
- Volcanic rock, 9
- Voluntary organisation, 129
- Vratas ବ୍ରତ, 102
- W**
- War of Independence, 49
- Waterfalls :
- Badaghagara waterfall ବଡ଼ ଘାଗର, 6, 110, 180, 425
- Handibhanga waterfall ହାଣ୍ଡିଭଙ୍ଗା, 8, 110
- Murga waterfall ମୂର୍ଗା, 8, 110, 431
- Sanaghagara waterfall ସାନ୍ନାଗର, 6, 110, 113, 180, 432
- Water supply, 376
- Wild beer (A), 32
- Wild boar (A), 32, 99
- Wild dog (A), 32
- Wireless Station, 182, 295
- World Bank, 114, 115
- World Health Organization, 378
- X**
- X-Ray Plant, 363, 366
- Y**
- Yubak Sangh ଯୁବକ ସଂଘ, 237, 422, 429
- Z**
- Zamindar ଜମିଦାର, 261, 274
- Zilla Parishad, 240, 330, 331

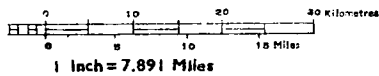




HAR DISTRICT

Scale 1: 500,000

1 Centimetre = 5 Kilometres



CTS



AGK
INGIR
KH-KHONDIMALS
HANDI
JAM

A N J

ESHWAR

REFERENCE

Name of Headquarter of district	Kendujhargarh
" of sub-division & tahsil	Champur
" of thana	Kenjigut
Headquarter of district	⊙
" of sub-division & tahsil	⊙
" of thana	○
" of important villages	●
Boundary : state	-----
" district	-----
" sub-division	-----
" tahsil	-----
" thana	-----
Railway single line with station	-----
" electrified "	-----
Road : national highway	-----
" state highway	-----
" major district	-----
" others	-----
Stream	-----
Great Triangulation station with height	Δ 915
Circuit house, Inspection bungalow, Rest house	CN IB RN
State bank, Treasury, sub-treasury	S T ST
Post office, Telegraph office, & combined office	PO TO PTO
Places of interest	✱
Pre-historic sites	§
Forest area;	-----

MINERAL INDEX

Iron ore	■
Manganese	▲
Chlinoelast	△
Bolubite	◇
Pyrophyllite	△
Kyanite	□
Chromite	○
Gold	⬢
Magnetite	⊙
Quartz & Quartzite	○
Saspetone	△
Asbestos	△

22°

30'

21°